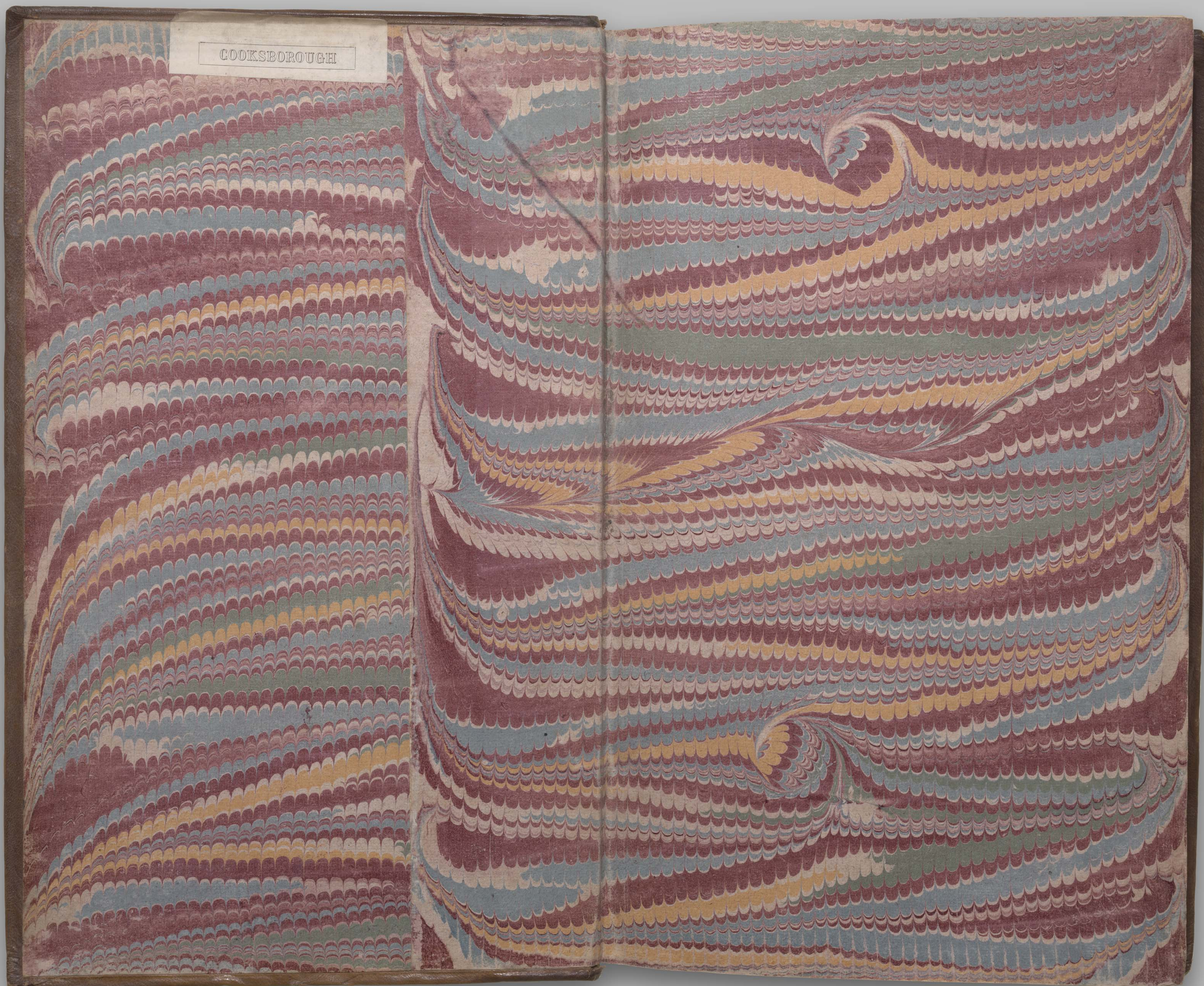
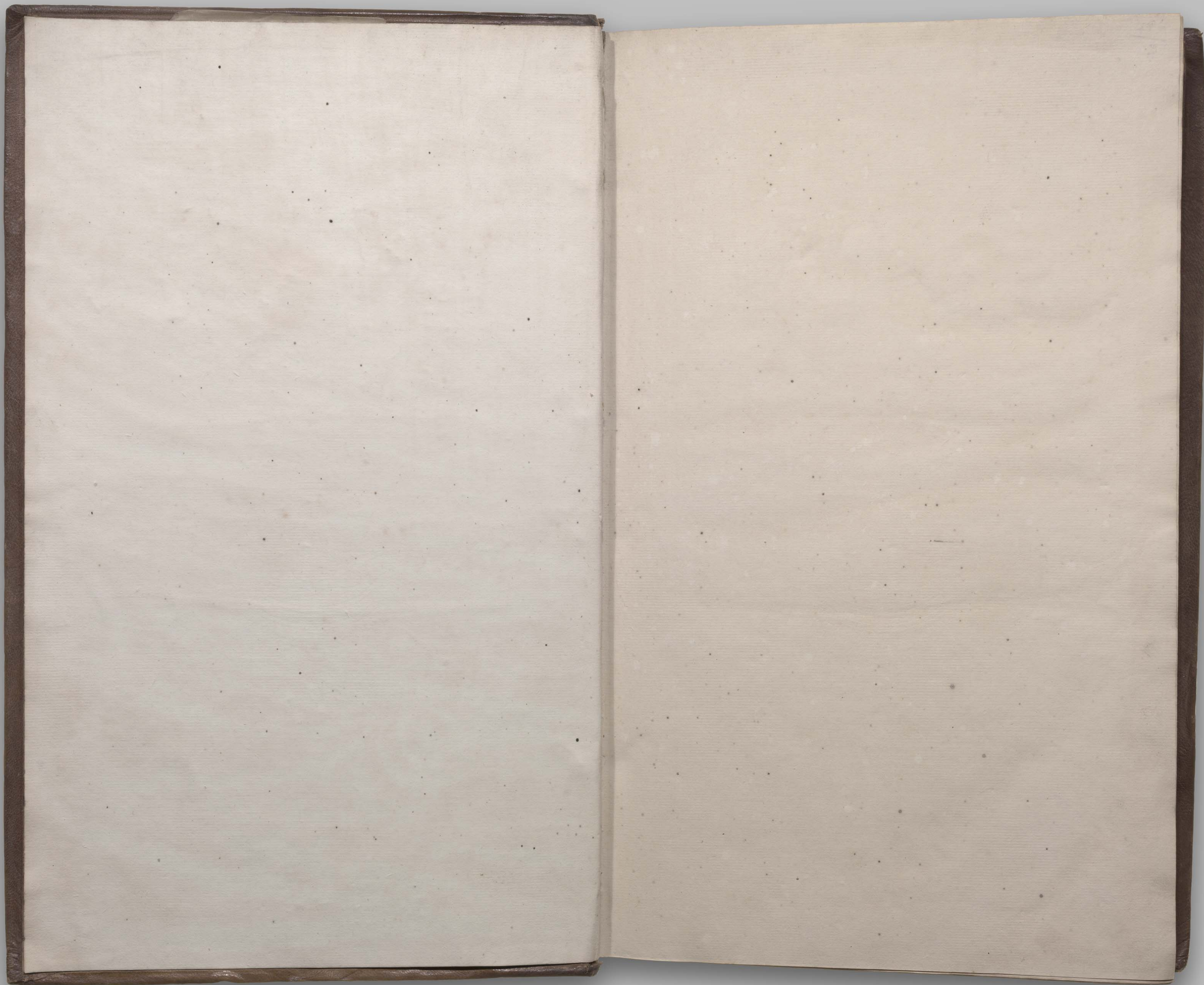




SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo





QUA

Q Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally used *cy*, *eo*; as *cyellan* or *ceyllan*, to quell: *qu* is, in English, pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards *cu*; as *quail*, *quench*, except *quoit*, which is spoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

QUAB. *n. f.* [derived, by Skinner, from *gobio*, the Latin name.] A sort of fish.

To QUACK. *v. n.* [*quacken*, Dutch, to cry as a goose.]

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quake*, to represent the sound better.

Wild-ducks *quack* where grasshoppers did sing. *King.*

2. To chatter boastfully; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. Believe mechanick virtuosi Can raise them mountains in Potofi, Seek out for plants with signatures, To *quack* of universal cures. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

QUACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. The change, schools and pulpits are full of *quacks*, jugglers and plagiarists. *L'Estrange.*

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen masters of the languages, before they can be masters of common sense. *Felton on the Classics.*

2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. At the first appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris: a little boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child says true." *Addison.*

3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick. Despairing *quacks* with curses fled the place, And vile attorneys, now an useless race. *Pope.*

QUACKERY. *n. f.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick.

QUACKSALVER. *n. f.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicalist; a charlatan. Saltimbancos, *quacksalvers* and charlatans deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were *Afrop* alive, the piazza and the pont neuf could speak their fallacies. *Brown.*

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their shifts; to turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers* and empiricks. *Burton on Melancholy.*

QUADRAGESIMAL. *adj.* [*quadragesimal*, Fr. *quadragesima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to Lent; used in Lent. I have composed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, *quadragesimal*, paschal, or pentecostal. *Sanderfon.*

QUADRANGLE. *n. f.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A square; a surface with four right angles. My choler being overblown With walking once about the *quadrangle*, I come to talk. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

The ecclesiastical hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year. *Howel.*

QUADRANGULAR. *adj.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles. Common salt shooteth into little crystals, coming near to a cube, sometimes into square plates, sometimes into short *quadrangular* prisms. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Each environed with a crust, conforming itself to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*. *Woodward.*

I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, opposite to the mace-bearer. *Spectator*, N^o 617.

QUADRANT. *n. f.* [*quadrans*, Lat.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter. In sixty-three years may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant* or six hours supernumerary. *Brown.*

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2. The quarter of a circle. The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascensions, which finish their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptick, being joined to the former inequality, arising from the excentricity, makes these quarterly and seeming irregular inequalities of natural days. *Holder on Time.*

3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken. Some had compasses, others *quadrants*. *Tatler*, N^o 81.

Thin taper sticks must from one center part; Let these into the *quadrant's* form divide. *Gay.*

QUADRANTAL. *adj.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle. To fill that space of dilating, proceed in straight lines, and dispose of those lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* space, there appears but one way possible; to form all the interfections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

QUADRATE. *adj.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

2. Divisible into four equal parts. The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrates* and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

Some tell us, that the years Moses speaks of were somewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-six days, which is a number *quadrates*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*. The word consumption, being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a general description, *quadrates* to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

QUADRATE. *n. f.*

1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. And 'twixt them both a *quadrates* was the base, Proportion'd equally by seven and nine; Nine was the circle set in heaven's place, All which compacted, made a goodly diapase. *Fa. Queen.*

Whether the exact *quadrates* or the long square be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. *Wotton.*

The powers militant That stood for heav'n, in mighty *quadrates* join'd Of union irresistible, mov'd on In silence their bright legions. *Milton.*

To our finite understanding a *quadrates*, whose diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides, is a plain contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

2. [*Quadrat*, Fr.] In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile. *Dist.*

To QUADRATE. *v. n.* [*quadrato*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated. Aristotle's rules for Epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be supposed to *quadrates* exactly with the heroick poems, which have been made since his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been still more perfect, could he have perused the *Aeneid*. *Addison.*

QUADRATICK. *adj.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Dist.*

QUADRATICK equations. In algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought: and are of two sorts; first, simple quadratics, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, affected quadratics, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

QUADRATURE. *n. f.* [*quadratura*, Fr. *quadratura*, Latin.]

1. The act of squaring. The speculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the *quadratures* of curves should not intrench upon our studies of morality. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The

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2. The first and last quarter of the moon.
It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the quadratures, we see but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*
3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.
All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*
- QUADRENNIAL. *adj.* [quadrannium, from quatuor and annus, Latin.]
1. Comprising four years.
2. Happening once in four years.
- QUADRABLE. *adj.* [from quadra, Lat.] That may be squared.
Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all quadrable curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. *Derham.*
- QUADRIFID. *adj.* [quadrifidus, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.
- QUADRILATERAL. *adj.* [quadrilaterus, Fr. quatuor and later, Lat.] Having four sides.
Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a quadrilateral pyramid, sometimes placed on a quadrilateral base or column. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- QUADRILATERALNESS. *n. f.* [from quadrilateral.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Diſt.*
- QUADRILLE. *n. f.* A game at cards. *Diſt.*
- QUADRIN. *n. f.* [quadrinus, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*
- QUADRINOMICAL. *adj.* [quatuor and nomen, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Diſt.*
- QUADRIPARTITE. *adj.* [quatuor and partitus, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.
- QUADRIPARTITELY. *adv.* [from quadripartite.] In a quadrupartite distribution.
- QUADRIPARTITION. *n. f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Diſt.*
- QUADRIPHYLLOUS. *adj.* [quatuor and phyllon.] Having four leaves.
- QUADRIREME. *n. f.* [quadriremis, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.
- QUADRISYLLABLE. *n. f.* [quatuor and syllable.] A word of four syllables.
- QUADRIVALVES. *n. f.* [quatuor and valvae, Lat.] Doors with four folds.
- QUADRIVIAL. *adj.* [quadrivium, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.
- QUADRUPED. *n. f.* [quadrupede, Fr. quadrupes, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.
The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other quadrupeds. *Brown.*
The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some quadruped.
Most quadrupeds, that live upon herbs, have incisive teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbutnot.*
The king of brutes,
Of quadrupeds I only mean. *Swift.*
- QUADRUPED. *adj.* Having four feet.
- The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. *Watts.*
- QUADRUPLE. *adj.* [quadruple, Fr. quadruplus, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.
A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Hooker.*
The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble or quadruple, to any of the longest times of the first age. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and some animals have a quadruple caul. *Arbutnot.*
- To QUADRUPLICATE. *v. a.* [quadruplex, Fr. quadruplico, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.
- QUADRUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from quadruplicate.] The taking a thing four times.
- QUADRUPLY. *adv.* [from quadruple.] To a fourfold quantity.
If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Swift.*
- QUERE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.
Quere, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To QUAFF. *v. a.* [of this word the derivation is uncertain: Junius, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, *καφίζω* in the Eolick dialect used for *καφίζω*. Skinner from *go off*, as *go off*, *quaff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.
He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
H' ad been abroad carousing to his mates

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- After a storm, quafft off the muscadei,
And threw the fops all in the sexton's face. *Shakeſp.*
I found the prince, and found the queen.
With such a deep demeanour in great sorrow,
That tyranny, which never quafft but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle eye drops. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,
They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.
We may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health. *Shakeſp.*
Belshazzar, quaffing in the sacred vessels of the temple, sees his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*
Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
And quaff with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*- QUAFFER. *n. f.* [from quaff.] He who quaffs.
- To QUAFFER. *v. n.* [a low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To feel out. This seems to be the meaning.
Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, quaffer and grope out their meat the most. *Derham.*
- QUAGGY. *adj.* [from quagmire.] Boggy; soft; not solid. *Amf.*
This word is somewhere too in *Clarissa*.
- QUAGMIRE. *n. f.* [that is, quagmire.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.
The fen and quagmire, to marsh by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tuſſer.*
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,
And make a quagmire of your mingled brains. *Shakeſp.*
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire.
The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the dry, and so all had either been sea or quagmire. *More.*
The brain is of such a clammy confidence, that it can no more retain motion than a quagmire. *Glanville's Scry.*
- QUAID. *part.* [of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by Spenser, who often took great liberties, for quailed, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; dejected; depressed.
Therewith his sturdy courage soon was quaid,
And all his senses were with sudden dread dismay'd. *F. Qu.*
- QUAIL. *n. f.* [quaglia, Italian.] A bird of game.
His quails ever
Beat mine, in-hoop'd at odds. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Hen birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is so eminent in quails, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a quail pipe, easily drew the cocks into their snares. *Roy on the Creation.*
- A fresher gale
Sweeping with shadowy gust the field of corn,
While the quail clamours for his running mate. *Thomson.*
- QUAILPIPE. *n. f.* [quail and pipe.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.
A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, which concluded with a late invention for improving the quailpipe. *Addison's Spectator, N° 108.*
- To QUAIL. *v. n.* [quelen, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit. *Spenser.*
He writes there is no quailing now;
Because the king is certainly posselt
Of all our purposes. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*
This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakeſp.*
After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to quail, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege. *Kneller.*
- While rocks stand,
And rivers stir, thou can't not shrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*
When Dido's ghost appear'd,
It made this hardy warrior quail. *Wandering Pr. of Troy.*
At this the errant's courage quails. *Cleveland.*
To pass the quailing and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving by the reaccels of the sun, the sap in trees precisely follows the motion of the sun. *Hakewill.*
- To QUAIL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to quell; to depress; to sink; to overpower.
To drive him to despair, and quite to quail,
He shewed him painted in a table plain
The damned ghosts. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Three, with fiery courage, he assails;
Three, all as kings adorn'd in royal wife:
And each successive after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*
- QUAINT. *adj.* [quaint, Fr. compais, Lat.]
1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.
Each ear sucks up the words a true love scattereth,
And plain speech oft, than quaint phrase framed is. *Sidney.*

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- You were glad to be employ'd,
To shew how quaint an orator you are. *Shakeſp.*
He spends some pages about two similitudes; one of mine, and another quainter of his own. *Stillingfleet.*- 2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete.
- 3. Neat; pretty; exact.
But for a fine, quaint, graceful and excellent fashion, yours is worth ten on's.
Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*
I never saw a better fashion'd gown,
More quaint, more pleasing, nor more commendable. *Shakespeare.*
- 4. Subtly excogitated; fine spun.
I'll speak of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell quaint lies,
How honourable ladies sought my love,
Which I denying they felt sick and died.
He his fabrick of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide
Hereafter. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
- 5. Quaint is, in Spenser, quailed; depressed. I believe 'by a very licentious irregularity.
With such fair flight him Guyon fail'd:
Till at the last, all breathless, weary and faint,
Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming quaint,
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoop. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- 6. Affecting; foppish. This is not the true idea of the word, which Swift seems not to have well understood.
To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have overrun us, and I wish I could say, those quaint fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*
- QUAINTLY. *adv.* [from quaint.]
1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.
When was old Sherwood's hair more quaintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd. *B. Johnson.*
- 2. Artfully.
Breathe his faults so quaintly,
That they seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind.
3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.
As my Buxoma
With gentle finger stroak'd her milky care,
I quaintly stole a kiss. *Gay.*
- QUAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from quaint.] Nicety; petty elegance.
There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the quaintness of wit. *Pope.*
- To QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacan, Saxon.]
1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble.
Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood quaking like the partridge on which the hawk is even ready to seize. *Sidney, b. i.*
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this. *Shakespeare.*
Do his business as the better day
Would quake to look on. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakespeare.*
The mountains quake at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence. *Nab. i. 5.*
Son of man eat thy bread with quaking, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulness. *Ezek. xii. 18.*
In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noise of war their souls does wound,
They quake but hearing their own trumpets found. *Dryden.*
- 2. To shake; not to be solid or firm.
Next Smedley div'd; slow circles dimpled o'er
The quaking mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*
- QUAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation.
As the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds shut up will cause a quake;
So often jealousy and fear
Stol'n to mine heart, cause tremblings there. *Suckling.*
- QUAKING-GRASS. *n. f.* An herb. *Anyworth.*
- QUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [qualification, Fr. from qualify.]
1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.
It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the fashion, if he would make them necessary qualifications for preferment. *Swift.*
- 2. Accomplishment.
Good qualifications of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick esteem of him. *Atter.*
- 3. Abatement; diminution.
Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all

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- plants, herbs and fruits upon the earth received a qualification and harmful change. *Raleigh's History of the World.*- To QUALIFY. *v. a.* [qualifier, Fr.]
1. To fit for any thing.
Place over them such governors, as may be qualified in such manner as may govern the place. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to qualify him for a surgeon. *Swift's Will.*
- 2. To furnish with qualifications; to accomplish.
That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in; and the best of me is diligence. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
She is of good esteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth.
Beside to qualified, as may be seem.
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.
4. To abate; to soften; to diminish.
I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to qualify
His rigorous course. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But qualify the fire's extreme rage.
Left it should burn above the bounds of reason. *Shakespeare.*
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. *Shakespeare.*
They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will qualify it, expounding their years not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*
It hath so pleased God to provide, for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels, to be so qualified, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,
As your high majesty with awful fear
In human breasts might qualify that fire,
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*
Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or qualifying one thing with another. *L'Estrange.*
My proposition I have qualified with the word, often; thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*
- 5. To ease; to alluage.
He balms and herbs therto apply'd,
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,
That in short space he has them qualify'd,
And him restor'd to health, that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*
- 6. To modify; to regulate.
It hath no larinx or throttle to qualify the sound. *Brown.*
- QUALITY. *n. f.* [qualitas, Lat. qualite, Fr.]
1. Nature relatively considered.
These, being of a far other nature and quality, are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in scripture. *Hooker.*
Other creatures have not judgment to examine the quality of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*
Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or quality of it, and the quality follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*
The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call quality of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*
- 2. Property; accident.
In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for qualities are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakespeare.*
No sensible qualities, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position. *Bentley.*
- 3. Particular efficacy.
O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakespeare.*
- 4. Disposition; temper.
To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The qualities of people. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- 5. Virtue or vice.
One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,
What were their qualities, and who their queen? *Dryden.*
- 6. Accomplishment; qualification.
He had those qualities of horsemanship, dancing and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*
- 7. Character.
The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
We,

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We, who are hearers, may be allowed some opportunities in the quality of standers-by. *Swift.*

8. Comparative or relative rank.
It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected, even as it is with other men; their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth. *Hooker.*
We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*
The masters of these horses may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what *quality* forever the persons are of. *Temple.*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station.
Let him be so entertained, as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality*. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collectively.
I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison's Guardian, N° 112.*
Of all the fervile herd, the worst is he,
That in proud dullness joins with *quality*,
A constant crick at the great man's board,
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord. *Pope.*

QUALM. *n. f.* [cealm, Saxon, a sudden stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor.
Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me to the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shak.*
Some distill'd carduus benedictus, laid to your heart, is the only thing for a *qualm*. *Shakefp.*
Compar'd to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,
Hell somewhat lightfome, the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*
I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I faint, I can speak no longer. *Howel.*

All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, *qualms*
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd. *Rescommen.*
They have a sickly uneasiness upon them, shivering and changing from one error, and from one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous *qualms* of ten months and travail to requite. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When he hath stretch'd his vessels with wine to their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick, and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter contain himself within the bounds of sobriety. *Calamy.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood
Rife in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

QUALMISH. *adj.* [from *qualm*.] Seized with sickly languor.
I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shakefp.*
You drop into the place,
Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

QUANDARY. *n. f.* [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

QUANTITATIVE. *adj.* [quantitativus, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity.
This explication of rarity and density, by the composition of substance with quantity, may peradventure give little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive therein no other composition or resolution, but such as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitative* parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

QUANTITY. *n. f.* [quantitas, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]

1. That property of any thing which may be encreased or diminished.
Quantity is what may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne.*
2. Any indeterminate weight or measure.
3. Bulk or weight.
Unskill'd in hellebore, if thou shoul'dst try
To mix it, and mistake the *quantity*,
The rules of physick wou'd against thee cry. *Dryden.*
4. A portion; a part.
If I were saw'd into *quantities*, I should make four dozen of such bearded hermites slaves as master Shallow. *Shakefp.*
5. A large portion.
The warm antiscorbutical plants, taken in *quantities*, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbutnot.*
6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.
The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by position, long in *quantity*; as patrem. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

QUANTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount.
The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

QUARANTAIN. *n. f.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. Pafs your *quarantine* among those of the churches round this town, where you may learn to speak before you venture

QUA

to expose your parts in a city congregation. *Swift.*

QUARREL. *n. f.* [*querelle*, Fr.]

1. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle.
If I can fallen but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drank to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,
As my young mistress's dog. *Shakefp. Othello.*
2. A dispute; a contest.
The part, which in this present *quarrel* striveth against the current and stream of laws, was a long while nothing feared. *Hooker's Dedication.*
As if earth too narrow were for fate,
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate;
In hollow wood they floating armies bear,
And forc'd imprison'd winds to bring 'em near. *Dryden.*
3. A cause of debate.
I could not die any where so contented, as in the king's company; his cause being just, and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
If not in service of our God we fought,
In meaner *quarrel* if this sword were shaken,
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought,
So fair a prince should not be forsaken. *Fairfax.*
4. Something that gives a right to mischief or reproof.
He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holingsh.*
Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses; so a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon's Essays.*
5. Objection; ill will.
Herodias had a *quarrel* against him, and would have killed him, but he could not. *Mor. vi. 19.*
We are apt to pick *quarrels* with the world for every little foolery. *L'Estrange.*
I have no *quarrel* to the practice; it may be a diverting way. *Felton on the Chaffinch.*
6. In *Shakespeare*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.
Better
She ne'er had known pomp, though't be temporal;
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging
As foul and body's fev'ring. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
7. [From *quadreau*, Fr. *quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a square head.
It is reported by William Brito, that the arcuballista or arbalist was first shewed to the French by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain by a *quarrel* thereof. *Camden.*
Twang'd the string, out flew the *quarrel* long. *Fairfax.*

TO QUARREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fr.]

1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble.
I love the sport well, but I shall as soon *quarrel* at it as any man. *Shakefp.*
Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring manslaughter into form, set *quarrelling*
Upon the head of valour. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
Wine drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of the mind,
with brawling and *quarrelling*. *Ecclus. xxxi. 29.*
Beasts called sociable, *quarrel* in hunger and lust; and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
2. To fall into variance.
Our discontented counties do revolt;
Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shakefp. King John.*
3. To fight; to combat.
When once the Persian king was put to flight,
The weary Macedons refus'd to fight;
Themselves their own mortality confess'd,
And left the son of Jove to *quarrel* for the rest. *Dryden.*
4. To find fault; to pick objections.
To admit the thing, and *quarrel* about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*
They find out miscarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they *quarrel* first with the officers, and then with the prince and state. *Temple.*
In a poem elegantly writ,
I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake. *Rescommen.*
I *quarrel* not with the word, because used by Ovid. *Dryd.*

QUARRELLER. *n. f.* [from *quarrel*.] He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS. *adj.* [*querellens*, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.

Ready in gybes, quick answered, saucy, and
As *quarrelous* as the weazel. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

QUARRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel*.] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant.
Choleric and *quarrelsome* persons will engage one into their quarrels. *Bacon's Essays.*

There needs no more to the setting of the whole world in a flame, than a *quarrelsome* plaintiff and defendant. *L'Estr.*

QUARRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from *quarrelsome*.] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholERICALLY.

QUARRELSOMENESS.

QUA

QUARRELSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *quarrelsome*.] Cholericness; petulance.

QUARRY. *n. f.* [*quarry*, Fr.]

1. A square.
To take down a *quarry* of glass to scowre, sodder, band, and to set it up again, is three halfpence a foot. *Mortimer.*
2. [*Quarreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a square head.
The shafts and *quarries* from their engines fly.
As thick as falling drops in April show'rs. *Fairfax.*
[From *querir*, to seek, Fr. *Skinner*; from *carry*, *Kenet*.]
Game flown at by a hawk.
Your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,
Were on the *quarry* of these murder'd deer
To add the death of you. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
She dwells among the rocks, on every side
With broken mountains strongly fortify'd;
From thence whatever can be seen surveys,
And stooping, on the slaughter'd *quarry* preys. *Sandys.*
So scented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his *quarry*. *Milton.*
3. They their guns discharge;
This heard some ships of ours, though out of view,
And swift as eagles to the *quarry* flew.
An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their *quarry* strove. *Dryden.*
No toil, no hardship can restrain
Ambitious man inur'd to pain;
The more confin'd, the more he tries,
And at forbidden *quarry* flies. *Dryden's Horace.*
Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,
At this new *quarry* he prepares to shoot. *Dryden.*
Let reason then at her own *quarry* fly,
But how can finite grasp infinity. *Dryden.*
4. [*Quarriere*, *quarrel*, Fr. from *carrig*, Irish, a stone, Mr. *Lyc*; *craige*, Erse, a rock.] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones.
The fame is said of stone out of the *quarry*, to make it more durable. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Pyramids and tow'rs
From diamond *quarries* hewn, and rocks of gold. *Milton.*
Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,
Yet on the loften'd *quarry* would I score
My plaining verse as lively as before. *Milton.*
An hard and unrelenting she,
As the new-crufted Niobe;
Or, what doth more of statue carry,
A nun of the Platonick *quarry*. *Cleveland.*
He like Amphion makes those *quarries* leap
Into fair figures from a confus'd heap. *Waller.*
Could necessity infallibly produce *quarries* of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures. *Mor.*
For them alone the heav'ns had kindly heat
In eastern *quarries*, ripening precious dew. *Dryden.*
As long as the next coal-pit, *quarry* or chalk-pit will give abundant attestation to what I write, to these I may very safely appeal. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

TO QUARRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in use.
With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRYMAN. *n. f.* [*quarry* and *man*.] One who digs in a quarry.
One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle-fish, out of Stunsfield quarry, the *quarryman* assured me was flat, covered over with scales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART. *n. f.* [*quart*, Fr.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in use.
Albanact had all the northern part,
Which of himself Albania he did call,
And Camber did possess the western *quart*. *Fairy Queen.*
2. The fourth part of a gallon.
When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a *quart* pot to drink in. *Shakefp.*
You have made an order, that ale should be sold at three halfpence a *quart*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.
You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd *quarts*. *Shakefp.*

QUARTAN. *n. f.* [*febris quartana*, Lat.] The fourth day ague.
It were an uncomfortable receipt for a *quartan* ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's *Iliads* under one's head. *Brown.*
Call her the metaphysics of her sex,
And say she tortures wits, as *quartans* vex
Physicians. *Cleveland.*
Among these, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance
most menace this symptom. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

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A look so pale no *quartan* ever gave,
Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTATION. *n. f.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation.
In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast this mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dissolved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUARTER. *n. f.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]

1. A fourth part.
It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands; I have known her continue in this a *quarter* of an hour. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a *quarter* of a mile. *Burnet.*
Observe what stars arise or disappear,
And the four *quarters* of the rolling year. *Dryden.*
Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they must, to the consumer, be raised a *quarter* in their price; so that every thing, to him that uses it, must be a *quarter* dearer. *Locke.*
2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card.
I'll give thee a wind.
—I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow,
And all the *quarters* that they know
I th' shipman's card. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
His praise, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,
Breathe soft or loud. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
When the winds in southern *quarters* rise,
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their sport,
And sudden tempests rage within the port. *Addison.*
3. A particular region of a town or country.
The like is to be said of the populousness of their coasts and *quarters* there. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
No heaven shall be seen in thy *quarters*. *Exodus xiii. 7.*
The sons of the church being so much dispersed, though without being driven, into all *quarters* of the land, there was some extraordinary design of divine wisdom in it. *Sprat.*
A bungling cobbler, that was ready to starve at his own trade, changes his *quarter*, and sets up for a doctor. *L'Estr.*
4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed.
Where is lord Stanley quarter'd?
—Unless I have mista'en his *quarters* much,
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakefp.*
The *quarters* of the several chiefs they show'd,
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode. *Dryden.*
It was high time to shift my *quarters*. *Spectator.*
5. Proper station.
They do best, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep *quarter*, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs. *Bacon's Essays.*
Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*
6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror.
He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the cattle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they must never expect better *quarter*. *L'Estrange.*
Discover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the truest; for they will give you no *quarter*, and allow nothing to complaisance. *Dryden.*
7. Treatment shown by an enemy.
To the young if you give any tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in their idleness, and ruin them. *Collier.*
Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundreds of the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill *quarter* from his lordship. *Swift.*
8. Friendship; amity; concord. Not now in use.
Friends, all but now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed, and then, but now
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shakefp.*
9. A measure of eight bushels.
There may be kept in it fourteen thousand *quarters* of corn, which is two thousand *quarters* in each loft. *Mortimer.*
10. False *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horse's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inside of it, that being the weakest and thinnest part.
TO QUARTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts.
A thought that *quarter'd*, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
2. To divide; to break by force.
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* steel, and climbing fire. *Shakefp.*
Mothers shall but smile, when they behold
Their infants *quarter'd* by the hands of war. *Shakefp.*
3. To divide

QUA

3. To divide into distinct regions.
Then sailors *quarter'd* heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star. *Dryden.*
4. To station or lodge soldiers.
When they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires,
They will waste their time upon our notes,
To know from whence we are. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
Where is lord Stanley *quarter'd*?
His regiment lies half a mile south. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
They o'er the barren shore pursue their way,
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Thebans lay. *Dryden.*
You have *quartered* all the foul language upon me, that
could be raked out of Billingsgate. *Spectator, N° 595.*
5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.
They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*. *Shakefp.*
6. To diet.
He fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws;
And *quarter* himself upon his paws. *Hudibras, p. i.*
To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.
The first ordinary and natural, being compounded of arg-
ent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the
county of Somerset, now *quartered* by the earl of Hertford. *Peacocks on Blazoning.*
- QUARTERAGE. *n. f.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance.
He us'd two equal ways of gaining;
By hindring justice or maintaining;
To many a whore gave privileges,
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- QUARTERDAY. *n. f.* [from *quarter* and *day*.] One of the four
days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid.
The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time
annihilated, that lies between the present moment and next
quarterday. *Addison's Spectator, N° 93.*
- QUARTERDECK. *n. f.* [from *quarter* and *deck*.] The short upper
deck.
- QUARTERLY. *adj.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part.
The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little
year or month of consecration. *Holder on Time.*
From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator arise
the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascension, which
finish their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptick, and
this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity,
makes these *quarterly* and seemingly irregular inequalities of
natural days. *Bentley.*
- QUARTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.
- QUARTERMASTER. *n. f.* [from *quarter* and *master*.] One who re-
gulates the quarters of soldiers.
The *quartermaster* general was marking the ground for the
encampment of the covering army. *Tatler, N° 62.*
- QUARTERN. *n. f.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.
- QUARTERSTAFF. *n. f.* A staff of defence: so called, I be-
lieve, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at
the middle, and the other equally between the middle and
the end.
His *quarterstaff*, which he could ne'er forsake,
Hung half before, and half behind his back. *Dryden.*
Immense riches he squandered away at *quarterstaff*
and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbut.*
- QUARTILE. *n. f.* An aspect of the planets, when they are
three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other, and is
marked thus ☊.
- Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move
My pangs of jealousy for Arie's love. *Dryden.*
- QUARTO. *n. f.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A book in which every sheet,
being twice doubled, makes four leaves.
Our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems;
then folio's and *quarto's* were the fashionable sizes, as volumes
in octavo are now. *Watts.*
- TO QUASH. *v. a.* [from *quassen*, Dutch; *squacciare*, Italian; *quass*,
Latin.]
1. To crush; to squeeze.
The whales
Against sharp rocks like reeling vessels *quash'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd. *Waller.*
2. To subdue suddenly.
'Twas not the spawn of such as these,
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And *quash'd* the stern *Æacides*. *Roscommon.*
Our the confederates keep pace with us in *quashing* the re-
bellion, which had begun to spread itself among part of the
fair sex. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 15.*
3. [Cassus, Lat. *caffer*, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make
void: as, the indictment was *quashed*.
- TO QUASH. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise.
A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to
keep it from *quashing* and shaking. *Ray on the Creation.*
The water in this drop, by a sudden jerk, may be heard
to *quash*. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- QUASH. *n. f.* A pompion. *Answer.*

QUE

- QUATERCOUSINS. As, they are not *quater*-cousins, as it is
commonly spoken *cater-cousins*, plus ne sont pas de *quatre* cousins,
they are not of the four first degrees of kindred, that is, they
are not friends. *Skinner.*
- QUATERNARY. *n. f.* [from *quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four.
The objections against the *quaternary* of elements and ter-
nary of principles, needed not to be oppos'd so much against
the doctrines themselves. *Boyle.*
- QUATERNION. *n. f.* [from *quaternus*, Lat.] The number four.
Air and the elements! the eldest birth
Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix
And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great maker still new praise. *Milton.*
I have not in this scheme of these nine *quaternions* of conso-
nants, distinct known characters, whereby to express them,
but must repeat the same. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- QUATERNITY. *n. f.* [from *quaternus*, Lat.] The number four.
The number of four stands much admired, not only in the
quaternary of the elements, which are the principles of bodies,
but in the letters of the name of God. *Brown.*
- QUATRIN. *n. f.* [from *quatrains*, Fr.] A stanza of four lines
rhyming alternately: as,
Say, Stella, what is love, whose fatal pow'r
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddess in a luckless hour
Disclos'd to light the mischief-making boy. *Mr. Mulso.*
I have writ my poem in *quatrains* or stanzas of four in al-
ternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them of greater
dignity for the found and number, than any other verse in
use. *Dryden.*
- TO QUATYER. *v. n.* [from *quater*, Saxon.]
1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous
voice.
Miso sitting on the ground with her knees up, and her
hands upon her knees tuning her voice with many a *quavering*
cough, thus discour'd. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The division and *quavering*, which please so much in mu-
sic, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing
upon a wave. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- Now sportive youth
Carol incoherent rhythms with suiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *Philips.*
We shall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us,
to some sprightly airs of the opera. *Addison.*
2. To tremble; to vibrate.
A membrane, stretched like the head of a drum, is to re-
ceive the impulse of the sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* ac-
cording to its reciprocal motions. *Ray on the Creation.*
If the eye and the finger remain quiet, these colours vanish
in a second minute of time, but if the finger be moved with
a *quavering* motion, they appear again. *Newton's Opticks.*
- QUAY. *n. f.* [from *quai*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea
or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.
- QUEAN. *n. f.* [from *quean*, Saxon, a barren cow; *þorþen*, in the
laws of Canute, a strumpet.] A worthless woman, gene-
rally a strumpet.
As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a scolding *quean* to a
wrangling knave. *Shakefp.*
This well they understand like cunning *queans*,
And hide their nastiness behind the scenes. *Dryden.*
Such is that sprinkling, which some careless *quean*
Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift.*
- QUEASINESS. *n. f.* [from *queasy*.] The sickness of a nauseated
stomach.
- QUEASY. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. Sick with nausea.
He, *queasy* with his insolence already,
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shakefp.*
Whether a rotten state and hope of gain,
Or to diffuse me from the *queasy* pain
Of being belov'd and loving,
Out-pull me first. *Donne.*
2. Fastidious; squeamish.
I, with your two helps, will so practise on Benedict, that,
in despite of his quick wit and his *queasy* stomach, he shall
fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakefp.*
The humility of Gregory the great would not admit the
title of bishop, but the ambition of Boniface made no scruple
thereof, nor have *queasy* resolutions been harboured in their
successors ever since. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Men's stomachs are generally so *queasy* in these cases, that
it is not safe to overload them. *Government of the Tongue.*
- Without question,
Their conscience was too *queasy* of digestion. *Dryden.*
3. Causing nausea.
I have one thing of a *queasy* question,
Which I must ask. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
- TO QUECK. *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain; perhaps to com-
plain.
The lads of Sparta were accustomed to be whipped at altars,
without so much as *quecking*. *Bacon.*
- QUEEN.

QUE

- QUEEN. *n. f.* [from *queen*, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a
king.]
1. The wife of a king.
He was lap't
In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand
Of his *queen* mother. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
2. A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.
That *queen* Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty-
five years, means no more than, that the duration of her
existence was equal to sixty-nine, and the duration of her
government to forty-five annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*
Have I a *queen*
Past by my fellow rulers of the world?
Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours,
And raise new kings from so obscure a race? *Dryden.*
- TO QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen.
A threepence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
Of your own state take care: this dream of mine,
Being now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther,
But milk my ewes and weep. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
- QUEEN-APPLE. *n. f.* A species of apple.
The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cyder
apple mixed with others. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Her cheeks with kindly claret spread,
Aurora like new out of bed,
Or like the fresh *queen-apple's* side,
Blushing at sight of Phoebus' pride. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- QUEENING. *n. f.* An apple.
The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer.*
- QUEER. *adj.* [of this word the original is not known: a cor-
respondent supposes a *queer* man to be one who has a *quere*
to his name in a list.] Odd; strange; original; particular.
He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he
would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then
knocked down by a constable, to signalize his vivacity. *Speck.*
- QUEERLY. *adv.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly.
- QUEERNESS. *n. f.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.
- QUEEST. *n. f.* [from *queestus*, Lat. *Skinner*.] A ringdove; a
kind of wild pigeon.
- TO QUELL. *v. a.* [from *quell*, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue;
originally, to kill.
What avails
Valour or strength, though matchless, *quell'd* with pain,
Which all subdues, and makes remits the hands
Of mightiest? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
Compulsion *quell'd*
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A space; till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*
This *quell'd* her pride, but other doubts remain'd,
That once disdaining, she might be disdain'd. *Dryden.*
He is the guardian of the public quiet, appointed to re-
strain violence, to *quell* seditions and tumults, and to preserve
that peace which preserves the world. *Atterbury.*
- TO QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Speiser.*
- QUELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use.
What can not we put upon
His spongy followers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
- QUELLER. *n. f.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues.
Hail son of the most high,
Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work
Now enter. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*
- QUELQUECHOSE. [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw.
From country galls to comfitures of court,
Or city's *quelquechose*, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*
- TO QUEME. *v. n.* [from *queman*, Saxon.] To please. An old
word. *Skinner.*
- TO QUENCH. *v. a.*
1. To extinguish fire.
Since stream, air, sand, mine eyes and ears conspire,
What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the fire. *Sidney.*
No English soul
More stronger to direct you than yourself;
If with the lap of reason you would *quench*,
Or but allay, the fire of passion. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
This is the way to kindle, not to *quench*.
A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot *quench*. *Shakefp.*
The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue;
and the water forgot his own *quenching* nature. *Wisd. xix. 20.*
Milk *quencheth* wild-fire better than water, because it
entireth better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Subdu'd in fire the stubborn metal lies;
One draws and blows reciprocating air,
Others to *quench* the hissing mals prepare. *Dryden.*
You have already *quench'd* sedition's brand,
And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*
When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to
cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of
itself; for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it. *Moxon.*

QUE

2. To still any passion or commotion.
But if all aim but this be levell'd false,
The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shakefp.*
3. To allay thirst.
Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirst, is but a
further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and dif-
eases, a drowning of the spirits. *South.*
4. To destroy.
When death's form appears, the fear'st not
An utter *quenching* or extinguishment;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*
Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally
very cold, and also to *quench* and dissipate the force of any
stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*
- TO QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.
Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench*, and let instructions enter
Where folly now possesses? *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
- QUENCHABLE. *adj.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.
- QUENCHER. *n. f.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher; one that
quenches.
- QUENCHLESS. *adj.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable.
Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage. *Shakefp.*
The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
He fills a burnish'd throne of *quenchless* fire. *Crashaw.*
- QUERELLE. *n. f.* [from *querela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to
a court.
A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but in
causes of first instance and simple *querels* only. *Ayliffe.*
- QUERENT. *n. f.* [from *querens*, Latin.] The complainant; the
plaintiff.
- QUERIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous;
complaining.
- QUERIMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querimonious*.] Querulously;
with complaint.
To thee, dear Thom, myself addressing,
Most *querimoniously* confessing. *Denham.*
- QUERIMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *querimonious*.] Complain-
ing temper.
- QUERIST. *n. f.* [from *quero*, Lat.] An enquirer; an asker
of questions.
I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*. *Speck.*
The juggling sea god, when by chance trepan'd
By some instructed *querist* sleeping on the strand,
Impatient of all answers, strait became
A stealing brook. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- QUERN. *n. f.* [from *quern*, Saxon.] A handmill.
Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless huswife churn. *Shakefp.*
Some apple-colour'd corn
Ground in fair *querns*, and some did spindles turn. *Chapm.*
- QUERPO. *n. f.* [corrupted from *cuervo*, Spanish.] A drel
close to the body; a waistcoat.
I would fain see him walk in *querpo*, like a cased rabbit,
without his holy furr upon his back. *Dryden.*
- QUERRY, for *querry*. *n. f.* [from *querry*, Fr.] A groom belonging
to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having
the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bailey.*
- QUERULOUS. *adj.* [from *querulus*, Latin.] Mourning; habitually
complaining.
Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, *que-
rulous*, wrathful and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was
there nothing of force to work the subversion of their state,
till the time before-mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*
The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be
gathered from the very accent of their words, which they
prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if still com-
plaining and crest-fallen. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*
Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the
querulous, yet curb the insolence of the injurious. *Locke.*
- QUERULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of
complaining mournfully.
- QUERRY. *n. f.* [from *quere*, Lat.] A question; an enquiry to
be resolved.
I shall conclude, with proposing only some *queries*, in order
to a farther search to be made by others. *Newton.*
This shews the folly of this *query*, that might always be
demanded, that would impiously and absurdly attempt to tie
the arm of omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because
it can never do its utmost. *Bentley.*
- TO QUERRY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions.
Three Cambridge fops
Each prompt to *query*, answer and debate. *Pope.*
- QUEST. *n. f.* [from *queste*, Fr.]
1. Search; act of seeking.
None but such as this bold ape unblest,
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *quest*. *Hubbard's Tale.*
If lusty love should go in *quest* of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch. *Shakefp.*
Fair

QUE

Fair silver bukin'd nymphs,
I know this *quest* of yours and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant.
To the great mistress of your princely shrine. *Milton.*
An aged man in rural weeds,
Following, as seem'd, the *quest* of some stray ewe. *Milton.*
One for all
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread
Th' unfounded deep, and the void immense
To search with wand'ring *quest* a place foretold
Should be. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
Since first break of dawn, the fiend,
Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come,
And on his *quest*, where likeliest he might find
The only two of mankind. *Milton.*
I would be not strange, should we find Paradise at this
day where Adam left it; and I the rather note this, because
I see there are some so earnest in *quest* of it. *Woodward.*
There's not an African,
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts
In *quest* of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practices these boasted virtues. *Addison's Cato.*
We see them active and vigilant in *quest* of delight. *Spect.*
2. [For *inquest*.] An empanell'd jury.
What's my offence?
Where is the evidence, that doth accuse me?
What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*
3. Searchers. Collectively.
You have been hotly call'd for,
When, being not at your lodging to be found,
The senate sent above three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
4. Enquiry; examination.
O place and greatness! millions of false eyes
Are stuck upon thee; volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
5. Request; desire; solicitation.
Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*
To *QUEST. v. n.* [*quester*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in
search.
QUESTANT. n. f. [from *quester*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer
after.
See, that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud. *Shakespeare.*
QUESTION. n. f. [*question*, Fr. *questio*, Latin.]
1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired.
Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask *questions*, it is
more reason for the entertainment of the time, that ye ask
me *questions*, than that I ask you. *Bacon.*
2. Enquiry; disquisition.
It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful for christian
princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of
the faith. *Bacon's Holy War.*
3. A dispute; a subject of debate.
There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and
the Jews about purifying. *Jo. iii. 25.*
4. Affair to be examined.
In points of honour to be try'd,
Suppose the *question* not your own. *Swift.*
5. Doubt; controversy; dispute.
This is not my writing,
Though I confess much like the character:
But out of *question* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis time for him to shew himself, when his very being is
called in *question*, and to come and judge the world, when
men begin to doubt whether he made it. *Tillotson.*
The doubt of their being native impressions on the mind,
is stronger against these moral principles than the other; not
that it brings their truth at all in *question*. *Locke.*
Our own earth would be barren and desolate, without the
benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is
true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*
6. Judicial trial.
But whosoever be found guilty, the communion book hath
surely deserved least to be called in *question* for this fault. *Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*
7. Examination by torture.
Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to
the rack or *question*, according to the civil law, and not bring
him to condemnation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
8. State of being the subject of present enquiry.
If we being defendants do answer, that the ceremonies in
question are godly, comely, decent, profitable for the church,
their reply is childish and disorderly to say, that we demand
the thing in *question*, and shew the poverty of our cause,
the goodness whereof we are fain to beg that our adversaries
would grant. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 4.*

QUE

If he had said, it would purchase six shillings and three-
pence weighty money, he had proved the matter in *question*. *Locke.*
Nor are these assertions that dropped from their pens by
chance, but delivered by them in places where they profess to
state the points in *question*. *Atterbury's Preface.*
9. Endeavour; search. Not in use.
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile *question* bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*
To *QUESTION. v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To enquire.
Suddenly out of this delightful dream
The man awoke, and would have *question'd* more;
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenser.*
He that *questioneth* much shall learn much, and content
much; but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of
the persons whom he asketh. *Bacon's Essays.*
2. To debate by interrogatories.
I pray you think you *question* with a Jew;
You may as well use *question* with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakespeare.*
To *QUESTION. v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]
1. To examine one by questions.
Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Hear your own dignity so much prophand;
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your pow'r to silence your son. *Shakespeare.*
But hark you, Kate,
I must not have you henceforth *question* me,
Whither I go. *Shakespeare. Henry IV, p. i.*
This construction is not so undubitably to be received, as
not at all to be *questioned*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.
O impotent estate of human life!
Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire,
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*
3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted.
Be a design never so artificially laid, if it chanceth to be de-
feated by some cross accident, the man is then run down, his
counsels derided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person
despised. *South's Sermon 2.*
QUESTIONABLE. adj. [from *question*.]
1. Doubtful; disputable.
Your accustomed clemency will take in good worth, the
offer of these my simple labours, bestowed for the necessary
justification of laws heretofore made *questionable*, because not
perfectly understood. *Hooker's Dedication.*
That persons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall
breaketh, is a *questionable* determination, both in the time
and cause. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
It is *questionable*, whether the use of steel springs was
known in those ancient times. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*
It is *questionable*, whether Galen ever saw the dissection
of a human body. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question.
Be thy advent wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
QUESTIONARY. adj. [from *question*.] Enquiring; asking
questions.
I grow laconick even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I
return only yes or no to *questionary* epistles of half a yard
long. *Pope to Swift.*
QUESTIONABLENESS. n. f. [from *question*.] The quality of
being questionable.
QUESTIONER. n. f. [from *question*.] An enquirer.
QUESTIONLESS. adv. [from *question*.] Certainly; without
doubt.
Questions hence it comes that many were mistaken. *Ral.*
Questionless duty moves not so much upon command as
promise; now that which proposes the greatest and most suit-
able rewards to obedience, and the greatest punishments to
disobedience, doubtless is the most likely to enforce the one
and prevent the other. *South.*
QUESTMAN. n. f. [*quest*, man, and *monger*.] Starter of
QUESTMONGER. n. law suits or prosecutions.
Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein
they spared none, great nor small, but raked over all new and
old statutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *questmongers*,
and leading jurors at their command. *Bacon.*
QUESTTRIST. n. [from *quest*.] Seeker; pursuer.
Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questtrists* after him, met him at the gate,
Are gone with him tow'rd Dover. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
QUESTUARY. adj. [from *questus*, Lat.] Studious of profit.
Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet
the writers of minerals conceive the stone of this name to be
a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Brown.*
QUIB. n. f. A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ans.* The same per-
haps with *quip*.
To *QUIBBLE. v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on
the sound of words.
The first service was neats tongues sliced, which the phi-
losophers took occasion to discourse and *quibble* upon in a
grave formal way. *L'Estrange.*
QUIBBLE. n. f. [from *quidlibet*, Latin.] A low conceit de-
pending on the sound of words; a pun.
This may be of great use to immortalize puns and *quibbles*,
and to let posterity see their forefathers were blockheads. *Add.*
Quirks or *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*
QUIBLER. n. f. [from *quibble*.] A punster.
QUICK. adj. [epic, Saxon.]
1. Living; not dead.
They swallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled
against us. *Psalms cxiv. 3.*
If there be *quick* raw flesh in the risings, it is an old le-
prosy. *Lev. xiii. 10.*
The *quick* and the dead. *Common Prayer.*
As the sun makes; here noon, there day, there night
Melts wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, some *quick*, some
dead. *Davies.*
Thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,
With glory and pow'r to judge both *quick* and dead. *Milt.*
2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.
Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing
kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that *quick* and
speedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the very
wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker, b. v. f. 33.*
3. Speedy; free from delay.
Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
4. Active; spritely; ready.
A man of great facility in business, and he preserved so
great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty,
that some, who had known him in his younger years, did
believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than
before. *Clarendon.*
A man must have passed his noviciate in finning, before
he comes to this, he never so *quick* a proficient. *South.*
The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind
and dull worm; but that which hath its resurrection thence,
is a *quick* eyed, volatile and sprightly fly. *Grew's Cosmol.*
QUICK. adv. Nimble; speedily; readily.
Ready in gybes, *quick* answer'd, faucy, and
As quarrelous as the weazel. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
This shall your understanding clear
Those things from me that you shall hear,
Conceiving much the *quicker*. *Droghda's Nymphid.*
They gave those complex ideas, that the things they were
continually to give and receive information about, might be
the easier and *quicker* understood. *Locke.*
This is done with little notice, if we consider how very
quick the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not
time, but many of them crowded into an instant. *Locke.*
QUICK. n. f.
1. A live animal.
Peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not;
But were it fairy, fiend or snake,
My courage earned it to wake,
And manful threat forth. *Spenser.*
2. The living flesh; sensible parts.
If Stanley held, that a son of king Edward had still the
better right, it was to teach all England to say as much; and
therefore that speech touched the *quick*. *Bacon.*
Seiz'd with sudden smart,
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*
The thoughts of this disgraceful composition so touches me
to the *quick*, that I cannot sleep. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the
quick, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only
discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical ap-
plications. *Sharp's Surgery.*
3. Living plants.
For indoling of land, the most usual way is with a ditch
and bank set with *quick*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
QUICKBEAM, or quicktree. n. f.
Quickbeam or wild forb, by some called the Irish ash, is a
species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable
scent. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
To *QUICKEN. v. a.* [epic, Saxon.]
1. To make alive.
All they that go down into the dust, shall kneel before him;
and no man hath *quicken'd* his own soul. *Psalms xxii. 30.*
I will never forget thy commandments; for with them
thou hast *quicken'd* me. *Psalms exix.*

QUI

This my mean task would be
As heavy to me, as 'tis odious; but
The mistress which I serve, *quicken*s what's dead,
And makes my labours pleasures. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*
To *quicken* with kissing; had my lips that power,
Thus would I wear them out. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*
Fair soul, since to the fairest body join'd
You give such lively life, such *quicken*ing pow'r,
And influence of such celestial kind,
As keeps it still in youth's immortal flower. *Davies.*
He throws
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts and fowls
With breath are *quicken'd*, and attract their souls. *Dryden.*
2. To hasten; to accelerate.
You may sooner by imagination *quicken* or slack a mo-
tion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go
faster, than to make him stand still. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and pro-
clamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the most
principal. *Hayward.*
Though any commodity should shift hands never so fast,
yet, if they did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would
not at all make or *quicken* their vent. *Locke.*
3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite.
Though my senses were astonish'd, my mind forced them
to *quicken* themselves; because I had learnt of him, how little
favour he is wont to shew in any matter of advantage. *Stanley.*
It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quicken*s
the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize. *South.*
They endeavour by brandy to *quicken* their taste already
extinguish'd. *Tatler, N^o 57.*
This review he makes use of, as an argument of great
force to *quicken* them in the improvement of those advantages
to which the mercy of God had called them by the gospel. *Rogers's Sermons.*
The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to
quicken you in the pursuit of those actions, which will best
deserve it. *Swift.*
To *QUICKEN. v. n.*
1. To become alive: as, a woman *quicken*s with child.
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will *quicken* and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
They rub out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while
into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to
quicken. *Sandys's Journey.*
The heart is the first part that *quicken*s, and the last that
dies. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. To move with activity.
Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes. *Pope.*
QUICKENER. n. f. [from *quicken*.]
1. One who makes alive.
2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.
Love and enmity, aversion and fear are notable whetters
and *quickeners* of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*
QUICKLIME. n. f. [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick* and *lime*.] Lime
unquenched.
After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and un-
altered state, it is called *quicklime*. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
QUICKLY. adv. [from *quick*.] Nimble; speedily; actively.
Thou com'st to use thy tongue: thy story *quickly*. *Shak.*
Pleasure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the ne-
cessities of nature, which are *quickly* and easily provided for;
and then all that follows is an oppression. *South.*
QUICKNESS. n. f. [from *quick*.]
1. Speed; velocity; celerity.
What any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is
abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extra-
ordinary *quickness* of its motion, must be allowed for in the
great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*
Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour
and *quickness*, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast
of his friend. *South's Sermons.*
2. Activity; briskness.
The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer;
because, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and mo-
deration are required; but where advantages may be wrought
upon, diligence and *quickness* of wit. *Wotton.*
The *quickness* of the imagination is seen in the invention,
the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*
3. Keen sensibility.
Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an
animal, that must lie still. *Locke.*
4. Sharpness; pungency.
Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,
Still shew'd a *quickness*; and maturing time
But mellow'd what we write to the dull sweets of rhyme. *Dryden.*
Ginger

QUI

21 A

QUI

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its windiness, and juice of corianders whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant quickness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

QUICKSAND. *n. f.* [*quick and sand.*] Moving sand; unsoft ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthless sea? *Shakeſp.*
What Clarence, but a quickſand of deceit? *Shakeſp.*
Undergirding the ſhip, and fearing left they ſhould fall into the quickſands, they ſtrake fail, and ſo were driven. *Act. xxvii.*
But when the veſſel is on quickſands caſt,
The flowing tide does more the ſinking haſte. *Dryden.*
Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, ſtems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune ſhoves her off the quickſands. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*
I have marked out ſeveral of the ſhals and quickſands of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addiſon.*

To QUICKSET. *v. a.* [*quick and ſet.*] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get ſet to quickſet it, learn cunningly which. *Tuſſer.*
A man may ditch and quickſet three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

QUICKSET. *n. f.* [*quick and ſet.*] Living plant ſet to grow.

Plant quickſets and tranſplant fruit trees towards the de-
create. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
Nine in ten of the quickſet hedges are ruined for want of ſkill. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

QUICKSIGHTED. *adj.* [*quick and ſight.*] Having a ſharp ſight.

No body will deem the quickſighted amongſt them to have very enlarged views in ethics. *Locke.*
No article of religion hath credulity enough for them; and yet theſe ſame cautious and quickſighted gentlemen can ſwallow down this ſottiſh opinion about perſpicacious atoms. *Bentley.*

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from quickſighted.*] Sharpneſs of ſight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the know-
ledge that is in others, than the blindneſs of a mole is an argu-
ment againſt the quickſightedneſs of an eagle. *Locke.*

QUICKSILVER. *n. f.* [*quick and ſilver; argentum vivum, Lat.*] Quickſilver, called mercury by the chymiſts, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heavieſt of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; its nature is ſo homogeneous and ſimple, that it is a queſtion whether gold itſelf be more ſo: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part diſſolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the leaſt tenacious of all bodies, and every ſmaller drop may be again divided by the lighteſt touch into a multitude of others, and is the moſt diviſible of all bodies: mercury very readily mixes with gold, ſilver, lead and tin, by chymical operations, but not without difficulty with copper and iron; and it mixes eaſily with zink and biſmuth among the ſemimetals: the ſpecific gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heavieſt of all fluids, it is alſo the coldeſt, and when heated the hotteſt: of the various ores, in which mercury is found, cinnabar is the richeſt and moſt valuable, which is extremely heavy, and of a bright and beautiful red colour: native cinnabar is principally found in the mines of Friuli, belonging to the Venetians, in Italy, and ſome others in Spain, Hungary, and the Eaſt Indies: quickſilver is alſo found ſometimes in its pure and fluid ſtate lodged in cavities of hard ſtones in the cinnabar mines, and the purer ores are chiefly compoſed of cinnabar in ſmall quantities, mixed with various other ſubſtances: the ancients all eſteemed quickſilver a poiſon, nor was it brought into internal uſe till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was firſt occaſioned by the ſhepherds, who ventured to give it their ſheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was ſoon concluded, that men might take it ſafely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, ſwallowed it in vaſt quantities, in order to ſell it privately, when they had voided it by ſtool: but too free a uſe of ſo powerful a medicine cannot be always without danger: the miners ſeldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and then die in a moſt miſerable condition; and the artiſers, who have much dealing in it, are generally ſeized with paralytick diſorders: however, under proper regulation, it is a moſt excellent medicine. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Mercury is very improperly called a metal, for though it has weight and ſimilarity of parts, it is neither diſſolvable by fire, malleable nor fixed: it ſeems to conſtitute a particular claſs of ſoſils, and is rather the mother or baſis of all metals, than a metal itſelf: mercury is of conſiderable uſe in gilding, making looking-glaſſes, in refining gold, and various other mechanical operations beſides medicine. *Chambers.*

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red roſe; the beſt was wont to be made in Libia of brimſtone and quickſilver burnt. *Peaſham on Drawing.*

QUI

QUICKSILVERED. *adj.* [*from quickſilver.*] Overlaid with quickſilver.

Metal is more difficult to poliſh than glaſs, and is after-
wards very apt to be ſpoiled by tarniſhing, and reflects not ſo much light as glaſs quickſilvered over does: I would propound to uſe inſtead of the metal a glaſs ground concave on the fore-
ſide, and as much convex on the backſide, and quickſilvered over on the convex ſide. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUIDAM. [*Latin.*] Somebody.

For envy of ſo many worthy quidams, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due, you will be perſuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkneſs thoſe to many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spencer.*

QUIDDANY. *n. f.* [*cydonium, cydoniatum, Lat. quiddan, German, a quince.*] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with ſugar.

QUIDDIT. *n. f.* [*corrupted from quiddit, Lat. or from que dit, Fr.*] A ſubtily; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quilllets? his caſes? and his tricks? *Shak.*

QUIDDITY. *n. f.* [*quidditas, low Latin.*]

1. Elience; that which is a proper answer to the queſtion, quid eſt? a ſcholatiſtick term.

He could reduce all things to acts,
And knew their natures and abſtracts,
Where entity and quiddity,
The ghoults of deſunct bodies fly. *Hudibras, p. i.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious queſtion.

Miſomer in our laws, and other quiddities, I leave to the profeſſors of law. *Camden's Remains.*

QUIESCENCE. *n. f.* [*from quiesco, Lat.*] Reſt; reſpite.

Whether the earth move or reſt, I undertake not to deter-
mine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its quieſcence, the teſtimony of ſenſe, is weak and frivolous. *Glanvill's Sciſs.*

QUIESCENT. *adj.* [*quieſcens, Latin.*] Reſting; not being in motion; not moving; lying at reſpite.

Though the earth move, its motion muſt needs be as in-
ſenſible as if it were quieſcent. *Glanvill's Sciſs.*

The right ſide, from whence the motion of the body be-
ginneſs, is the active or moving ſide; but the ſiniſter is the weaker or more quieſcent ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Sight takes in at a greater diſtance and more variety at once, comprehending alſo quieſcent objects, which hearing does not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If it be in ſome part movent, and in ſome part quieſcent, it muſt needs be a curve line, and ſo no radius. *Grew.*

Preſion or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obſtacle which ſtops part of the motion, but will bend and ſpread every way into the quieſcent medium, which lies beyond the obſtacle. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUIET. *adj.* [*quiet, Fr. quietus, Latin.*]

1. Still; free from diſturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath,
And ſlyding ſoft, as down to ſleep her laid,
She ended all her woe in quiet death. *Fa. Queen.*

This life is beſt,
If quiet life is beſt; ſweeter to you,
That have a ſharper known. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offenſive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and quiet ſpirit. *1 Pet.*

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were quiet all the night. *Judges xvi. 2.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace,
That can tranſlate the ſtubborneſs of fortune
Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſp.*

QUIET. *n. f.* [*quiet, Lat.*] Reſt; reſpite; tranquillity; free-
dom from diſturbance; peace; ſecurity.

They came into Laith unto a people that were at quiet and ſecure. *Judges xviii. 27.*

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name,
And there in quiet rules. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

Indulgent quiet, pow'r ſerene,
Mother of joy and love. *Hugheſ.*

To QUIET. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to reſt.

The loweſt degree of faith, that can quiet the ſoul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*

2. To ſtill.

Putting together the ideas of moving or quieting corporal motion, joined to ſubſtance, we have the idea of an imma-
terial ſpirit. *Locke.*

QUIETER. *n. f.* [*from quiet.*] The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM. *n. f.* [*from quiet.*]

What is called by the poets apathy or diſpaſſion, by the ſcepticks indiſturbance, by the Moliniſts quietiſm, by common men peace of conſcience, ſeems all to mean but great tran-
quility of mind. *Temple.*

QUI

QUIETLY. *adv.* [*from quiet.*]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more oppreſſing in his bargain, but quietly, modeſtly and patiently recommend his eſtate to God, and leave the ſucceſs to him. *Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels had behaved themſelves quietly and modeſtly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the ſpoil in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. At reſt; without agitation.

QUIETNESS. *n. f.* [*from quiet.*]

1. Coolneſs of temper.

This cruel quietneſs neither returning to miſlike nor pro-
ceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious ſtill after one manner. *Sidney, b. ii.*

That which we move for our better inſtruction ſake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of quietneſs with it; they answer ſtunningly. *Hooker.*

2. Peace; tranquillity.

Stop effluſion of our chriſtian blood,
And ſtabliſh quietneſs on ev'ry ſide. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

What miſeries have both nations avoided, and what quiet-
neſs and ſecurity attained by their peaceable union? *Hayward.*

3. Stillneſs; calmneſs.

QUIETSDOME. *adj.* [*from quiet.*] Calm; ſtill; undiſturb'd.

Not in uſe.

Let the night be calm and quietſome,
Without tempeſtuous ſtorms or ſad affray. *Spencer.*

QUIETUDE. *n. f.* [*quietudo, Fr. from quiet.*] Reſt; reſpite; tranquillity. Not in common uſe.

From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and ſerenity in the affections. *Wotton on Education.*

QUILL. *n. f.*

1. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

Birds have three other hard ſubſtances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the ſhell of the egg, and their quills. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. The inſtrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that iſland, the proper ſubject of my quill. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

Thoſe lives they fail'd to reſcue by their ſkill,
Their muſe would make immortal with her quill. *Garth.*

From him whole quills ſtand quiver'd at his ear,
To him that notches ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope.*

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.

Near theſe was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whoſe ſide was ſeen the quill darting porcupine. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The preſumptuous damſel raſhly dar'd
The goddeſs' ſelf to challenge to the field,
And to compare with her in curious ſkill,
Of work with loom, with needle, and with quill. *Spencer.*

5. The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings.

His flying fingers and harmonious quill
Strike ſev'n diſtinguiſh'd notes, and ſev'n at once they fill. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

QUILLET. *n. f.* [*quidlibet, Lat.*] Subtily; nicety; fraudu-
lent diſtinction.

Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quilllets? his caſes? and his tricks? *Shak.*

A great foul weighs in the ſcale of reaſon, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with ſo ſcrupulous a diligence upon little quilllets and niceties. *Digby.*

Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well for quirks and quilllets. *Hudibras.*

QUILT. *n. f.* [*couette, Fr. kuilt, Dutch; culcita, culcitra, Lat.*] A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

Quilts of roſes and ſpices are nothing ſo helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little ſack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent quilts amongſt the richer fort. *Arbutnot on Cairns.*

She on the quilt ſinks with becoming woe,
Wrapt in a gown, for ſickneſs and for ſhow. *Pope.*

To QUILT. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.

The ſharp ſteel arriving forcibly
On his horſe neck before the quilted ſell,
Then from the head the body ſundred quite. *Fairy Queen.*

A bag quilted with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Entellus for the ſtrife prepares,
Strip'd of his quilted coat, his body bares,
Compoſ'd of mighty bone. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

A chair was ready,
So quilted, that he lay at eaſe reclind.
Mayn't I quilt my rope? it galls my neck. *Dryden.*

QUINAR. *adj.* [*quinarus, Lat.*] Conſiſting of five.

This quinary number of elements ought to have been re-
ſtrained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

QUI

QUINCE. *n. f.* [*coin, Fr. quiddan, German.*]

1. The tree.

The quince tree is of a low ſtature; the branches are diffuſed and crooked; the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is ſour and aſtringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of theſe ſpecies are fix. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

They call for dates and quinces in the paſtry. *Shakeſp.*

A quince, in token of fruitfulneſs, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peaſham on Drawing.*

To QUINCH. *v. n.* [*this word ſeems to be the ſame with quench, winch and quack.*] To ſtir; to ſtounce as in reſentment or pain.

Beſtow all my ſoldiers in ſuch ſort as I have, that no part of all that realm ſhall be able to dare to quinch. *Spencer.*

QUINCUNCIAL. *adj.* [*from quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pentagonal or quincuncial diſpoſition, Sir Thomas Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the quincunx. *Roy on the Creation.*

QUINCUNX. *n. f.* [*Latin.*]

Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderneſs; and, when viewed by an angle of the ſquare or parallelogram, preſents equal or parallel alleys.

Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the quincunx. *Roy on the Creation.*

He whole light'ning pierc'd th' Iberian lines,
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*

QUINQUAGESIMA. [*Latin.*] Quinquageſima ſunday, ſo called becauſe it is the fiftieth day before Eaſter, reckoned by whole numbers; ſhrove ſunday. *Diet.*

QUINQUANGULAR. *adj.* [*quinque and angulus, Lat.*] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a cruſt, conforming itſelf to the ſides of the talus, is of a figure quinquangular. *Woodw.*

Exactly round, ordinately quinquangular, or having the ſides parallel. *Morſe's Antidote againſt Aſheſim.*

QUINQUARTICULAR. *adj.* [*quinque and articulus, Lat.*] Con-
ſiſting of five articles.

They have given an end to the quinquarticular controverſy, for none have ſince undertaken to lay more. *Sanderſon.*

QUINQUEFID. *adj.* [*quinque and fido, Lat.*] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATED. *adj.* [*quinque and folium, Lat.*] Having five leaves.

QUINQUENNIAL. *adj.* [*quinquennis, Lat.*] Laſting five years; happening once in five years.

QUINCY. *n. f.* [*corrupted from quincy.*] A tumid inflam-
mation in the throat, which ſometimes produces ſuffocation.

The throbbing quincy 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And rheumatims I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Great heat and cold, ſucceeding one another, occaſion pleuriſies and quincies. *Arbutnot on Air.*

QUINT. *n. f.* [*quint, Fr.*] A ſet of five.

For ſtate has made a quint
Of generals he's liſted in't. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

QUINTAIN. *n. f.* [*quintain, Fr.*] A poſt with a turning top.
See **QUINTIN.**

My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that, which here ſtands up,
Is but a quintain, a mere lifeleſs block. *Shakeſp.*

QUINTESSENCE. *n. f.* [*quinta eſſentia, Lat.*]

1. A fifth being.

From their groſs matter the abſtracts the forms,
And draws a kind of quinteſſence from things. *Davies.*

The ethereal quinteſſence of heav'n
Flew upward, ſpirited with various forms,
That rowl'd orbicular, and turn'd to ſtars. *Milton.*

They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four ele-
ments, of which all earthly things were compounded, and ſuppoſed the heavens to be a quinteſſence or fifth ſort of body diſtinct from all theſe. *Wall's Logick.*

2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.

To me what is this quinteſſence of duſt? man delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will,
Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?
What alchymiſt can draw, with all his ſkill,
The quinteſſence of theſe out of the mind. *Davies.*

For I am a very dead thing,
In whom love wrought new alchymy,
For by his art he did expreſs
A quinteſſence even from nothingneſs,
From dull privations and lean emptineſs.
Paracelſus, by the help of an intenſe cold, teaches to ſe-
parate the quinteſſence of wine. *Boyle.*

Let there be light! ſaid God; and forthwith light
Ethereal, fiſt of things, quinteſſence pure,
Sprung from the deep. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt, b. vii.*

When

QUI

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul, infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest quintessence and elixir of worldly delights.

QUINTESSENTIAL. *adj.* [from quintessence.] Consisting of quintessence.

Venturous assertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, specially considering that there is nothing contrary to the quintessential matter and circular figure of the heavens; so neither is there to the light thereof.

QUINTIN. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *Minbew* deduces it from *quintus*, Lat. and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *palsus quintanus*, Lat. *Ans.* *quintaine*, Fr.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin, at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand bag coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* he,
In honour of his bridegroom,
Hath challeng'd either wide countess;
Come cut and long tail, for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he,
Adjoining to his company,
And each one hath his livery.

QUINTUPLE. *n. f.* [quintuplus, Lat.] Fivefold.
In the country, the greatest proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-six, is above quintuple unto twenty-eight the least.

QUIP. *n. f.* [derived, by the etymologists, from *whip*.] A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Notwithstanding all her sudden quips,
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, spaniel like, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still.
If I sent him word his beard was not well cut, he would
Send me word, he cut it to please himself: this is called the
quip modest.

Nymph bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles.

QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms.

QUIRE. *n. f.* [cheur, Fr. chore, Italian.]
1. A body of fingers; a chorus.

The trees did bud and early blossoms bore,
And all the quire of birds did sweetly sing,
And told that garden's pleasures in their caroling.
Myself have lim'd a bush for her,
And plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,
That the will light to listen to their lays.

At thy nativity a glorious quire
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Messiah now was born.

I may worship thee
For ay, with temples vow'd and virgin quires.

As in beauty she surpass'd the quire,
So nobler than the rest was her attire.

2. The part of the church where the service is sang.
I am all on fire,

Not all the buckets in a country quire
Shall quench my rage.
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire,
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play.

The fox obscene to gaping toms retires,
And wolves with howling fill the sacred quires.

3. [Cahier, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

TO QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims.

My throat of war be turn'd
Which quired with my drum, into a pipe
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice
That babies lull asleep.

QUYRSTER. *n. f.* [from *quire*.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

The coy quyrsters, that lodge within,
Are prodigal of harmony.

QUIRK. *n. f.* [of this word I can find no rational derivation.]
1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.

I've felt so many quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start,
Can woman me unto't.

2. Smart taunt.
Some kind of men quarrel purposely on others to taste their
valour; belike, this is a man of that quirk.

I may chance to have some odd quirks and remnants of wit
broken on me.

QUI

Conceits, puns, quips or quibbles, jests and repartees may agreeably entertain, but have no place in the search after truth.

3. Subtlety; nicety; artful distinction.

Most fortunately he hath achiev'd a maid,
That paragon description and wild fame,
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens.

Let a lawyer tell them he has spied some defect in an entail; how solicitous are they to repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law quirk?

Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well for quirks and quilllets.

There are a thousand quirks to avoid the stroke of the law.

4. Loose light tune.
Now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
That summons you to all the pride of pray'r;
Light quirks of musick, broken and uneven.

TO QUIR. *v. a.* part. *quir*; pret. *I have quirt* or *quitted*.
[quirt, Fr. quitare, Italian; quitar, Spanith.]
1. To discharge an obligation; to make even.

We will be quit of thine oath, which thou hast made us to swear.

By this act, old tyrant,
I shall be quit with thee; while I was virtuous,
I was a stranger to thy blood, but now
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime.

To John I ow'd great obligation;
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publish it to all the nation;
Sure John and I are more than quit.

2. To set free.
Thou art quit from a thousand calamities; therefore let
thy joy, which should be as great for thy freedom from them,
as is thy sadness when thou feel'st any of them, do the same
cure upon thy discontent.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much: bent rather how I may be quit
Fairest and easiest of this cumbrous charge.

To quit you wholly of this fear, you have already looked
death in the face; what have you found so terrible in it.

3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform.
Never worthy prince a day did quit
With greater hazard, and with more renown.

4. To clear himself of an affair.
Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd
A life heroic, on his enemies
Fully reveng'd hath left them years of mourning.

5. To repay; to requite.
He fair the knight saluted, louting low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was.
Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To quit this horrid act.

6. To vacate obligations.
For our reward,
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments against us quitted.

One step higher
Would set me highest, and in a moment quit
The debt immense of endless gratitude.

7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount.
They both did fail of their purpose, and got not so much
as to quit their charges; because truth, which is the secret of
the most high God, whose proper handy-work all things are,
cannot be compassed with that wit and those senses which are
our own.

Far other plaints, tears and laments
The time, the place, and our estates require,
Think on thy sins, which man's old foe presents
Before that judge that quits each soul his hire.

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame
at the same time warm and enlighten the air? and does not
the earth quit scores with all the elements in the noble fruits
that issue from it.

Still I shall hear, and never quit the score,
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theleid o'er and o'er.

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places, where
there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to
quit the cost of the carriage.

8. [Contracted from *acquit*.] To absolve; to acquit.
Nor further seek what their offences be,
Guiltless I quit, guilty I set them free.

9. To abandon; to forsake.
Their father,
Then old and fond of illuse, took such sorrow,
That he quit being.

Honours are promis'd
To all will quit 'em; and rewards propos'd
Even to slaves that can detect their courses.

QUO

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding, such a superficial way of examining is to quit truth for appearance, only to serve our vanity.

10. To resign; to give up.
The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,
With pity saw the ill-conceal'd distress,
Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms,
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace.

QUITCHGRASS. *n. f.* [spice, Saxon.] Dog grass.

They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to quitchgrass or other weeds.

QUITE. *adv.* [this is derived, by the etymologists, from *quitté*, discharged, free, Fr. which however at first appearance unlikely is much favoured by the original use of the word, which was, in this combination, *quite* and *clean*; that is, with a clean riddance: its present signification was gradually introduced.] Completely; perfectly.

Those latter exclude not the former quite and clean as unnecessary.

He hath sold us, and quite devoured our money.

If some foreign ideas will offer themselves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts quite from the subject in hand.

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from quite contrary principles.

QUITRENT. *n. f.* [quit and rent.] Small rent reserved.
Such a tax would be insensible, and pass but as a small quittance, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the seas.

My old master, a little before his death, wished him joy of the estate which was falling to him, desiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quittrents* upon the estate.

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.
Now I am rememb'red, he scorn'd at me!

2. Recompence; return; repayment.
Mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Render'ing faint quittance, wearied and outbreath'd,
To Henry Monmouth.

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no meed but he repays
Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him
But breeds the giver a return exceeding
All use of quittance.

We shall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than quittance of desert and merit.

TO QUITTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompense. A word not used.

Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting best to quittance their deceit.

QUITTER. *n. f.*
1. A deliverer.

2. Scoria of tin.

QUITTERBONE. *n. f.*
Quitterbone is a hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows most commonly on the inside of the foot.

QUIVER. *n. f.* [this word seems to be corrupted from *couverir*, Fr. or *cover*.] A case for arrows.

As Dianne hunted on a day,
She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay,
His quiver by his head,
One of his shafts the stole away,
And one of hers did close convey
Into the other's stead;

With that love wounded my love's heart,
But Dianne beasts with Cupid's dart.
Diana's nymphs would be arrayed in white, their arms and
shoulders naked, bows in their hands, and quivers by their
sides.

Her sounding quiver on her shoulder ty'd,
One hand a dart, and one a bow supply'd.

QUIVER. *adj.* Nimble; active.

There was a little quiver fellow, and he would manage you
his piece thus; and he would about and about.

TO QUIVER. *v. n.*
1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion.

The birds chaunt melody on every bush,
The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind.

O'er the pommel cast the knight,
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead.

With what a spring his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground.

Eurydice with quivering voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd.

Dancing sun beams on the waters play'd,
And verdant alders form'd a quivering shade.

QUO

The dying gales that pant upon the trees,
The lakes that quiver to the curling breeze.

2. To shiver; to shudder.
Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but she was
taken with such a quivering, that she thought it more wisdom
to lean herself to a tree and look on.

QUIVERED. *adj.* [from *quiver*.]
1. Furnished with a quiver.

'Tis chastity,
She that has that, is clad in compleat steel,
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and perilous sandy wilds.

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.
From him whose quills stand quivered at his ear,
To him who notches sticks at Westminster.

TO QUOB. *v. n.* [a low word.] To move as the embryo does
in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing.

QUODLIBET. *n. f.* [Latin.] A nice point; a subtlety.
He who reading on the heart,
When all his quodlibets of art
Could not expound its pulse and heat,
Swore, he had never felt it beat.

QUODLIBETARIAN. *n. f.* [quodlibet, Lat.] One who talks or
disputes on any subject.

QUODLIBETICAL. *adj.* [quodlibet, Lat.] Not restrained to a
particular subject: in the schools theses or problems, anciently
proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment, were
so called.

QUOIF. *n. f.* [coiffe, Fr.]
1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See **COIF**.

Hence thou sickly quoif,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,
Which princes, flesh'd with conquest, aim to hit.

2. The cap of a serjeant at law.
TO QUOIF. *v. a.* [coiffer, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head-
dress.

She is always quuffed with the head of an elephant, to
show that this animal is the breed of that country.

QUOIFFURE. *n. f.* [coiffure, Fr.] Head-dress.
The lady in the next medal is very particular in her
quoiffure.

QUOIL. *n. f.* See **COIL**.

QUOIN. *n. f.* [coin, Fr.]
1. Corner.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew
With horrid wings, and thundered as it blew,
Then whirling round, the quoin together strook.

Build brick houses with strong and firm quoin or columns
at each end.

2. An instrument for raising warlike engines.

QUOIR. *n. f.* [coete, Dutch.]
1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point.
He plays at quits well.

When he played at quits, he was allowed his breeches
and stockings.

2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English
quoit, but improperly; the game of quois is a game of skill;
the discus was only a trial of strength, as among us to throw
the hammer.

TO QUOIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quois; to play
at quois.

Noble youths for mastery should strive
To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.

TO QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw.
Quit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat filling.

QUONDAM. [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous
word.

This is the quondam king, let's seize upon him.

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his worship now.

QUOOK. *preterite of quake*. Obsolete.
Freely up those royal spoils he took,
Yet at the lion's skin he inly quook.

QUORUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a num-
ber of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

They were a parcel of mummers, and being himself one
of the quorum in his own country, he wondered that none of
the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the
heels.

QUOTA. *n. f.* [quotus, Lat.] A share; a proportion as assigned
to each.

Scarce one in this list but engages to supply a quota of brisk
young fellows, equip with hats and feathers.

QUOTATION. *n. f.* [from *quote*.]
1. The act of quoting; citation.

2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.
He, that has but ever so little examined the citations of
writers, cannot doubt how little credit the quotations deserve,
where the originals are wanting.

He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with quotations.

TO QUOTE.

QUO

To QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an author or passage of an author; to adduce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.

The second chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margin.

St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this saying.

He changed his *mind*, say the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Hopkinson.

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong.

He will, in the middle of a session, *quote* passages out of Plato and Pindar.

QUOTER. *n. s.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes.

I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it.

QUOTH. *verb. imperfect.* [this is only part of *quodan*, Saxon, retained in English, and is now only used in ludicrous language. It is used by *Sidney* irregularly in the second person.] *Quoth* I, say I or said I; *quoth* he, says he or said he.

Enjoying *quoth* you.

Shall we, *quoth* he, so basely brook

This paltry ass.

Sidney, b. ii.

Hudibras.



QUO

QUOTIDIAN. *adj.* [*quotidian*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Latin.] Daily; happening every day.

Quotidian things, and equidistant hence

Shut in for man in one circumference.

Nor was this a short fit of shaking, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increasing to higher inflammation.

QUOTIDIAN. *n. s.* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.] A *quotidian*

fever; a fever which returns every day.

If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the *quotidian* of love.

QUOTIENT. *n. s.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quoties*, Latin.]

In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other.

To make all the steps belonging to the same pair of stairs of an equal height, they consider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whose product, with the number of odd inches, gives the sum of the whole height in inches, which sum they divide by the number of steps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* shall be the number of inches and parts that each step shall be high.

Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

R.

R.

RAB

R, Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English, such as it has in other languages; as *red*, *rose*, *more*, *mutual*: in words derived from the Greek, it is never mute, unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used; as *myrrh*.

TO RABATE. *v. n.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

TO RABBIT. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, *rabster*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

The rabbit plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board straight or square down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the same manner, may join into the square of the first; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbiting*.

The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbitted* on its outside about half an inch into the frame, and all these rabbets, but that on the ground-fell, are grooved square.

RA'BBET. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

Having drove in the hooks, they set the rabbets of the door within the rabbets of the door-post.

RA'BBET. *n. s.* A doctor among the Jews.

The Hebrew rabbins say, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate and throat.

Be not ye called rabbis; for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren.

RA'BBET. *n. s.* [*rabbe*, *rabbelin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

I knew a wench married, as she went to the garden for parsley to stuff a rabbit.

A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring of them; but he no sooner espied a company of rabbits, but he cried aloud, *ecce multi cuniculi*; which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered, who would have thought that the rabbits understood Latin?

RA'BBLE. *n. s.* [*rabula*, Lat. *rabulari*, low Lat.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.

Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy, Or let a rabble lead you to your deaths?

Go bring the rabble here to this place.

Of these his several ravishments, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries.

The better sort abhors scurrility, And often censures what the rabble like.

That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation so rings of, are not the wisest men in the world.

To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short rabble scene, because the mob are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice.

In change of government, The rabble rule their great oppressors fate.

Do for'reign justice and revenge the state.

His enemies have been only able to make ill impressions upon the low and ignorant rabble, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment.

RA'BBLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *rabble*.] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people.

A rude rabblement, Whole like he never saw, he durst not hide,

But got his ready steed, and fast away 'gan ride.

Fa. 2u.

RAC

The rabblement houted, clapp'd their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of stinking breath.

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the same rabblement.

RA'BID. *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RA'BINET. *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordnance.

RACE. *n. s.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.]

1. A family ascending.

2. Family descending.

He in a moment will create Another world; out of man, a race

Of men innumerable, there to dwell.

Male he created thee, but thy comfort Female for race.

High as the mother of the gods in place, And proud like her of an immortal race.

Hence the long race of Alban fathers come.

3. A generation; a collective family.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds.

4. A particular breed.

Instead Of spirits malign, a better race to bring

Into their vacant room.

In the races of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to have the right of inheritance.

5. RACE of ginger. [*rayz de gengibre*, Spanish.] A root or sprig of ginger.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine, applied by *Temple* to any extraordinary natural force of intellect.

Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others; but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the seat, or some great race of fancy or judgment in contrivance.

7. [*Rai*, Islandick.] Contest in running.

To describe races and games Or tilting furniture.

8. Course on the feet.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beasts.

9. Progress; course.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples having taught them, never slopt his race till it came to a headlong overthrow.

My race of glory run, and race of shame.

Their ministry perform'd, and race well run.

The great light of day yet wants to run Much of his race though steep.

He safe return'd, the race of glory past, New to his friends embrace.

10. Train; process.

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor; the prosecution and race of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant; shall he sit down, and not put himself in defence?

The race of this war fell upon the loss of Urbin, which he re-obtained.

RA'CEHORSE. *n. s.* [*race* and *horse*.] Horse bred to run for prizes.

The reason *Hudibras* gives, why those, who can talk on trifles, speak with the greatest fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *racehorse*, which runs the faster the less weight it carries.

RACEMA'TION. *n. s.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluster, like that of grapes.

A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks.

RACEMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing clusters.

RA'CE.

RAC

- RA' CER. *n. f.* [from *race*.] Runner; one that contends in speed.
His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*
A poet's form the plac'd before their eyes,
And bade the nimblest racer seize the prize. *Pope.*
- RA' CINESS. *n. f.* [from *racy*.] The quality of being racy.
RACK. *n. f.* [*racke*, Dutch, from *racken*, to stretch.]
1. An engine to torture.
Vex not his ghost; O let him pass! he hates him
That would, upon the rack of this rough world,
Stretch him out longer. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he
had received a cross answer from his mistress. *Taylor.*
Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the rack expire. *Addison.*
2. Torture; extreme pain.
A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him
as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*
A cool behaviour sets him on the rack, and is interpreted
as an instance of aversion or indifference. *Addison.*
3. Any instrument by which extension is performed.
These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use
amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength,
without the help of any wedge or rack that are used to
others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they
spin by twirling a ball.
The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly rack, and fill the reel. *Dryden.*
5. [*Racke*, Dutch, a rack.] The clouds as they are driven by
the wind.
That, which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack dissolves, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*
The great globe itself,
Yea, all, which it inherits, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a rack behind. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*
We often see against some form,
A silence in the heav'n's, the rack stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds
above, which we call the rack, and are not perceived below,
pass without noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*
As wintry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
They rage, they roar: the doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n. *Dryden.*
6. [*Racca*, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*, Islandick, hinges or
joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.
7. A grate.
8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle.
Their bulls they send to pastures far,
Or hills, or feed them at full racks within. *May's Virgil.*
The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in racks,
because of the great quantity they tread down. *Mortimer.*
He bid the nimble hours
Bring forth the steeds; the nimble hours obey:
From their full racks the generous steeds retire. *Addison.*
9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See ARRACK.
To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before
the wind.
Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky. *Shakespeare.*
To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To torment by the rack.
Hold, O dreadful Sir,
You will not rack an innocent old man. *Dryden and Lee.*
2. To torment; to harass.
Th' apostate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair. *Milton.*
3. To harass by exaction.
The landlords there shamefully rack their tenants, exacting
of them, besides his covenants, what he pleaseth. *Spenser.*
The commons ha't thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakespeare.*
He took possession of his just estate,
Nor rack'd his tenants with increase of rent. *Dryden.*
4. They racking and stretching scripture further than by God
was meant, are drawn into sundry inconveniences. *Hooker.*
The wisest among the heathens rack'd their wits, and cast
about every way, managing every little argument to the ut-
most advantage. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
5. To stretch; to extend.
Nor have I money nor commodity
To raise a present sum;
Try what my credit can in Venice do,
That shall be rack'd even to the uttermost. *Shakespeare.*

RAD

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. I know not whence
this word is derived in this sense; *rein*, German, is clear,
pure, whence our word to *rinse*; this is perhaps of the same
race.
It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which
we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much the sooner. *Bacon.*
Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the
lees, and, after a few days refetlement, rack it off. *Mortimer.*
RACK-RENT. *n. f.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Rent raised to the utter-
most.
Have poor families been ruined by rack-rents, paid for the
lands of the church? *Swift's Miscellanies.*
RACK-RENT. *n. f.* [*rack* and *rent*.] One who pays the
utmost rent.
Though this be a quarter of his yearly income, and the
publick tax takes away one hundred; yet this influences not
the yearly rent of the land, which the rack-renter or under-
tenant pays. *Locke.*
RACK-RENT. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation; M. Casaubon derives
it, after his custom, from *gaxia*, the dash of fluctuation
against the shore.]
1. An irregular clattering noise.
That the tennis court keeper knows better than I, it is a
low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keep'st not racket
there. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*
2. A confused talk, in burlesque language.
Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives the next
door to faction, where they keep such a racket, that the whole
parish is disturbed and every night in an uproar. *Swift.*
3. [*Raquette*, Fr.] The instrument with which players strike
the ball. Whence perhaps all the other senses.
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will in France play a set,
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakespeare.*
The body, into which impression is made, either can yield
backward or it cannot: if it can yield backward, then the
impression made is a motion; as we see a stroke with a
racket upon a ball, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*
He talks much of the motives to do and forbear, how they
determine a reasonable man, as if he were no more than a
tennis-ball, to be tossed to and fro by the rackets of the second
causes. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*
- RA' CKING. *n. f.*
Racking pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that
it is a swifter time and a shorter tread; and though it does
not rid so much ground, yet it is something easier. *Far. Dict.*
- RA' CKOON. *n. f.*
The racker is a New England animal, like a badger, hav-
ing a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep
fur: it sleeps in the day time in a hollow tree, and goes out
at nights, when the moon shines, to feed on the sea fide, where
it is hunted by dogs. *Bailey.*
- RA' CY. *adj.* [perhaps from *rayz*, Spanish, a root.] Strong;
flavorous; tasting of the soil.
Rich racy verbes in which we
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*
From his brain that Helicon distill,
Whose racy liquor did his offspring fill. *Denham.*
The cyder at first is very luscious, but if ground more
early, it is more racy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mix'd the racy wine,
Late from the mellowing cask restor'd to light,
By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. *Pope.*
RAD. the old pret. of read. *Spenser.*
- RAD. *red* and *rad*, differing only in dialect, signify coun-
sel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a
noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent for counsel: Eubulus
and Thrasylbulus have almost the same sense. *Giffen.*
- RA' DDock, or ruddock. *n. f.* A bird.
The raddock would,
With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shakespeare.*
- RA' DIANCE. *n. f.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling lustre; glitter.
By the sacred radiance of the sun,
By all the operations of the orbs,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
Whether there be not too high an apprehension above its
natural radiance, is not without just doubt; however it be
granted a very splendid gum, and whose sparkles may some-
what resemble the glances of fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The son
Girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd
Of majesty divine.
A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest radiance, which,
though we cannot describe, will bear some resemblance.
The rapid radiance instantaneous strikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomson's Spring.*

RAD

- RA' DIANT. *adj.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling;
emitting rays.
There was a fun of gold radiant upon the top, and before,
a small cherub of gold with wings displayed. *Bacon.*
Mark what radiant state the spreads,
In circle round her shining throne,
Shooting her beams like silver threads,
This, this is the alone. *Milton's Arcades.*
Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though fun and moon
Were in the flat sea funk. *Milton.*
I see the warlike host of heaven,
Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride,
Go forth to succour truth below. *Milton.*
- To RA' DIATE. *v. n.* [*radiat*, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine;
to sparkle.
Though with wit and parts their possessors could never en-
gage God to send forth his light and his truth; yet now that
revelation hath disclosed them, and that he hath been pleas'd
to make them radiate in his word, men may recollect those
scatter'd divine beams, and kindling with them the topics
proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*
Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes,
and thus we see the sun or a flame; or it is reflected from
other bodies, and thus we see a man or a picture. *Locke.*
- RA' DIATED. *adj.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays.
The radiated head of the phoenix gives us the meaning of
a passage in Aulonius. *Addison.*
- RADIATION. *n. f.* [*radiatio*, Lat. *radiation*, Fr.]
1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays.
We have perspective houses, where we make demonstra-
tions of all lights and radiations, and of all colours. *Bacon.*
Should I say I liv'd darker than were true,
Your radiation can all clouds subdue,
But one; 'tis best light to contemplate you. *Donne.*
2. Emission from a center every way.
Sound paralleleth in many things with the light, and ra-
diation of things visible. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- RA' DICAL. *adj.* [*radical*, Fr. from *radix*, Latin.]
1. Primitive; original.
The differences, which are secondary and proceed from
these radical differences, are, plants are all figurate and de-
terminate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*
Such a radical truth, that God is, springing up together
with the essence of the soul, and previous to all other thoughts,
is not pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*
2. Implanted by nature.
The emission of the loose and adventitious moisture doth
betray the radical moisture, and carrieth it for company. *Bac.*
If the radical moisture of gold were separated, it might be
contrived to burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*
The sun beams render the humours hot, and dry up the
radical moisture. *Arbutnot.*
3. Serving to origination.
RADICALITY. *n. f.* [from *radical*.] Origination.
There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical prin-
ciples, that contain the radicality and power of different
forms; thus, in the seeds of wheat, there lieth obscurely the
feminality of dandel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
RADICALLY. *adv.* [from *radical*.] Originally; primitively.
It is no easy matter to determine the point of death in in-
sects, who have not their vitalities radically confined unto one
part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
These great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts, and origins of light
Enliven worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*
- RA' DICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *radical*.] The state of being
radical.
To RA' DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from *radix*, Lat.] To
root; to plant deeply and firmly.
Meditation will radicate these seeds, fix the transient gleam
of light and warmth, confirm resolutions of good, and give
them a durable confidence in the soul. *Hammond.*
Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement of un-
belief, from radicated beliefs, and points of high pre-
scription. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If the object stays not on the sense, it makes not impression
enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated there, it leaves
plenty enough of those images behind it, to strengthen the
knowledge of the object: in which radicated knowledge, if
the memory consist, there would be no need of referring those
atoms in the brain. *Glanvill's Defence.*
- RADICATION. *n. f.* [*radication*, Fr. from *radicate*.] The act
of fixing deep.
They that were to plant a church, were to deal with men
of various inclinations, and of different habits of sin, and
degrees of radiation of those habits; and to each of these
some proper application was to be made to cure their souls.
Hammond's Fundamentals.
- RA' DICULE. *n. f.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.]
Radicule is that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its
vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

RAG

- RA' DISH. *n. f.* [*radic*, Sax. *radis*, *raifort*, Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.]
A root.
The flower of the radish consists of four leaves, which are
placed in the form of a cross; out of the flower-cup rises
the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod in form of an
horn, that is thick, spongy, and furnished with a double row
of roundish seeds, which are separated by a thin membrane:
there are five species; of that which is commonly cultivated
in the kitchen-gardens for its root, there are several varie-
ties; as the small topped, the deep-red, and the long topped
stripped radish. *Müller.*
- RA' DIUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. The semi-diameter of a circle.
2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from
the elbow to the wrist.
To RAFF. *v. a.* To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily with-
out distinction.
Their causes and effects I thus raff up together. *Carew.*
To RA' FLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to snatch, Fr.] To cast dice for
a prize, for which every one lays down a stake.
Letters from Hampstead give me an account, there is a late
institution there, under the name of a raffing shop. *Taylor.*
- RA' FLE. *n. f.* [*raffle*, Fr. from the verb.] A species of game
or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of
some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.
The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey,
being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious stones,
three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine
raffle. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- RAFT. *n. f.* [probably from *rat*, Latin.] A frame or float
made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.
Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal raft. *Shakespeare.*
Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,
And form a raft, and build the rising ship. *Pope.*
- RAFT. *part. pass.* of *raff* or *raff*. *Spenser.* Torn; rent.
RA' FTER. *n. f.* [*rafter*, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, says
Junius, from *roof tree*.] The secondary timbers of the
house; the timbers which are let into the great beam.
The rafters of my body, bone,
Being fill with you, the muscle, finew and vein;
Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne.*
Shepherd,
I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry halls. *Milton.*
On them the Trojans cast
Stones, rafters, pillars, beams. *Denham.*
From the East, a Belgian wind
His hostile breath through the dry rafters sent;
The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*
The roof began to mount aloft,
Aloft rose every beam and rafter,
The heavy wall climb'd slowly after. *Swift's Miscel.*
- RA' FTERED. *adj.* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters.
No raft' red roofs with dance and tabor found,
No noon-tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*
- RAG. *n. f.* [*Ryaccobe*, torn, Saxon; *gax*, Fr.]
1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter.
Cows, hoods and habits, with their wearers tost,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*
Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. *Mortimer.*
2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out cloaths.
Fathers that wear rags,
Do make their children blind;
But fathers that bear bags,
Shall see their children kind. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Worn like a cloth;
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth.
Content with poverty, my soul I arm;
And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*
3. A fragment of drels.
He had first matter seen undrest;
He took her naked all alone.
Before one rag of form was on. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- RAGAMUFFIN. *n. f.* [from *rag* and I know not what else.]
I have led my ragamuffins where they were pepper'd; there's
not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are
for the town's end to beg during life. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
Shall we brook that paltry ass
And feeble scoundrel, Hudibras,
With that more paltry ragamuffin,
Ralpho, vapouring and huffing.
Attended with a crew of ragamuffins, he broke into his
house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on
fire. *Swift.*
- RAGE. *n. f.* [*rage*, Fr.]
1. Violent anger; vehement fury.
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unkind'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

RAI

Desire not
To allay my rages and revenges with
Your colder reason. *Shakefp.*
Argument more heroic than the rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia disposs'd. *Milton.*
3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.
The party hurt who hath been in great rage of pain, till
the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Torment and loud lament and furious rage. *Milton.*
The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd. *Pope.*
To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger.
Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever
is deceived thereby, is not wise. *Prov. xx. 1.*
Why do the heathen rage.
At this he only rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton.*
2. To rage; to exercise fury.
Heart-rending news,
That death should license have to rage among
The fair, the wife, the virtuous. *Waller.*
3. To act with mischievous impetuosity.
The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one
against another, seem like torches, and run like the light-
enings. *Nab. ii. 4.*
The madding wheels of brazen chariots rag'd. *Milton.*
After these waters had rag'd on the earth, they began to
lessen and shrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being
quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*
RAGEFUL. *adj.* [rage and full.] Furious; violent.
This courtesy was worse than a baltinado to Zelmane; so
that again with rageful eyes she had him defend himself; for
no less than his life would answer it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
A popular orator may represent vices in so formidable ap-
pearances, and set out each virtue in so amiable a form, that
the covetous person shall scatter most liberally his beloved
idol, wealth, and the rageful person shall find a calm. *Hamm.*
RAGED. *adj.* [from rag.]
1. Rent into tatters.
How like a prodigal,
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind;
How like the prodigal doth she return
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind. *Shakefp.*
As I go in this ragged tattered coat, I am hunted away
from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbutnot.*
2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost dissimilar.
The earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen pour-
trayed in their church steeple. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
That some whirlwind bear
Unto a ragged, fearful, hanging rock, *Shakefp.*
And throw it thence into the raging sea.
The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glass,
rude and ragged. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
3. Dressed in tatters.
Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And ragged virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*
4. Ragged; not smooth.
The wolf would barter away a ragged coat and a raw-
boned carcase, for a smooth fat one. *L'Estrange.*
What shepherd owns those ragged sheep? *Dryden.*
RAGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from ragged.] State of being dressed in
tatters.
Poor naked wretches, whoso'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you. *Shakefp.*
RAGINGLY. *adv.* [from raging.] With vehement fury.
RAGMAN. *n. f.* [rag and man.] One who deals in rags.
RAGOUT. *n. f.* [French.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned.
To the stage permit
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes dress,
'Tis talk enough for thee to expose a Roman feast. *Dryden.*
No fish they reckon comparable to a ragout of snails. *Add.*
When art and nature join, th' effect will be
Some nice ragout, or charming fricafly. *King's Cookery.*
RAGWORT. *n. f.* [rag and wort.] A plant.
Ragwort hath a radiated flower, the tube of which is al-
most of a cylindrical figure, and the seeds are fastened to a
down; the leaves are deeply lacinated or jagged. *Miller.*
RAGSTONE. *n. f.* [rag and stone.]
1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain,
irregular manner. *Woodward on Poffils.*
2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new
ground and left ragged.
RAIL. *n. f.* [riegel, German.]
1. If you make another square, and also a tenant on each
untenanted end of the files, and another mortise on the top
and bottom rails, you may put them together. *Maxon.*
2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing
is inclosed: a pale is a series of small upright posts rising above

RAI

the cross beam, by which they are connected: a rail is a se-
ries of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise
much above it.
A man, upon a high place without rails, is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A large square table for the commissioners, one side being
sufficient for those of either party, and a rail for others which
went round. *Clarendon.*
3. A kind of bird.
Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge and
pheasant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
4. [razle, Saxon.] A woman's upper garment. This is pre-
served only in the word night-rail.
To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inclose with rails.
The hand is square, with four rounds at the corners; this
should first have been planched over, and railed about with
ballisters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane
places, so it ought to be fenced in and railed.
Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit-cloth, and railed in
the communion-table. *Addison's Spectator, N° 112.*
2. To range in a line.
They were brought to London all railed in ropes, like a team
of horses in a cart, and were executed some of them at London
and Wapping, and the rest at divers places upon the sea
coast. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
To RAIL. *v. n.* [railler, Fr. rallen, Dutch.] To use insolent
and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in op-
probrious terms.
Your husband is in his old limes again; he so rails against
all married mankind, curses all Eve's daughters. *Shakefp.*
What a monstrous fellow art thou? thus to rail on one,
that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakefp.*
'Till thou can't rail the seals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakefp.*
He tript me behind; being down, insulted, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
Of words cometh railings and evil surmises. *1 Tim. vi.*
Angels bring not railing accusation against them. *2 Pet. ii.*
If any is angry, and rails at it, he may securely. *Locke.*
Thou art my blood, where Johnlon has no part;
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*
Lest he for ever on me rails,
To talk of me he never fails. *Swift.*
RAILER. *n. f.* [from rail.] One who insults or defames by
opprobrious language.
If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy
as long as the railer will give me leave. *South's Sermons.*
Let no presuming impious railer tax
Creative wisdom. *Thomson's Summer.*
RAILLERY. *n. f.* [raillerie, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical mer-
riment.
Let railery be without malice or heat. *Benj. Johnson.*
A quotation out of Hudibras shall make them treat with
levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to
this world and the next: railery of this nature is enough to
make the hearer tremble. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 6.*
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming
of them is almost sufficient to turn them into railery.
To these we are solicited by the arguments of the subtle,
and the raileries of the prophane. *Rogers's Sermons.*
RAIMENT. *n. f.* [for arraiment, from array.] Vesture; ves-
tment; cloaths; dress; garment. A word now little used
but in poetry.
His raiments, though mean, received handfomeness by the
grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*
O Protheus, let this habit make thee blush!
Be thou asham'd, that I have took upon me
Such an immodest raiment. *Shakefp.*
Living, both food and raiment she supplies. *Dryden.*
To RAIN. *v. n.* [reman, Saxon; regeren, Dutch.]
1. To fall in drops from the clouds.
Like a low-hung cloud, it rains so fast,
That all at once it falls. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
The wind is South-West, and the weather lowering, and
like to rain. *Locke.*
2. To fall as rain.
The eye marvelleth at the whiteness thereof, and the heart
is astonish'd at the raining of it. *Ecclesi. xliii. 18.*
They sat them down to weep; nor only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds rose within. *Milton.*
3. It RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.
That which serves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain.
It rain'd down fortune, show'ring on your head. *Shak. Rain*

RAI

Rain sacrificial whips rings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
Israel here had famish'd, had not God
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
RAIN. *n. f.* [nen, Saxon.] The moisture that falls from the
clouds.
When shall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightning, or in rain. *Shakefp.*
With strange rains, hails, and showers were they per-
cuted. *Wisdom xvi. 16.*
The loft clouds pour
Into the sea an useless show'r,
And the vex'd sailors curse the rain,
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*
Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small
parts ascending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be-
comes condensed into clouds, and descends in drops. *Ray.*
RAINBOW. *n. f.* [rain and bow.] The iris; the femicircle of
various colours which appears in showery weather.
Casting of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a
perfect rainbow, not more pleasant to the eye than to the
mind, so sensibly to see the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*
To add another hue unto the rainbow. *Shakefp.*
The rainbow is drawn like a nymph with large wings dis-
pread in the form of a femicircle, the feathers of fundry colours. *Peach.*
They could not be ignorant of the promise of God never
to drown the world, and the rainbow before their eyes to put
them in mind of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
This rainbow never appears but where it rains in the sun-
shine, and may be made artificially by spouting up water,
which may break aloft, and scatter into drops, and fall down
like rain; for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly
causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true po-
sition to the rain and sun: this bow is made by refraction of
the sun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton's Opticks.*
The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a rainbow of alternate rays. *Pope.*
RAINDEER. [pjanar, Saxon; rangifer, Latin.] A deer with
large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges
through the snow.
RAININESS. *n. f.* [from rainy.] The state of being showery.
RAIN-WATER. *n. f.* [rain and water.] Water not taken from
springs, but falling from the clouds.
Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain-
water out of doors. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
We took distilled rain-water. *Boyle.*
Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water. *Mort.*
RAINY. *adj.* [from rain.] Showery; wet.
Our gayness and our guilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and a conten-
tious woman are alike. *Prov. xxvii. 15.*
To RAISE. *v. a.* [rysa, Swedish; reiser, Danish.]
1. To lift; to heave.
The elders went to raise him up from the earth. *2 Sam. xii.*
Such a bulk as no twelve bars could raise
Twelve staving bars. *Pope.*
2. To set upright: as, he raised a mast.
3. To erect; to build up.
Take his carcase down from the tree, cast it at the enter-
ing of the gate, and raise thereon a heap of stones. *Jof. viii.*
4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious.
Counsellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far
from the ability to raise and amplify an estate. *Bacon.*
Thou so pleas'd,
Can't raise thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union. *Milton.*
5. To amplify; to enlarge.
That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh,
To raise my fortunes. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
6. To increase in current value.
The plate-pieces of eight were raised three-pence in the
piece. *Temple's Miscellane.*
7. To elevate; to exalt.
The Peritians gazing on the sun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were rais'd,
And soon they worship'd, what at first they prais'd. *Prior.*
8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.
This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. *Clarend.*
9. To excite; to put in action.
He raiseth the stormy wind. *Psalms cvii. 28.*
He might taint
Th' animal spirits, that from pure blood arise,
Thence raise distemper'd thoughts. *Milton.*
Gods encouraging gods, Jove encouraging them with his
thunders, and Neptune raising his tempests. *Pope.*
10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up.
He first rais'd head against usurping Richard. *Shakefp.*
They neither found me in the temple disputing with any
man, neither raising up the people. *Acts xxiv. 12.*
Aeneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to raise the Tufcan swains. *Dryden.*

RAK

11. To rouse; to stir up.
They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep. *Jof.*
12. To give beginning to: as, he raised the family.
13. To bring into being.
Marry her, and raise up seed. *Gen. xxxviii. 8.*
I raised up of your sons for prophets. *Amos ii. 11.*
I will raise up for them a plant of renown, and they shall
be no more confounded with hunger. *Ezek. xxxiv. 29.*
I will raise up evil against thee. *2 Samuel xii. 11.*
One hath ventur'd from the deep to raise
New troubles. *Milton.*
God vouchsafes to raise another world
From him. *Milton.*
14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits.
The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal
sacrifices, were raised. *Sandys's Journey.*
These are spectres, the understanding raises to itself, to
flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*
15. To bring from death to life.
He was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our
justification. *Romans iv. 25.*
It is fown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is fown in
weakness, it is raised in power. *1 Cor. xv. 23.*
16. To occasion; to begin.
Raise not a false report. *Exodus xxiii. 1.*
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the
dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be
the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Bra.*
Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*
17. To set up; to utter loudly.
All gaze, and all admire, and raise a shouting sound. *Dry.*
Soon as the prince appears, they raise a cry. *Dryden.*
18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum.
Britain, once despis'd, can raise
As ample fums, as Rome in Cæsar's days. *Arbutnot.*
I should not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but raise five pound. *Gay.*
19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.
He out of smallest things could without end
Have rais'd incessant armies. *Milton.*
20. To give rise to.
Higher argument
Remains, sufficient of itself to raise
That name, unless years damp my wing. *Milton.*
21. To RAISE PASTE. To form paste into pies without a dish.
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and raise paste. *Spectator.*
RAISER. *n. f.* [from raise.] He that raises.
Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes. *Dan. xi.*
They that are the first raisers of their houses, are most
indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*
He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and raisers of
a family, doth confess that he hath less virtue. *Taylor.*
Raiser of human kind! by nature cast,
Naked and helpless. *Thomson's Autumn.*
RAISIN. *n. f.* [racemus, Lat. raisin, Fr.]
Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the
tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the sun or
the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preserved in this
manner, are called raisins, but those dried in the sun are much
sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens; they are
called jar raisins, from their being imported in earthen jars: the
finest are the fruit of the vitis Damascena. *Hill's Materia Med.*
Dried grapes or raisins, boiled in a convenient proportion
of water, make a sweet liquor, which, being betimes distilled,
afford an oil and spirit much like the raisins themselves. *Boyle.*
RAKE. *n. f.* [rastrum, Lat. pace, Sax. racche, Dutch.]
1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided,
or light bodies are gathered up.
At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes. *Tusser.*
O that thy bounteous deity would please
To guide my rake upon the chinking found
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*
He examines his face in the stream, combs his rufal locks
with a rake. *Garth.*
2. [Racaille, Fr. the low rabble; or rakel, Dutch, a worthless
cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thought-
less fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.
The next came with her son, who was the greatest rake in
the place, but so much the mother's darling, that she left her
husband for the sake of this graceless youth. *Addison.*
Raker hate fober grave gentlewomen.
Men, some to bus'ness, some to pleasure take;
But ev'ry woman is at heart a rake. *Pope.*
The mother begg'd the blessing of a rake.
To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather with a rake.
Mow barlie, and rake it, and set it on cocks. *Tusser.*
Harrows iron teeth shall every where
Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

R A L

If it be such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to *rake* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apothecary gives it a value suitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake.
As they *rake* the green appearing ground,
The russet hay-cock rises. *Thomson.*

3. To draw together by violence.
An eager desire to *rake* together whatsoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath caused the collector's pen so to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which should guide it, had no leisure to think. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!
How, i' th' name of thrift,
Does he *rake* this together. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

A sport more formidable
Had *rak'd* together village rabble. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as little conscience as they were *raked* together. *L'Estrange.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence.
The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover.
Here i' th' sands
Ther I'll *rake* up, the post unanctified
Of murth'ous lechers. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,
But 'tis the fire *rak'd* up that has the heat,
And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

TO *RAKE*. *v. n.*
1. To search; to grope. It has always an idea of coarseness or noisomeness.
If you hide the crown
Ev'n in your hearts, there will he *rake* for it. *Shakespeare, South.*

It is as offensive, as to *rake* into a dunghill.
Another finds the way to dye in grain;
Or for the golden ore in rivers *rakes*,
Then melts the mafs. *Dryden's Persius.*

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be reviv'd, but when found or significance is wanting. *Dryden.*

After having made essays into it, as they do for coal in England, they *rake* into the most promising parts. *Addison.*

2. To pass with violence.
When Pas hand reached him to take,
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:
Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake*,
And crown'd the earth with his first touching crown. *Sidon.*

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And *raking* chafe-guns through our sterns they fend. *Dryden.*

RA'KEHEL. *n. f.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.
RA'KEHEL. *n. f.* [of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly represent a wretch whose life is passed in places of lewdness and wickedness: *Skinner* derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble; *Junius*, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow.
Out of the fric of these *rakehell* horse-boys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern supplied. *Spenser.*

The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of Exeter, laid in sport, that the king of *rakebells* was landed in the West, and that he hoped now to see him. *Bacon.*

A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with excessive prodigality, prophaneness, intemperance and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift.*

RA'KEHELLY. *adv.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild; dissolute.
I scorn the *rakehell* rout of our ragged rhimers, which without learning boast, without judgment jangle, and without reason rage and foam. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

No breaking of windows or glasses for spight,
And spoiling the goods for a *rakehell* prank. *Benj. Johnson.*

RA'KISH. *adj.* [from *rake*.] Loose; lewd; dissolute.
There seldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *rakish* heart. *Clarissa.*

TO *RA'LLY*. *v. a.* [rallier, Fr.]
1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order.
With *rallied* arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

Publick arguing serves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to rally all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy. *D. of Pie.*

Luther deters men from solitariness; but he does not mean from a sober solitude, that rallies our scattered strengths, and prepares us against any new encounters from without. *Atterb.*

2. [Rallier, Fr.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment.
Honeycomb has not lived a month, for these forty years, out of the smoke of London, and rallies me upon a country life. *Addison's Spectator.*

If after the reading of this letter, you find yourself in a humour rather to rally and ridicule, than to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into the fire. *Addison.*

R A M

Strephon had long confes'd his am'rous pain,
Which gay Corinna rally'd with disdain. *Gay.*

TO *RA'LLY*. *v. n.*
1. To come together in a hurry.
If God should shew this perverse man a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he might say, that innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to rally together, and to form themselves into this new world. *Villoison.*

2. To come again into order.
The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

3. To exercise satirical merriment.
RAM. *n. f.* [ram, Saxon; ram, Dutch.]
1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.
The ewes, being rank, turned to the rams. *Shakespeare.*

An old sheep-whistling rogue, a ram tender.
You may draw the bones of a ram's head hung with strings of beads and ribbands. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

A ram their off'ring, and a ram their meat. *Dryden.*

The ram, having pass'd the sea, serenely shines,
And leads the year. *Creech's Mamilus.*

2. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls.
Antony,
Let not the piece of virtue, which is set
As the cement of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter
The fortress of it. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any rams or engines of war did cast down Jericho, gave a fierce assault against the walls. *2 Mac. xii. 15.*

TO *RAM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.
Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,
That long time have been barren. *Shakespeare.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by ramming with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard stopp'd, or with powder alone rammed in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudness of the report. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A mariner loading his gun, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire. *Wise's Surgery.*

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which they ram together, and cover from the sun shine. *Addison.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was fill'd with some found materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To fill with anything driven hard together.
As when that devilish iron engine wrought
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And ram'd with bullet round ordain'd to kill. *Fa. Queen.*

He that proves the king,
To him will we prove loyal; till that time,
Have we ram'd up our gates against the world. *Shakespeare.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

This into hollow engines, long and round,
Thick ram'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated and infuriate, shall send forth
Such implements of mischief, as shall dash
To pieces. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

Leave a convenient space behind the wall to ram in clay. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO *RAMBLE*. *v. n.* [rammelen, Dutch, to rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.]
Shame contracts the spirits, fixes the ramblings of fancy, and gathers the man into himself. *South.*

He that is at liberty to ramble in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind. *Locke.*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeasurable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there is scarce any paraphrase so loose and rambling as his. *Pope.*

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle rambling fellow. *Swift's Directions to Footmen.*

O'er his ample sides the rambling sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson's Spring.*

RA'MBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wandering irregular excursion.
This conceit puts us upon the ramble up and down for relief, 'till very weariness brings us at last to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

Coming home after a short Christmas ramble, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of sense
For a dear ramble through impertinence. *Swift's Miscel.*

RA'MBLER. *n. f.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer.
Says the rambler, we must e'en beat it out. *L'Estrange.*

RA'MBOOZE. *n. f.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs and sugar.

RA'MBUSE. *n. f.* In the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar and rosewater in the summer time. *Bailey.*

RA'MEKIN. *n. f.* [ramequin, Fr.] In cookery, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RAMENTS. *n. f.* [ramenta, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dill.*

RAMIFICATION. *n. f.* [ramification, Fr. from ramus, Latin.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.
By continuation of profane histories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and ramifications of some single families to a vast extension may be preserved. *Hale.*

As the blood and chyle pass together through the ramifications of the pulmonary artery, they will be still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, as they pass again subdivided, the red and white liquors, as they pass through the ramifications, will be more intimately mixed; the more ramifications, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arb.*

TO *RA'MIFY*. *v. a.* [ramifier, Fr. ramus and facio, Lat.] To separate into branches.
The mint, grown to have a pretty thick stalk, with the various and ramified roots, which it shot into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasant to behold. *Boyle.*

TO *RA'MIFY*. *v. n.* To be parted into branches.
Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RA'MMER. *n. f.* [from ram.]
1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard.
The master bricklayer must try the foundations with an iron crow and rammer, to see whether the foundations are found. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

2. The flick with which the charge is forced into the gun.
A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and shot the rammer out of his hand. *Wise's Surgery.*

RA'MMISH. *adj.* [from ram.] Strong scented.

RA'MMOUS. *adj.* [from ramus, Latin.] Branchy; consisting of branches.
Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton's Opticks.*

A ramous efflorescence, of a fine white spar, found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TO *RAMP*. *v. n.* [rampier, French; rampare, Italian; rampen, Saxon.]
1. To leap with violence.
Foaming tarr, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely ramp. *F. 2.*

Out of the thickest wood
A ramping lyon rushed suddenly,
Hunting full greedily after savage blood. *Fairy Queen.*

They gape upon me with their mouths; as a ramping and roaring lion. *Palm xxii. 13.*

Upon a bull, that deadly bellowed,
Two horrid lions ramp'd, and seiz'd off. *Chapin.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd; and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

2. To climb as a plant.
To flourish with clasping and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so ramping upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray on the Creation.*

RAMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring.
He is vaulting variable ramps,
In your despatch, upon your purse. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

The bold Alcalonite
Fled from his lion ramp, old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton's Agonistes.*

RAMPALLIAN. *n. f.* A mean wretch. Not in use.
Away you scullion, you rampallian, you fustilarian. *Shak.*

RAMPANCY. *n. f.* [from rampant.] Prevalence; exuberance.
As they are come to this height and rampancy of vice, from the countenance of their betters, so they have took some steps in the fame, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old. *South.*

RA'MPANT. *adj.* [rampant, Fr. from ramp.]
1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.
The foundation of this behaviour towards persons set apart for the service of God, can be nothing else but atheism; the growing rampant sin of the times. *South.*

The feeds of death grow up, till, like rampant weeds, they choke the tender flower of life. *Clarissa.*

2. [In heraldry.]
Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacocks.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion rampant, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*

The lion rampant shakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

TO *RA'MPART*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with
TO *RA'MPIRE*. *n. f.* ramps. Not in use.
Set but thy foot
Against our rampir'd gates, and they shall ope. *Shakespeare.*

The marquis directed part of his forces to rampart the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

R A N

RA'MPART. *n. f.* [rampart, Fr.]
1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.
2. The wall round fortified places.
She felt it, when past preventing, like a river; no rampir'd being built against it, till already it have overflowed. *Sidney.*

Yo' have cut a way for virtue, which our great men
Held shut up, with all ramparts, for themselves. *B. Johnson.*

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practices what he knows, has the equity of God to stand as a mighty wall or rampart between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The son of Thetis, rampire of our host,
Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,
And palisades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No standards, from the hostile ramparts torn,
Can any future honours give
To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

RA'MPIONS. *n. f.* [rapunculus, Lat.] A plant.
The flower of rampions consists of one leaf, in its form approaching to a bell-shape; but is so expanded and cut, that it almost represents the figure of a star: the point is commonly split into two horned divisions, and the flower-cup becomes a fruit, which is divided into three cells inclosing many small seeds. *Miller.*

Rampion is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten in the spring, like those of radishes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RA'MSONS. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

RAN. *preterite of run.*
The dire example ran through all the field,
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Addison.*

TO *RANCH*. *v. a.* [corrupted from wrench.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper sense, but, in *Dryden*, it seems to be to *tear*.
Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And ranch'd his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

Emetics ranch, and keen catharticks scour. *Garth.*

RANCID. *adj.* [rancidus, Lat.] Strong scented.
The oil, with which fishes abound, often turns rancid, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a rancid smell. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RA'NCIDNESS. *n. f.* [from rancid; rancor, Lat.] Strong scent, as of old oil.

RA'NCIDITY. *n. f.* [from rancor.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.
So flam'd his eyes with rage and rancorous ire. *Fa. 2.*

Because I cannot
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The most powerful of these were Pharisees and Sadduces; of whose chief doctrines some notice is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their rancorous opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West on the Resurrection.*

RA'NCOUR. *n. f.* [rancour, old Fr.] Invererate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate.
His breast full of rancor like canker to treat. *Tupper.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight
With deadly rancour he enraged found. *Fairy Queen.*

All the way that they fled for very rancour and despite; in their return, they utterly consumed and wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face
I see thy fury. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. p. ii.*

It issues from the rancour of a villain,
A recreant and most degen'rate traitor. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murder'd;
Put rancour in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Such ambush
Waited with hellish rancour imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure, than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of rancour and virulence, with which works of this nature abound. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 40.*

Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a personal rancour towards the clergy. *Swift.*

RAND. *n. f.* [rand, Dutch.] Border; seam: as, the rand of a woman's shoe.

RA'NDOM. *n. f.* [randon, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.
Thy words at random argue thy inexperience. *Milton.*

He lies at random carelessly diffus'd,
With languid head unprop'd,
As one past hope abandon'd.
Fond love his darts at random throws,
And nothing springs from what he sows. *Milton.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity: the angle, which the missile is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest random, must be the half of a right one; and the figure of the missile must be such, as may give scope to the air to bear it. *Digby.*

21 D

RAN

In the days of old the birds lived at *random* in a lawless state of anarchy; but in time they moved for the setting up of a king.

Who could govern the dependance of one event upon another, if that event happened at *random*, and was not cast into a certain relation to some foregoing purpose to direct. *South.*

'Tis one thing when a person of true merit is drawn as like as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at *random*, and persuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own likeness.

Pope.

RAN'DOM. *adj.* Done by chance; roving without direction. Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance, And struck a *random* blow! 'twas fortune's work, And fortune take the praise. *Dryden.*

RAN'FORCE. *n. f.* The ring of a gun next the touch-hole. *Bailey.*

RANG. *preterite of ring.* Complaints were sent continually up to Rome, and *rang* all over the empire. *Grew's Cosmol.*

TO RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *rhenge*, Welsh.]

1. To place in order; to put in ranks. Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands, and went against Timotheus. *2 Mac. xii. 20.*

He saw not the marquis till the battle was *ranged*. *Clarend.*

Somewhat rais'd By false presumptuous hope, the *ranged* pow'rs Disband, and wand'ring each his several way Pursues. *Milton.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they observe several individuals to agree, *range* them into forts for the convenience of comprehensive signs. *Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long accustomed ourselves to *range* our ideas, may be best for us now, though not originally best in itself. *Watts.*

2. To rove over.

To the copse thy lesser spaniel take, Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*

TO RANGE. *v. n.*

1. To rove at large.

Cæsar's spirit *-ranging* for revenge, With Ate by his side come hot from hell, Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice, Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war. *Shakefp.*

'Tis better to be lowly born, And *range* with humble livers in content, Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief, And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

I saw him in the battle *range* about; And watch'd him, how he singled Clifford forth. *Shakefp.*

As a roaring lion and a *-ranging* bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people. *Prov. xxviii. 15.*

Other animals unactive *range*, And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

Thanks to my stars, I have not *rang'd* about The wilds of life, ere I could find a friend. *Addison.*

2. To be placed in order.

That is the way to lay the city flat, To bring the roof to the foundation, And bury all which yet distinctly *ranges* In heaps of ruin. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

RANGE. *n. f.* [*range*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A rank; any thing placed in a line.

You fled From that great face of war, whose several *ranges* Frighted each other. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The light, which passed through its several interstices, painted so many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white. *Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge *range* of mountains, that lie in the country of the Grisons. *Addison.*

These *ranges* of barren mountains, by condensing the vapours and producing rains, fountains and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boast of. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A class; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the sensible nature. *Hale.*

3. Excursion; wandering.

He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and center it in his own breast. *South's Sermons.*

4. Room for excursion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest. *Addison.*

5. Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends, The scale of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

Judge we by nature? habit can efface; Affections? they still take a wider *range*. *Pope.*

6. Step of a ladder.

The liturgy, practised in England, would kindle that jealousy, as the prologue to that design, and as the first *range* of that ladder, which should serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

RAN

7. A kitchen grate.

Its door forth right to him did open, Therein an hundred *ranges* were nigh, And hundred furnaces all burning bright. *Fairy Queen.*

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispende, With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall, And one great chimney. *Fairy Queen.*

The buttery must be visible, and we need for our *range*, a more spacious and luminous kitchen. *Wotton's Architect.*

The implements of the kitchen are spits, *ranges*, coblions and pots. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *L'Estrange.*

RANGER. *n. f.* [*from range*.]

1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.

They walk not wicly, as they were wont, For fear of *rangers* and the great hoont, But privily pralling to and fro. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

Come, says the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money to be got by staying.

2. A dog that beats the ground.

Let your obsequious *ranger* search around, Nor will the roving spy direct in vain, But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

3. An officer who tends the game of a forest.

Their father Tyrreus did his fodder bring, Tyrreus chief *ranger* to the Latian king. *Dryden.*

RANK. *adj.* [*rank*, Saxon.]

1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.

Down with the grass, That groweth in shadow so *ranke* and so stout. *Tusser.*

Is not thilk fame gottehard proud, That sits in yonder bank, Whose straying heard themselves shrowde Emong the bushes *rank*. *Spenser.*

Who would be out, being before his beloved mistress? —That should you, if I were your mistress, or I should think my honesty *ranker* than my wit. *Shakefp.*

In which disguise, While other jests are something *rank* on foot, Her father hath commanded her to slip Away with Slender. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Seven ears came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. *Gen.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appluse, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appluse than the other. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The most plentiful season, that gives birth to the finest flowers, produces also the *rankest* weeds. *Addison.*

2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.

Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his downs; Three thousand camels his *rank* pastures fed. *Sandys.*

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. [*Rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented; rancid.

Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

In their thick breaths, *Rank* of gross diet, shall we be enclouded, And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

The ewes, being *rank*, In the end of Autumn turned to the rams. *Shakefp.*

The drying marshes such a stench convey, Such the *rank* steams of reeking Albula. *Addison.*

Hircina, *rank* with sweat, perfumes To censure Phillis for perfumes. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

4. High tasted; strong in quality.

Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it; the one by swallowing the hair of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Roy on the Creation.*

Divers sea fowl taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyl.*

5. Rampant; highgrown.

For you, most wicked Sir, whom to call brother Would infect my mouth, I do forgive Thy *rank* faults. *Shakefp. Temp.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences. *Stillington's Des. of Discourses on Roman Idol.*

'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtiness of soul, The Romans call it itoicism. *Addison's Cato.*

6. Gross; coarse.

My wife's a hobby-horse, deserves name As *rank* as any flax-wench, that puts to Before her troth-plight. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the *rankest* encroachment and the grossest degeneracy from the loim Solon left. *Swift.*

7. The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*

RANK.

RAN

RANK. *n. f.* [*rang*, Fr.]

1. Line of men placed a-breast.

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds, In *rank*, and squadrons, and right form of war, Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shakefp.*

I have seen the cannon, When it hath blown his *rank* into the air. *Shakefp.*

Is't not pity, That we, the sons and children of this isle, Fill up her enemies *rank*? *Shakefp. King John.*

If you have a station in the file, And not in the worst *rank* of manhood, say it. *Shakefp.*

2. A row.

West of this place down in the neighbour bottom, The *rank* of officers, by the murmuring stream, Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakefp.*

A sylvan scene, and as the *rank* ascend Shade above shade, a woody theatre. *Milton.*

If the walk, in even *rank*s they stand, Like some well-marshall'd and obsequious band. *Waller.*

He could through *rank*s of ruin go, With storms above and rocks below. *Dryden's Horace.*

3. Range of subordination.

The wisdom and goodness of the maker plainly appears in the parts of this stupendous fabric, and the several degrees and *rank*s of creatures in it. *Locke.*

4. Class; order.

The enchanting power of prosperity over private persons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *rank*s and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. *Atterbury.*

5. Degree of dignity.

Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd love In *rank* shall place me with the blest above. *Dryden.*

These all are virtues of a meaner *rank*, Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves. *Addison.*

Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the finest in Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth *rank*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

6. Dignity; high place; as, *he is a man of rank*.

TO RANK. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To place a-breast.

In view stood *rank'd* of seraphim another row. *Milton.*

2. To range in any particular class.

If four ewe delights in fellowship, And needly will be *rank'd* with other griefs; Why follow'd not, when the said Tybalt's dead, Thy father or thy mother. *Shakefp.*

He was a man Of an unbounded stomach, ever *ranking* Himself with princes. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Hereby is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Piety.*

I have *ranked* this diversion of christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers, and the ancients made use of them as preceptors in music and morality. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

3. To arrange methodically.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank* Your tribes. *Milton.*

Ranking all things under general and special heads, renders the nature or uses of a thing more easy to be found out, when we seek in what *rank* of beings it lies. *Watts's Logic.*

TO RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest; And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakefp.*

From straggling mountaineers, for publick good, To *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Tate.*

TO RANKLE. *v. n.* [*from rank*.] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

As when two boars with *rankling* malice met, Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fa. Queen.*

I little smart did feel; But soon it fore increased, And now it *rankleth* more and more, And inwardly it festereth fore. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

The grief thereof him wondrous sore diseased, Ne might his *rankling* pain with patience be appeased. *Fairy Queen.*

That fresh bleeding wound Whilome doth *rankle* in my riven breast. *Fairy Queen.*

Beware of yonder dog; Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites, His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death. *Shakefp.*

The storm of his own rage the fool confounds, And envy's *rankling* sting th' imprudent wounds. *Sandys.*

Thou shalt feel, enrag'd with inward pains, The hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins. *Addison.*

I have endur'd the rage of secret grief, A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

On the *rank'd* soul the fury falls. *Thomson.*

RAN

RANKLY. *adv.* [*from rank*.] Coarsely; grossly.

'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my garden, A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Denmark Is, by a forged process of my death, *Rankly* abus'd. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

RANKNESS. *n. f.* [*from rank*.] Exuberance; superfluity of growth.

It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much *rankness*, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker, b. v. f. iii.*

Begin you to grow upon me; I will phyck your *rankness*. *Shakefp. As You Like it.*

Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger Could not be wedg'd in more; I am stifled With the mere *rankness* of their joy. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*

We'll like a bated and retired flood, Leaving our *rankness* and irregular course, Stoop low within those bounds, we have o'erlook'd. *Shak.*

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing. *L'Estr.*

He the stubborn foil manur'd, With rules of husbandry the *rankness* cur'd; Tam'd us to manners. *Dryden.*

RANNY. *n. f.* The shrewmouse.

The mus araneus, the shrewmouse or *ranny*. *Brown.*

TO RAN'SACK. *v. a.* [*ran*, Saxon, and *saka*, Swedish, to search for or seize.]

1. To plunder; to pillage.

A covetous spirit, Warily awaited day and night, From other covetous fiends it to defend, Who it to rob and *ranjack* did intend. *Fairy Queen.*

Their vow is made to *ranjack* Troy. *Shakefp.*

Men by his suggestion taught, *Ranjack'd* the centre, and with impious hands Rifled the bowels of the earth. *Milton.*

The *ranjack'd* city, taken by our toils, We left, and hither brought the golden spoils. *Dryden.*

The spoils which they from *ranjack'd* houses brought, And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*

2. To search narrowly.

I *ranjack* the several caverns, and search into the store-houses of water, to find out where that mighty mass of water, which overflowed the earth, is bestowed. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to deflower.

With greedy force he 'gan the fort assail, Wherof he weened possessed soon to be, And with rich spoil of *ranjack'd* chastity. *Fairy Queen.*

RAN'SOME. *n. f.* [*ransom*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

Ere the third dawning light Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise, The *ransom* paid, which man from death redeemes, His death for man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

Has the prince lost his army or his liberty? Tell me what province they demand for *ransom*. *Denham.*

This as a *ransom* Albemarle did pay, For all the glories of so great a life. *Dryden.*

To adore that great mystery of divine love, God's sending his only son into this world to save sinners, and to give his life a *ransom* for them, would be noble exercise for the pens of the greatest wits. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Th' avenging pow'r Thus will persist, relentless in his ire, Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire, And *ransom* free restor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

TO RAN'SOME. *v. a.* [*ransommer*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.

How is't with Titus Lartius? —Condemning some to death and some to exile, *Ransoming* him, or pitying, threatening the other. *Shakefp.*

I will *ransom* them from the grave, and redeem them from death. *Hosea xiii. 14.*

He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise His brethren, *ransom'd* with his own dear life. *Milton.*

RAN'SOMELESS. *adj.* [*from ransom*.] Free from ransom.

Ransomeless here we set our prisoners free. *Shakefp.*

Deliver him Up to his pleasure *ransomeless* and free. *Shakefp.*

TO RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Look where my *ranting* host of the garter comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purse, when he looks so merrily. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Nay, an thoult mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou. *Shak.*

They have attacked me; some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others *ranting* and hectoring, others scolding and reviling. *Stillington.*

RANT.

RAP

RANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.
 Dryden himself, to please a frantick age,
 Was fore'd to let his judgment stoop to rage,
 To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,
 Comply'd to custom, but not err'd through choice;
 Deem then the people's, not the writer's sin,
 Almanfor's rage, and rants of Maximin. *Graville.*
 This is a fustian rant, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury's Preface.*
RANTER. *n. f.* [from rant.] A ranting fellow.
RANTIPOLE. *adj.* [this word is wantonly formed from rant.] Wild; roving; rakish. A low word.
 What at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this rantipole rate! *Congreve's Way of the World.*
TO RANTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. It is a low word.
 The eldest was a termagant imperious wench; she used to rantipole about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbutnot.*
RANULA. *n. f.* [Latin.]
Ranula is a soft swelling, possessing those falivars under the tongue: it is made by congestion, and its progress filth up the space between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
RANUNCULUS. *n. f.* Crowfoot.
Ranunculus excel all flowers in the richness of their colours: of them there is a great variety. *Mortimer.*
TO RAP. *v. n.* [hæppan, Saxon.] To strike with a quick smart blow.
 Knock me at this gate
 And rap me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakefp.*
 With one great peal they rap the door,
 Like footmen on a visiting day. *Prior.*
 He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy, upon discovering a judge, who rapped out a great oath at his footman. *Addison.*
TO RAP. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra se*, Lat.]
 1. To affect with rapture; to strike with extasy; to hurry out of himself.
 These are speeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they desire, but rapped with admiration at the view of enjoyed bliss. *Hooker.*
 Beholding the face of God, in admiration of so great excellency, they all adore him; and being rapt with the love of his beauty, they cleave inseparably for ever unto him. *Hook.*
 What, thus raps you? are you well? *Shakefp.*
 The government I cast upon my brother,
 And to my state grew stranger, being transported
 And rapt in secret studies. *Shakefp.*
 You're rapt in some work, some dedication
 To the great lord. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
 I'm rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*
 It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the divine architect. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
 Rapt into future times, the bard begun,
 A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son!
 Let heav'n seize it, all at once 'tis fir'd,
 Not touch'd, but rapt; not waken'd, but inspir'd. *Pope.*
 2. To snatch away.
 He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain,
 And rapt with whirling wheels, inflames the skyen,
 With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to flyne. *F. 2.*
 Underneath a bright sea flow'd
 Of Jasper, or of liquid pearl, whereon
 Who after came from earth, failing arriv'd
 Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake
 Rap'd in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*
 Standing on earth, not rapt above the pole. *Milton.*
TO RAP and *rend*. [more properly *rap* and *ran*; *rapan*, Saxon, to bind, and *rapa*, Islandick, to plunder.] To seize by violence.
 Their husbands robb'd, and made hard shifts
 To administer unto their gifts
 All they could rap and rend and pilfer,
 To scraps and ends of gold and silver. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
RAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow.
 How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up? has old Lewis given thee a rap over thy fingers ends? *Arbutnot.*
RAPACIOUS. *adj.* [rapace, Fr. rapax, Lat.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence.
 Well may thy Lord, appeas'd,
 Redeem thee quite from death's rapacious claim. *Milton.*
 Shall this prize,
 Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,
 On that rapacious hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*
RAPACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from rapacious.] By rapine; by violent robbery.
RAPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from rapacious.] The quality of being rapacious.
RAPACITY. *n. f.* [rapacitas, Lat. rapacitas, Fr. from rapax.] Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAP

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge them those small remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left to the church. *Sprat.*
RAP. *n. f.* [rapt, Fr. raptus, Latin.]
 1. Violent delirium of chaffity.
 You are both decypher'd
 For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakefp. Titus Andronicus.*
 Rape call you it, to seize my own,
 My true betroth'd love. *Shakefp. Titus Andronicus.*
 The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into possession, howsoever afterwards assent might follow by allurements, was but a rape drawn forth in length, because the first force drew on all the rest. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Witnesses that night
 In Gibeah, when the hospitable door
 Expos'd a matron, to avoid worse rape. *Milton.*
 The haughty fair,
 Who not the rape ev'n of a god could bear.
 Tell Thracian tyrant's alter'd shape,
 And dire revenge of Philomela's rape. *Dryden.*
 2. Privation; act of taking away.
 Fear grew after fear,
 Fig after fig came; time made never rape
 Of any dainty there. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
 3. Something snatched away.
 Sad widows by thee rifled, weep in vain,
 And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*
 Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
 Shall they revive! nor death her rapes restore! *Sandys.*
 4. The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the rape, or whole grapes pluck'd from the cluster, and wine pour'd upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Ray.*
 5. A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.
RAPID. *adj.* [rapidus, Fr. rapidus, Lat.] Quick; swift.
 Part shun the goal with rapid wheels. *Milton.*
 While you so smoothly turn and rowl our sphere,
 That rapid motion does but rest appear. *Dryden.*
RAPIDITY. *n. f.* [rapidity, Fr. rapiditas, from rapidus, Lat.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness.
 Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our rapidity of pronunciation. *Addison's Spectator.*
RAPIDLY. *adv.* [from rapid.] Swiftly; with quick motion.
RAPIDNESS. *n. f.* [from rapid.] Celerity; swiftness.
RAPIER. *n. f.* [rapier, Fr. fo called from the quickness of its motion.] A small sword used only in thruffling.
 I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
 Where it was forged, with my rapier's point. *Shakefp.*
 A soldier of far inferior strength may manage a rapier or fire-arms so expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adversary. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*
RAPIER-FISH. *n. f.*
 The rapier-fish, called xiphias, grows sometimes to the length of five yards: the sword, which grows level from the snout of the fish, is here about a yard long, at the basis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a rapier: he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this sword. *Grew's Museum.*
RAPINE. *n. f.* [rapina, Lat. rapine, Fr.]
 1. The act of plundering.
 If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty of England cannot, excuse the envy and rapine of the church's rights. *King Charles.*
 The logic of a conquering sword may silence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds aversion and abhorrence of that religion, whose first address is in blood and rapine. *Decoy of Piety.*
 2. Violence; force.
 Her least action overaw'd
 His malice, and with rapine sweet bereav'd
 His fierceness of its fierce intent. *Milton.*
RAPPER. *n. f.* [from rap.] One who strikes.
RAPPORT. *n. f.* [rappat, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, Temple, but not copied by others.
 'Tis obvious what rapport there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this must make in the excellence of books. *Temple.*
TO RAP. *v. n.* [this word is used by Chapman for rap improperly, as appears from the participle, which from rap would be not rapt, but rapted.] To ravish; to put in ecstacy.
 You may safe approve,
 How strong in infatuation to their love
 Their rapping tunes are. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
RAPT. *n. f.* [from rap.] A trance; an ecstacy.
RAPTURE. *n. f.*
 1. Ecstacy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.
 Musick, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances praise into rapture. *Addison's Spectator, N° 406.*
 You grow correct, that once with rapture writ. *Pope.*

RAR

2. Rapidity; haste.
 The wat'ry throng,
 Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,
 If steep, with torrent rapture; if through plain
 Soft-cbbing; nor withstood them rock or hill. *Milton.*
RAPTURED. *adj.* [from rapture.] Ravished; transported.
 A bad word.
 He drew
 Such madding draughts of beauty to the soul,
 As for a while cancell'd his raptur'd thought
 With luxury too daring. *Thomson's Summer.*
RAPTUROUS. *adj.* [from rapture.] Ecstasick; transporting.
 Are the pleasures of it so inviting and rapturous? is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*
RARE. *adj.* [rarus, Lat. rare, Fr. in all the senses but the last.]
 1. Scarce; uncommon.
 Live to be rare, and gaze o' th' time;
 We'll have you, as our rarer monsters are,
 Painted upon a pole. *Shakefp.*
 2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found.
 This jealousy
 Is for a precious creature; as she's rare,
 Must it be great; and as his person's mighty,
 Must it be violent. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
 On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,
 Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight. *Cowley.*
 Above the rest I judge one beauty rare. *Dryden.*
 3. Thinly scattered.
 The cattle in the fields and meadows green
 Those rare and solitary, these in flocks
 Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton.*
 4. Thin; subtle; not dense.
 They are of so tender and weak a nature, as they affect only such a rare and attenuate substance, as the spirit of living creatures. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 So eagerly the fiend
 O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare,
 With head, hands, wings, or feet, purifies his way. *Milt.*
 The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible. *Newton's Opticks.*
 Bodies are much more rare and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer than gold, and gold is so rare, as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetic effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton's Opticks.*
 5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. This is often pronounced rear.
 New-laid eggs, with Baucis' busy care,
 Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden.*
RARESHOW. *n. f.* [this word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing rare show.] A show carried in a box.
 The fashions of the town affect us just like a rareshow, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*
 Of rareshows he lings, and Punch's feats. *Gay.*
RAREFACTION. *n. f.* [rarefactio, Fr. from rarefy.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to condensation.
 The water within being rarefied, and by rarefaction resolved into wind, will force up the imoak. *Wotton's Architecture.*
 When exhalations, shut up in the caverns of the earth by rarefaction or compression, come to be straitened, they strive every way to set themselves at liberty. *Burnet.*
RAREFIABLE. *adj.* [from rarefy.] Admitting rarefaction.
TO RAREFY. *v. a.* [rarefier, Fr. rarus and factus, Lat. rarefy were more proper.] To make thin: contrary to condense.
 To the hot equator crowding fast,
 Where highly rarefied the yielding air
 Admits their steam. *Thomson.*
TO RAREFY. *v. n.* To become thin.
 Earth rarefies to dew; expanded more
 The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden's Fables.*
RARELY. *adv.* [from rare.]
 1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.
 Rarely they rise by virtue's aid, who lie
 Plung'd in the depth of helpless poverty. *Dryden's Juven.*
 Vanella in her bloom,
 Advanc'd like Atalanta's star,
 But rarely seen, and seen from far. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
 2. Finely; nicely; accurately.
 How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,
 When man was will'd to love his enemies. *Shakefp.*
RARENESS. *n. f.* [from rare.]
 Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides: the cause is the thinness of the skin, joined with the rareness of being touched there; for tickling is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, the suddenness and rareness of touch doth further. *Bacon.*

RAS

For the rareness and rare effect of that petition, I'll insert it as presented. *Clarendon.*
 Of my heart I now a present make;
 Accept it as when early fruit we send,
 And let the rareness the small gift commend. *Dryden.*
 2. Value arising from scarcity.
 Roses set in a pool, supported with some stay, is matter of rareness and pleasure, though of small use. *Bacon.*
 To worthiest things,
 Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see
 Rareness or use, not nature, value brings. *Donne.*
RARITY. *n. f.* [raritas, Fr. raritas, Lat.]
 1. Uncommonness; infrequency.
 So far from being fond of any one for its rarity, if I meet with any in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my garden. *Spectator.*
 2. A thing valued for its scarcity.
 Sorrow would be a rarity most belov'd,
 If all could so become it. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 It would be a rarity worth the seeing, could any one show us such a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *South.*
 I saw three rarities of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows of the place. *Addison.*
 3. Thinness; subtlety: the contrary to density.
 Bodies, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thinness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of rarity and density. *Digby.*
 This I do, not to draw any argument against them from the universal rest or accurately equal diffusion of matter, but only that I may better demonstrate the great rarity and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley's Sermons.*
RASCAL. *n. f.* [rascal, Saxon, a lean beast.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a lorry wretch.
 For the rascal commons, leit he cared.
 And when him list the rascal routs appal,
 Men into stones therewith he could transnew. *Fa. Queen.*
 When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
 To lock such rascal counters from his friends:
 Be ready, gods, with all your thunder-bolts,
 Dash him to pieces. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
 The rascal people, thirsting after prey,
 Join with the traitor. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.*
 But for our gentlemen,
 The mouse ne'er thund' the cat, as they did budge
 From rascals worse than they. *Shakefp.*
 I am accus'd to rob in that thief's company; the rascal hath remov'd my horse. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*
 Scoundrels are insolent to their superiors; but it does not become a man of honour to contest with mean rascals. *L'Estr.*
 Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
 When you lay snug to inap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*
 I have sent, to serve my turn, in store,
 And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden's Persius.*
 The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a rascal. *Sw.*
RASCALION. *n. f.* [from rascal.] One of the lowest people.
 That proud dame
 Us'd him so like a base rascalion,
 That old pig—what d'ye call him—malion,
 That cut his mistress out of stone,
 Had not so hard a hearted one. *Hudibras, p. i.*
RASCALITY. *n. f.* [from rascal.] The low mean people.
 Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way, as the rascality in theirs. *Glanvill's Scaph.*
 Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing was to provide priests; hereupon, to the calves he adds a commission, for the approving, trying and admitting the rascality and lowest of the people to minister in that service. *South.*
RASCALLY. *adj.* [from rascal.] Mean; worthless.
 Would'st thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally sheep-biter come by some notable shame. *Shakefp.*
 Our rascally porter is fallen fast asleep with the black cloth and fconces, or we might have been tacking up by this time. *Swift.*
TO RASE. *v. a.* [this word is written rase or raze: I would write rase, when it signifies to strike slightly, perstringere; and raze, when it signifies to ruin, delere; raser, Fr. rarus, Lat.]
 1. To skim; to strike on the surface.
 He certifies your lordship, that this night
 He dreamt the boar had rased off his helm. *Shakefp.*
 Was he not in the nearest neighbourhood to death? and might not the bullet, that rased his cheek, have gone into his head. *South's Sermons.*
 2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up.
 Her battering engines bent to raze some city. *Milton.*
 3. To blot out by rasure; to erase.
 Though of their names in heav'nly records now
 Be no memorial, blotted out and rased. *Milton.*
RASH. *adj.* [rash, Dutch.] Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.
 This is to be bold without shame, rash without skill, full of words without wit. *Afchan's Schoolmaster.*
 21 E

RAT

Blast her pride, O ye blest gods! so will you wish on me,
when the *rat* mood is on me. *Shakefp.*
I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is to *rat*. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Be not *rat* with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be
hasty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven,
and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few. *Ecclef.*
Her *rat* hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, the pluck'd, she eat. *Milton.*
RASH. *n. f.* [*rafcia*, Italian.]
1. Sattin. *Minshew.*
2. [Corrupted probably from *rafsh*.] An efflorescence on the
body; a breaking out.
RA'SHER. *n. f.* [*rafura lardi*, Lat.] A thin slice of bacon.
If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not shortly have
a *rafsher* on the coals for money. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*
White and black was all her homely cheer,
And *rafshers* of fang'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*
Quenches his thirst with ale in nut-brown bowls,
And takes the hasty *rafsher* from the coals. *King.*
RA'SHLY. *adv.* [from *rafsh*.] Hastily; violently; without due
consideration.
This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too *rafshly* plotted. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i.*
Men are not *rafshly* to take that for done, which is not
done. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He that doth any thing *rafshly*, must do it willingly; for he
was free to deliberate or not. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Declare the secret villain,
The wretch so meanly base to injure Phædra,
So *rafshly* brave to dare the sword of Theseus. *Smith.*
RA'SHNESS. *n. f.* [from *rafsh*.] Foolish contempt of danger;
inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.
Who seeth not what sentence it shall enforce us to give
against all churches in the world; in as much as there is not
one, but hath had many things established in it, which though
the scripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were
rafshness. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 6.*
Nature to youth hot *rafshness* doth dispence,
But with cold prudence age doth recompence. *Denham.*
In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth; yet we
offend not properly by falsehood, which is a speaking against
our thoughts; but by *rafshness*, which is an affirming or deny-
ing, before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*
The vain Morat by his own *rafshness* wrought,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought,
Believ'd me his, because I spoke him fair. *Dryden.*
RASP. *n. f.* [*raspo*, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on
a species of the bramble; a raspberry.
Sorrel set amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the smaller.
Bacon's Natural History.
Now will the corinths, now the *rasps* supply
Delicious draughts, when prest to wines. *Philips.*
To *RASP*. *v. a.* [*raspen*, Dutch; *rasper*, Fr. *raspare*, Italian.]
To rub to powder with a very rough file.
Some authors have advised the *rasping* of these bones; but
in this case it is needless. *Wise's Surgery.*
Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathe with
rasping, they pitch it between the pikes. *Moxon.*
RASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly
used to wear away wood.
Case-hardening is used by file-cutters, when they make
coarse files, and generally most *rasps* have formerly been made
of iron and case-hardened. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
RA'SPATORY. *n. f.* [*raspatoir*, Fr. from *rasp*.] A surgeon's
rasp.
I put into his mouth a *raspatory*, and pulled away the cor-
rupt flesh, and with cauteries burnt it to a crust. *Wise's Surgery.*
RA'SPBERRY, or *Raspberry*. *n. f.* A kind of berry.
Raspberries are of three sorts; the common wild one, the
large red garden *raspberry*, which is one of the pleasantest
of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the
red. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
RASPBERRY-BUSH. *n. f.* A species of bramble.
RA'SURE. *n. f.* [*rasura*, Lat.]
1. The act of scraping or shaving.
2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.
Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of
rasure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
RAT. *n. f.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Spanish.] An animal
of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships.
Our natures do pursue,
Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane. *Shakefp.*
Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle. *Shakefp.*
I have seen the time, with my long sword I would have
made you four tall fellows skip like *rats*. *Shakefp.*
Thus horses will knable at walls, and *rats* will gnaw
iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If in despair he goes out of the way like a *rat* with a dose
of arsenick, why he dies nobly. *Dennis.*

RAT

To smell a *RAT*. To be put on the watch by suspicion as the
cat by the scent of a rat; to suspect danger.
Quoth Hudibras, I smell a *rat*,
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate. *Hudibras, p. i.*
RATABLE. *adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value.
The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per
oras; I collect out of the abby-book of Burton, that twenty
ores were *ratable* to two marks of silver. *Camden's Remains.*
RATABLY. *adv.* Proportionably.
Many times there is no proportion of shot and powder al-
lowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance. *Raleigh.*
RATA'RIA. *n. f.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of
apricots and spirits. *Bailey.*
RATA'N. *n. f.* An Indian cane. *Ditt.*
RATCH. *n. f.* In clockwork, a sort of wheel, which serves
to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make
the clock strike. *Bailey.*
RATE. *n. f.* [*ratu*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]
1. Price fixed on any thing.
How many things do we value, because they come at dear
rates from Japan and China, which if they were our own
manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money,
would be neglected? *Locke.*
I'll not betray the glory of my name,
'Tis not for me, who have prefer'd a state,
To buy an empire at so base a *rate*. *Dryden.*
The price of land has never changed, in the several changes
have been made in the *rate* of interest by law; nor now that
the *rate* of interest is by law the same, is the price of land
every where the same. *Locke.*
2. Allowance settled.
His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily *rate* for
every day. *2 Kings xxv. 30.*
They obliged themselves to remit after the *rate* of twelve
hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into
many monthly payments. *Addison.*
3. Degree; comparative height or valour.
I am a spirit of no common *rate*;
The summer still doth tend upon my state. *Shakefp.*
I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridged
From such a noble *rate*. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*
In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate*
and pitch of other mens, in that he was so infinitely mer-
ciful. *Calamy's Sermons.*
To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably, is mo-
rally and essentially good; and whatsoever is done otherwise,
is at the same *rate* morally evil. *South.*
4. Quantity assignable.
In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge their number
Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thousand. *Shakefp.*
5. That which sets value.
Heretofore the *rate* and standard of wit was very different
from what it is now-a-days: no man was then accounted a
wit for speaking such things, as deserved to have the tongue
cut out. *South's Sermons.*
A virtuous heathen is, at this *rate*, as happy as a virtuous
christian. *Atterbury.*
6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is
done.
Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come
up soon enough. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said,
she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he
talked at this *rate* before? *Addison.*
7. Tax imposed by the parish.
They paid the church and parish *rate*,
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*
To *RATE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To value at a certain price.
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins, I was a gentleman;
And yet, dear lady,
Rating myself as nothing, you shall see
How much I was a braggart. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*
We may there be instructed, how to name and *rate* all
goods, by those that will concentrate into felicity. *Boyle.*
You seem not high enough your joys to *rate*,
You stand indebted a vast sum to fate,
And should large thanks for the great blessing pay. *Dryden.*
2. [Reita, Islandick.] To chide hastily and vehemently.
Go *rate* thy minions, proud insulting toy,
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy sovereign. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. iii.*
An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the
street about you, Sir. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*
What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converse,
comparable to what he feels for one hour, when his confidence
shall take him aside and *rate* him by himself. *South.*

RAT

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave,
kind and sober, representing the ill or unbecomingness of the
faults, rather than a hasty *rating* of the child for it. *Locke.*
RATH. *n. f.* A hill. I know not whence derived.
There is a great use among the Irish, to make great as-
semblies together upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about
matters and wrongs between townships or private persons.
Spenser on Ireland.
RATH. *adv.* Early.
Thus is my summer worn away and wasted,
Thus is my harvest hasten'd all too *rath*,
The ear, that budded fair, is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to scathe. *Spenser.*
Strong Lagrean wines
Rath ripe and purple grapes there be. *May's Virgil.*
Rath ripe are some, and some of later kind,
Of golden some, and some of purple rind. *May's Virgil.*
RATH. *adj.* [nað, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before
the time.
Bring the *rath* primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe and pale jessamine. *Milton.*
RA'THER. *adv.* [this is a comparative from *rath*; nað, Saxon,
soon. Now out of use. One may still say, by the same
form of speaking, I will sooner do this than that; that is, I
like better to do this.]
1. More willingly; with better liking.
Almighty God desireth not the death of a sinner, but ra-
ther that he should turn from his wickedness and live. *Common Prayer.*
2. Preferably to the other; with better reason.
'Tis *rather* to be thought, than an heir had no such right
by divine institution, than that God should give such a right,
but yet leave it undetermined who such heir is. *Locke.*
3. In a greater degree than otherwise.
He sought through the world, but found in vain,
And no where finding, *rather* fear'd her slain. *Dryden.*
4. More properly.
This is an art,
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
5. Especially.
You are come to me in a happy time,
The *rather* for I have some sport in hand. *Shakefp.*
6. To have *RATHER*. [this is, I think, a barbarous expression
of late intrusion into our language, for which it is better to
say *will rather*.] To desire in preference.
'Tis with reluctance he is provoked by our impetuosity to
apply the discipline of severity and correction; he had rather
mankind should adore him as their patron and benefactor.
Rogers's Sermons.
RATIFICATION. *n. f.* [*ratification*, Fr. from *ratify*.] The act
of ratifying; confirmation.
RATIFIER. *n. f.* [from *ratify*.] The person or thing that
ratifies.
They cry, "chuse we Laertes for our king?"
The *ratifiers* and props of every word,
Caps, hands and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakefp.*
To *RATIFY*. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to
settle.
The church being a body which dieth not, hath always
power, as occasion requireth, no less to ordain that which
never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before. *Hooker.*
By the help of these, with him above
To *ratify* the work, we may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakefp.*
We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judæa. *1 Mac.*
God *ratified* their prayers by the judgment they brought
down upon the head of him, whom they prayed against. *South.*
Tell me, my friend, from whence had'st thou the skill,
So nicely to distinguish good from ill?
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,
This to condemn, and that to *ratify*? *Dryden.*
RATIO. *n. f.* [Latin.] Proportion.
Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of inci-
dence, the sine of the angle of incidence of every ray con-
sidered apart, shall have to the sine of the angle of refraction
a constant *ratio*. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
To *RATIOCINATE*. *v. n.* [*ratiocinar*, Lat.] To reason;
to argue.
RATIOCINATION. *n. f.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of rea-
soning; the act of deducing consequences from premises.
In simple terms, expressing the open notions of things,
which the second act of reason compoundeth into pro-
positions, and the last into syllogisms and forms of *ratioci-
nation*. *Brown.*
Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of
the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah? *South.*
Such an inscription would be self-evident without any *ra-
tification* or study, and could not fail constantly to exert its
energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

RAT

RATIOCINATIVE. *adj.* [from *ratiocinate*.] Argumentative;
advancing by process of discourse.
Some consecutions are so intimately and evidently connexed
to, or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained
quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* pro-
cess, even as the eye sees his object immediately, and without
any previous discourse. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
RATIONAL. *adj.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of reasoning.
2. Agreeable to reason.
What higher in her society thou find'st
Attractive, humane, *rational*, love still. *Milton.*
When the conclusion is deduced from the unerring dictates
of our faculties, we say the inference is *rational*. *Glanvill.*
If your arguments be *rational*, offer them in as moving a
manner as the nature of the subject will admit; but beware
of letting the pathetic part swallow up the *rational*. *Swift.*
3. Wise; judicious; as, a *rational* man.
RATIONALE. *n. f.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reasons:
as, *Dr. Sparrow's Rationale of the Common Prayer.*
RATIONALIST. *n. f.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in
his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.
He often used this comparison; the empirical philosophers
are like to pismires; they only lay up and use their store:
the *rationalists* are like to spiders; they spin all out of their
own bowels: but give me a philosopher, who, like the bee,
hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting
that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*
RATIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *rational*.]
1. The power of reasoning.
When God has made *rationality* the common portion of
mankind, how came it to be thy inclosure? *Gov. of the Tong.*
2. Reasonableness.
In human occurrences, there have been many well directed
intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid exami-
nation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
RATIONALLY. *adv.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably; with
reason.
Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally*
be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to
accept than to refuse it. *South.*
RATIONALNESS. *n. f.* [from *rational*.] The state of being
rational.
RA'TSBANE. *n. f.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick.
Poor Tom! that hath laid knives under his pillow, and
halts in his pew, set *ratsbane* by his porridge. *Shakefp.*
He would throw *ratsbane* up and down a house, where chil-
dren might come at it. *L'Estrange.*
When murder's out, what vice can we advance?
Unless the new-found pois'ning trick of France;
And when their art of *ratsbane* we have got,
By way of thanks, we'll fend 'em o'er our plot. *Dryden.*
I can hardly believe the relation of his being poisoned, but
sack might do it, though *ratsbane* would not. *Swift to Pope.*
RA'TTEEN. *n. f.* A kind of stuff.
We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen,
And Anthony shall court her in *ratteen*. *Swift.*
To *RA'TTLE*. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and
collisions of bodies not very sonorous: when bodies are so-
norous, it is called *jingling*.
The quiver *rattled* against him. *Job xxxix. 23.*
The noise of a whip, of the *rattling* of the wheels, of
prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. *Nab. iii. 2.*
They had, to affright the enemies horses, big rattles co-
vered with parchment, and small stones within; but the
rattling of shot might have done better service. *Hayward.*
He was too warm on picking work to dwell;
He fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and *rattled* all was well. *Dryden.*
There the assemblies all her blackest storms,
And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addison.*
2. To speak eagerly and noisily.
With jealous eyes at distance she had seen
Whispering with Jove the silver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke. *Dryden.*
He is a man of pleasure, and a free-thinker; he is an af-
fector of liberty and property; he *rattles* it out against
popery. *Swift.*
To *RA'TTLE*. *v. a.*
1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise.
Her chains the *rattles*, and her whip the snakes. *Dryden.*
2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise.
Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear,
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakefp.*
He should be well enough able to scatter the Irish as a flight
of birds, and *rattle* away this swarm of bees with their
king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RAV

3. To fold; to rail at with clamour.
Hearing *Ætop* had been beforehand, he sent for him in a rage, and rattled him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house. *L'Estrange*.
She that would sometimes rattle off her servants pretty sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took any notice. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.
- RA'TTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick noise nimbly repeated.
I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;
I'd tell it you but for the rattle
Of those confounded drums. *Prior*.
2. Empty and loud talk.
All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit. *Flakevill on P. evidence*.
3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise.
The rattles of *Ilis* and the cymbals of *Brasilea* nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh's History of the World*.
They had, to afflict the enemies horses, big rattles covered with parchment and small stones within. *Hayward*.
Opinions are the rattles of immature intellects, but the advanced reasons have outgrown them. *Glanvill's Sceps*.
They want no rattles for their froward mood,
Nor nurse to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden*.
Farewel then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy,
The rhymes and rattles of the man or boy;
What right, what true, what fit we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all. *Pope*.
4. A plant.
RA'TTLEHEADED. *adj.* [rattle and head.] Giddy; not steady.
RA'TTLESNAKE. *n. f.* A kind of serpent.
The rattlesnake is so called, from the rattle at the end of his tail.
She loses her being at the very sight of him, and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a rattlesnake. *Moore's Foundling*.
RA'TTLESNAKE Root. *n. f.*
Rattlesnake root, called also feneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake: it has been recommended in all cases, in which the blood is known to be thick and fizy. *Hill*.
RA'TTOON. *n. f.* A West Indian fox, which has this peculiar property, that if any thing be offered to it that has lain in water, it will wipe and turn it about with its fore feet, before it will put it to its mouth. *Bailey*.
To RAVAGE. *v. a.* [ravager, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.
Already *Cæsar*
Has ravaged more than half the globe, and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword. *Addison*.
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The flatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vale. *Thomson*.
RAVAGE. *n. f.* [ravage, Fr. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waste.
Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise,
To view the mighty ravage of your eyes.
Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such ravage in a noble soul. *Addison*.
Those ravages were not then, what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual society, without arms of offence, without houses or fortifications, an obvious and exposed prey to the ravage of devouring beasts. *Bentley*.
RA'VAGER. *n. f.* [from ravage.] Plunderer; spoiler.
When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plundering of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by those ravagers. *Swift's Miscellanies*.
RA'VAGE, *n. f.* [raucus, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise.
Inequality not stay'd upon, but passing, is rather an encrease of sweetness; as in the purling of a wreathed string, and in the raucity of a trumpet. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
To RAVE. *v. n.* [reven, Dutch; river, Fr.]
1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.
Men who thus rave, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at *Bedlam* as treat with such. *Government of the Tongue*.
It soon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and raving. *Wifeman's Surgery*.
Her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed:
Sometimes she raves for musick, light and air;
Nor air, nor light nor musick calm her pains. *Smith*.
2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.
This tempest of thy tongue, thus rave, and find
No opposition? *Sandys's Paraphrase on Job*.
Our ravings and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose. *Temple*.
Wonder at my patience,
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted. *Addison*.

RAV

- Revenge, revenge, thus raving through the streets,
I'll cry for vengeance. *Southern's Spartan Dame*.
He swore he could not leave me,
With ten thousand ravings. *Rowe's Royal Convert*.
3. To be unreasonably fond. With upon before the object of fondness. A colloquial and improper sense.
Another partiality is a fantastical and wild attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: this raving upon antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his satires. *Locke*.
To RA'VEL. *v. a.* [ravelen, Dutch, to entangle.]
1. To entangle; to entwine one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.
As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me.
If then such praise the Macedonian got,
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot;
What glory's due to him that could divide
Such ravel'd int'rests, has the knot untied,
And without stroke so smooth a passage made,
Where craft and malice such obstructions laid. *Wallar*.
2. To unweave; to unknot; as, to ravel out a twist or piece of knit work.
Let him for a pair of recchy kisses,
Or padding in your neck with his damn'd fingers,
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakep. Hamlet*.
Sleep that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care. *Shakep. in Digby*.
3. To hurry over in confusion. This seems to be the meaning in *Digby*.
They but ravel it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions, that at the first encounter of them fingle, seem harsh to them. *Digby*.
To RA'VEL. *v. n.*
1. To fall into perplexity or confusion.
Give the reins to wandering thought,
Regardless of his glory's diminution;
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying solution. *Milton's Agonistes*.
2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies.
It will be needless to ravel far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances. *Decay of Pity*.
The humour of raveling into all these mystical or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and passions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes. *Temple*.
RA'VELIN. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers: it is raised before the courtes or counterescarp. *Dié*.
RA'VEN. *n. f.* [hæpæn, Saxon.] A large black fowl.
The raven himself is hoarse
That croakes the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakep. Macbeth*.
Come thou day in night,
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,
Whiter than snow upon a raven's back. *Shakep.*
I have seen a perfectly white raven, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle on Colours*.
He made the greedy ravens to be *Elia's* caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles*.
On several parts a several praise bestows,
The ruby lips, and well-proportion'd nose,
The snowy skin, the raven glossy hair,
The dimpled cheek. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia*.
The raven once in snowy plumes was drest,
White as the whitest dove's unfilly'd breast,
His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite
To sooty blackness from the purest white. *Addison*.
To RA'VEN. *v. a.* [ræpæn, Saxon, to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.
Thriftless ambition! that will raven up
Thine own life's means. *Shakep.*
Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that raven down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakep.*
The cloyed will
That satiate, yet unsatisfied desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakep. Cymbeline*.
There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion ravening the prey. *Ezek. xxii. 25*.
To RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.
Benjamin shall raven as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil. *Gen.*
The Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup; but their inward part is full of ravening and wickedness. *Luke xi.*
They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion. *Palm xxii. 13*.

The

RAW

- The more they fed, they raven'd still for more,
They drain'd from Dan, and left Beerfheba poor;
But when some lay-preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden*.
Convulsions rack man's nerves and cares his breast,
His flying life is chas'd by raving pains.
Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackmore*.
RA'VENOUS. *adj.* [from raven.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.
Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd and ravenous. *Shakep.*
As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying, lur'd
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
What! the kind *Ilmena*,
That nurs'd me, watch'd my sickness! oh she watch'd me,
As ravenous vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith*.
RA'VENOUSLY. *adv.* [from ravenous.] With raging voracity.
RA'VENOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from ravenous.] Rage for prey; furious voracity.
The ravenousness of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary occasion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence. *Hale*.
RAUGHT. the old pret. and part. pass. of reach. Snatched; reached; attained.
His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it reach'd,
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Fa. 2u*.
And that as soon as ripe years he reach'd,
He might, for memory of that day's ruth,
Be called Ruddyman. *Fairy Queen*.
In like delights of bloody game,
He trained was till ripe years he reach'd,
And there abide whilst any beast of name
Walk'd in that forest. *Fairy Queen*.
This staff of honour reach'd, there let it stand,
Where best it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shakep.*
The hand of death has reach'd him. *Shakep.*
Gritus furiously running in upon Schenden, violently reach'd from his head his rich cap of fables, and with his horsemen took him. *Kneller's History of the Turks*.
RA'VIN. *n. f.* [from raven; this were better written raven.]
1. Prey; food gotten by violence.
The lion frang'd for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin. *Nab. ii. 2*.
To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heav'n;
There best; where most with ravin I may meet. *Milton*.
2. Rapine; rapaciousness.
They might not lie long in a condition exposed to the ravin of any vermin that may find them, being unable to escape. *Ray on the Creation*.
RA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from rave.] With frenzy; with distraction.
In this depth of mutes and divers sorts of discourses, would the raving have remained. *Sidney, b. ii.*
To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [ravir, Fr.]
1. To conspire by force.
They ravish'd the women and maids. *Lam. v. 11*.
They cut thy fillet's tongue, and ravish'd her. *Shakep.*
2. To take away by violence.
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shakep. King Lear*.
Their vow is made
To ransack Troy, within whose strong immures
The ravish'd Helen sleeps. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida*.
I owe myself the care,
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite,
This hand shall ravish thy pretended right. *Dryden*.
3. To delight to rapture; to transport.
Thou hast ravish'd my heart. *Cont. iv. ix*.
Be thou ravish'd always with her love. *Prov. v. 19*.
RA'VISH. *n. f.* [ravisseur, Fr. from ravish.]
1. He that embraces a woman by violence.
They are cruel and bloody, common ravishers of women, and murderers of children. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.
A ravisher must repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if he desire it. *Taylor*.
Turn hence those pointed glories of your eyes!
For if more charms beneath those circles rise,
So weak my virtue, they so strong appear,
I shall turn ravisher to keep you here. *Dryden*.
2. One who takes any thing by violence.
Shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies stare. *Pope*.
RA'VISHMENT. *n. f.* [ravissement, Fr. from ravish.]
1. Violation; forcible conspurcation.
Of his several ravishments, betrayings and stealing away of

RAW

- men's wives, came in all those ancient fables of his transformations and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh*.
Tell them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.
I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from ravishment. *Dryden*.
2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind.
All things joy, with ravishment
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton*.
Thee all things gaze on,
With ravishment beheld! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix*.
Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine enchanting ravishment. *Milton*.
What a ravishment was that, when having found out the way to measure Hiero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and, as if he were suddenly posselt, ran naked up and down. *Wilkins's Dædalus*.
RAW. *adj.* [hneap, Saxon; raa, Danish; rawu, Dutch.]
1. Not subdued by the fire.
Full of great lumps of flesh, and gobbets raw. *Spenser*.
2. Not covered with the skin.
All aloud the wind doth blow,
And coughing drowns the parson's law;
And birds fit brooding in the snow,
And Marian's nose looks red and raw. *Shakep.*
If there be quick raw flesh in the rifings, it is an old leprosy. *Lev. xiii. 10*.
3. Sore.
This her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his sinews waxen weak and raw
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser*.
4. Immature; unripe.
5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill.
Some people, very raw and ignorant, are very unworthy and unfitly nominated to places, when men of desert are held back and unpreferred. *Raleigh's Essays*.
People, while young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of another man's; but when experience shall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God. *South*.
Sails were spread to ev'ry wind that blew,
Raw were the sailors, and the depths were new. *Dryden*.
Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
Young as thou wert in dangers, raw to war. *Dryden*.
6. New. This seems to be the meaning.
I have in my mind
A thousand raw tricks of these bragging jacks. *Shakep.*
7. Bleak; chill.
They carried always with them that weed, as their house, their bed and their garment; and coming lastly into Ireland, they found there more special use thereof, by reason of the raw cold climate. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.
Youthful still in your doublet and hose, this raw rheumatick day. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor*.
Once upon a raw and gully day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shakep.*
God help thee, shallow man; God make
Incision in thee, thou art raw. *Shakep.*
8. Not concocted.
Distilled waters will last longer than raw waters. *Bacon*.
RA'WBONED. *adj.* [raw and bone.] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.
Lean rawbon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage. *Shakep. Henry VI. p. i*.
The wolf was content to barter away a rawboned carcass for a smooth and fat one. *L'Estrange*.
RA'WHEAD. *n. f.* [raw and head.] The name of a spectre, mentioned to fright children.
Hence draw thy theme, and to the stage permit
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes drest. *Dryden*.
Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of rawhead and bloodybones. *Locke*.
RA'WLY. *adv.* [from raw.]
1. In a raw manner.
2. Unskillfully.
3. Newly.
Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children rawly left. *Shakep. Henry V*.
RA'WNESS. *n. f.* [from raw.]
1. State of being raw.
Chalk helpeth concoction, so it be out of a deep well; for then it cureth the rawness of the water. *Bacon*.
2. Unskillfulness.
Charles V. considering the rawness of his seamen, established a pilot major for their examination. *Hakewill*.
3. Hasty manner. This seems to be the meaning in this obscure passage.
Why in that rawness left he wife and children,
Without leave taking. *Shakep. Macbeth*.
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REA

RAY. *n. f.* [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Lat.]
 1. A beam of light.
 These eyes that roll in vain
 To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.
 The least light, or part of light, which may be stop alone,
 or do or suffer any thing alone, which the rest of the light
 doth not or suffers not, I call a ray of light.
 2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual.
 The air sharpen'd his visual ray.
 3. [*Raye*, Fr. *raie*, Lat.] A fish.
 4. [*Lolium*, Lat.] An herb.
 To **RAY**. *v. a.* [*raye*, Fr. from the noun.] To streak; to
 mark in long lines. An old word.
 Beside a bubbling fountain low the lay,
 Which she increased with her bleeding heart,
 And the clean waves with purple gore did ray. *Fa. Qu.*
 His horse is *rayed* with the yellows.
 Was ever man so beaten? was ever men so *rayed*? was
 ever man so weary?
RAY, for array.
RAZE. *n. f.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. This
 is commonly written *race*, but less properly.
 I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of ginger to be
 delivered.
 To **RAZE**. *v. a.* [*razer*, Fr. *rafus*, Lat.] See **RASE**.
 1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert.
 Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet
 a temple of your deity, to be *razed*.
 He yokes your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns.
 It grieved the tyrant, that so base a town should so long
 hold out, so that he would threaten to *raze* it.
 Shed christian blood, and populous cities *raze*;
 Because they're taught to use some diff'rent phrase.
 We touch'd with joy
 The royal hand that *raz'd* unhappy Troy.
 The place would be *razed* to the ground, and its founda-
 tions frown with salt.
 2. To efface.
 Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,
Razing the characters of your renown.
 Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain.
 He in derision sets
 Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *raze*
 Quite out their native language; and instead,
 To sow a jangling noise of words.
 3. To extirpate.
 I'll find a day to massacre them all,
 And *raze* their faction and their family.
RAZOR. *n. f.* [*razer*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and
 fine edge used in shaving.
 Zeal, except order'd aright, useth the *razor* with such ea-
 gerness, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded.
 These words are *razors* to my wounded heart.
 Those thy boist'rous locks, not by the sword
 Of noble warrior, so to stain his honour,
 But by the barber's *razor* best subdu'd.
 All our lords are by his wealth outv'd,
 Whose *razor* on my callow beard was try'd.
 Razor makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel
 between two small bars of Flemish steel, and weld them to-
 gether, to strengthen the back of the *razor*.
RAZOURABLE. *adj.* [from *razor*.] Fit to be shaved. Not in use.
 New-born chins be rough and *razourable*.
RAZORFISH. *n. f.*
 The sheath or *razorfish* resembleth in length and bigness a
 man's finger.
RAZURE. *n. f.* [*rasure*, Fr. *rasura*, Latin.] Act of erasing.
 Oh! your desert speaks loud;
 It well deserves with characters of brags
 A fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
 And *razure* of oblivion.
RE. Is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them
 borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action:
 as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *reper-*
cussion, the act of driving back.
REACCESS. *n. f.* [*re* and *access*.] Visit renewed.
 Let pass the quailing and withering of all things by the
 recels, and their reviving by the *reaccess* of the sun.
 To **REACH**. *v. a.* ancient preterite *raecht*. [*racan*, Saxon.]
 1. To touch with the hand extended.
 What are riches, empire, pow'r,
 But larger means to gratify the will;
 The steps by which we climb to rise and *reach*
 Our wish, and that obtained, down with a scaffolding
 Of scepters, crowns and thrones: they've serv'd their end,
 And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd.
 2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a
 distance.
 Round the tree
 They longing rood, but could not *reach*.
 O patron pow'r, thy present aid afford,
 That I may *reach* the beast.

REA

The coast so long desir'd
 Thy troops shall *reach*, but having *reach'd*, repent.
 What remains beyond this, we have no more a positive no-
 tion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the sea; where,
 having let down his sounding-line, he *reaches* no bottom. *Locke*.
 It must fall perhaps before this letter *reaches* your hands.
 3. To fetch from some place distant, and give.
 He *reached* me a full cup.
 4. To bring forward from a distant place.
 Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach*
 hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side.
 5. To hold out; to stretch forth.
 These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to the things
 which desire them, that we scarcely perceive the appetite to
 stir in reaching forth her hand towards them.
 When thou fittest among many, *reach* not thine hand out
 first.
 6. To attain; to gain; to obtain.
 The best accounts of the appearances of nature, which hu-
 man penetration can *reach*, comes short of its reality.
 7. To transfer.
 Through such hands
 The knowledge of the gods is *reach'd* to man.
 8. To penetrate to.
 Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach*
 not the mind, there is no perception.
 9. To be adequate to.
 The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this
 act fixed the natural price of money.
 If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of chil-
 dren, let them examine.
 10. To extend to.
 Thy desire leads to no excess that *reaches* blame.
 Her imprecations *reach* not to the tomb,
 They shut not out society in death.
 11. To extend; to spread abroad.
 Trees *reach'd* too far their pamper'd boughs.
 To **REACH**. *v. n.*
 1. To be extended.
 We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully
 to make laws doth extend unto sundry things of ecclesiastical
 jurisdiction, and such other matters whereto their opinion is,
 that the church's authority and power doth not *reach*.
 The new world *reaches* quite cross the torrid zone in one
 tropic to the other.
 When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are apt to
 stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end
 too, and *reached* no farther.
 If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be buried by
 Theodosius; my vow *reaches* no farther than the grave.
 The influence of the stars *reaches* to many events, which
 are not in the power of reason.
 2. To be extended far.
 Great men have *reaching* hands.
 3. To penetrate.
 He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have slain
 them in a rage, that *reaches* up into heaven.
 We *reach* forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts
 objects hid in the remotest depths of time.
 4. To make efforts to attain.
 Could a sailor always supply new line, and find the plum-
 met sink without stopping, he would be in the posture of the
 mind, *reaching* after a positive idea of infinity.
 5. To take in the hand.
 Left he *reach* of the tree of life, and eat.
REACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand.
 2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.
 There may be in a man's *reach* a book containing pictures
 and discourses, capable to delight and instruct him, which yet
 he may never have the will to open.
 3. Power of attainment or management.
 In actions, within the *reach* of power in him, a man seems
 as free as it is possible for freedom to make him.
 4. Power; limit of faculties.
 Our fight may be considered as a more diffusive kind of
 touch, that brings into our *reach* some of the most remote
 parts of the universe.
 Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
 How far your genius, taste and learning go.
 5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.
 Drawn by others, who had deeper *reaches* than themselves
 to matters which they least intended.
 Some, under types, have affected obscurity to amuse and
 make themselves admired for profound *reaches*.
 6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.
 The duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his
 own underhand, to cross the design.
 7. Tendency to distant consequences.
 Strain not my speech
 To grosser issues, nor to larger *reaches*,
 Than to suspicion.

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8. Extent.
 The confines met of empyrean heav'n,
 And of this world: and, on the left hand, hell
 With long *reach* interpos'd.
 To **REACT**. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return the impulse or
 impression.
 The lungs being the chief instrument of sanguification,
 and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal
 fluid, must be *reacted* upon as strongly.
 Cut off your hand, and you may do
 With t'other hand the work of two;
 Because the soul her power contracts,
 And on the brother limb *reacts*.
REACTION. *n. f.* [*reaction*, Fr. from *react*.] The reciprocation
 of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body
 on which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are
 equal.
 Do not great bodies conserve their heat the longest, their
 parts heating one another; and may not great, dense and
 fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit
 light so copiously, as, by the emission and *reaction* of its
 light, and the reflexions and refractions of its rays within its
 pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain period of
 heat, such as is that of the sun?
 Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with small
 force upon the solids, and as the action and *reaction* are equal,
 the smallest degree of force in the solids digests them.
READ. *v. n.* [*read*, Saxon; *raed*, Dutch.]
 1. Council.
 The man is blest that hath not lent
 To wicked *read* his ear.
 2. Saying; saw.
 This word is in both senses obsolete.
 This *read* is ripe that oftentimes
 Great cumburs fall unsoit,
 In humble dales is footing fast,
 The trade is not so tickle.
 To **READ**. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. pass. *read*. [*raes*, Saxon.]
 1. To peruse any thing written.
 I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't, *read* it,
 and afterwards seal it.
 The passage you must have *read*, though since slept out of
 your memory.
 If we have not leisure to *read* over the book itself regularly,
 then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruse
 several sections.
 2. To discover by characters or marks.
 An armed corse did lie,
 In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity.
 3. To learn by observation.
 Those about her
 From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour.
 4. To know fully.
 O most delicate fiend!
 Who is't can *read* a woman?
 To **READ**. *v. n.*
 1. To perform the act of perusing writing.
 It shall be with him, and he shall *read* therein, that he may
 learn to fear the Lord.
 2. To be studious in books.
 'Tis sure that Fleury *reads*.
 3. To know by reading.
 I have *read* of an eastern king, who put a judge to death
 for an iniquitous sentence.
READING. *partic. adj.* [from *read*, the verb *read* is pronounced
read; the preterite and participle *read*.] Skilful by reading.
 Virgil's shepherds are too well *read* in the philosophy of
 Epicurus.
 We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his
 stature, and who is very well *read* in Longinus his treatise
 concerning the sublime.
READING. *n. f.* [from *read*.]
 1. Study in books; perusal of books.
 Though *reading* and conversation may furnish us with
 many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation
 must form our judgment.
 2. Less *reading* than makes felons 'scape,
 Less human genius than God gives an ape,
 Can make a Clobber.
 3. A lecture; a prelection.
 The Jews always had their weekly *readings* of the law.
 4. Public recital.
 Give attendance to *reading*, exhortation and doctrine.
 5. Variation of copies.
 That learned prelate has restored some of the *readings* of
 the authors with great sagacity.
READEPTION. *n. f.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Latin.] Recovery; act
 of regaining.
 Will any say, that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of
 scruple?
READER. *n. f.* [from *read*.]
 1. One that peruses any thing written.

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As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear,
 so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or readers want
 of understanding, I am not to answer for them.
 2. One studious in books.
 Bafiris' altars and the dire decrees
 Of hard Eusebius, ev'ry reader tees.
 3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.
 He got into orders, and became a reader in a parish church
 at twenty pounds a year.
READERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading
 prayers.
 When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and
 solicit a readership.
READILY. *adv.* [from *ready*.] Expeditely; with little hinde-
 rance or delay.
 My tongue obey'd, and *readily* could name
 Whate'er I saw.
 Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are
readily practicable in a case of extreme necessity.
 I *readily* grant, that one truth cannot contradict another.
 Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading
 papers, in which case the invention prompts so *readily*, that
 the mind is imposed upon.
READINESS. *n. f.* [from *ready*.]
 1. Expediteness; promptitude.
 He would not forget the *readiness* of their king, in aiding
 him when the duke of Bretagne failed him.
 He opens himself to the man of business with reluctance,
 but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility and all
 the meeting *readiness* of desire.
 2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.
 Have you an army *ready*?
 —The centurions and their charges already in the enter-
 tainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.
 —I am joyful to hear of their *readiness*.
 They remained near a month, that they might be in *readi-*
ness to attend the motion of the army.
 3. Facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction.
 Nature has provided for the *readiness* and easiness of
 speech.
 4. State of being willing or prepared.
 A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a *readiness*
 to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to en-
 lighten the understanding to a belief of christianity.
 Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the
 same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a
readiness to do it, rather than depart from them.
READMISSION. *n. f.* [*re* and *admission*.] The act of admit-
 ting again.
 In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were
 dead, revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air.
 To **READMIT**. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit*.] To let in again.
 These evils I deserve,
 Yet despair not of his final pardon,
 Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
 Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant.
 After twenty minutes I *readmitted* the air.
 To **READORN**. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn*.] To decorate again;
 to deck a new.
 The streams now change their languid blue,
 Regain their glory, and their fame renew,
 With scarlet honours *readorn* the tide.
READY. *adj.* [*raed*, Saxon; *raed*, Swedish; *hpaed*, nimble,
 Saxon.]
 1. Prompt; not delayed.
 These commodities yield the *readiest* money of any in this
 kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad.
 He overlook'd his hind; their pay was just
 And *ready*: for he scorn'd to go on truft.
 2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.
 All things are *ready*, if our minds be so.
 —Perish the man whose mind is backward now!
 Make you *ready* your stiff bats and clubs;
 Rome and her rats are at the point of battle.
 One hand the sword, and one the pen employs,
 And in my lap the *ready* paper lies.
 The sacred priests with *ready* knives bereave
 The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive
 The streaming blood.
 3. Prepared; accommodated to any design, so as that there can
 be no delay.
 Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him, as a king
ready to the battle.
 Death *ready* stands to interpose his dart.
 The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;
 If he be brave, he's *ready* for the stroke.
 The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason
 being laid aside, is *ready* for every extravagant project.
 4. Willing; eager.
 Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are
 always *ready* to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so
 as to excuse their own follies.

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5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be.
He knoweth that the day of darkness is ready at hand. *Job.*
Satan ready now
To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet
On this world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
6. Being at hand; next to hand.
A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The ready weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*
7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.
Sometimes the ready way, which a wife man hath to
conquer, is to fly.
The race elcst,
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance
Through the wild desert, not the ready way. *Milton.*
Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,
They leave the camp, and take the ready way. *Dryden.*
The ready way to be thought mad, is to contend that you
are not so. *Speccator, N° 577.*
8. Quick; not done with hesitation.
A ready consent often subjects a woman to contempt.
Clarissa.
9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.
Those, who speak in publick, are much better accepted,
when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively
genius and a ready memory, than when they are forced to
read all. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
10. To make READY. To make preparations.
He will shew you a large upper room; there make ready
for us. *Mar. xiv. 15.*
- READY. *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.
We will go ready armed before the children of Israel. *Num.*
- READY. *n. f.* Ready money. A low word.
Lord Strutt was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or
clear old debts. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
- REAFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [re and affirmation.] Second confirma-
tion.
Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary
of a wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-
nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his
error, or a reaffirmance after such revocation. *Ayliffe.*
- REAL. *adj.* [real, Fr. *realis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to things not persons; not personal.
Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly
capable of the real part of business; which is the constitution
of one that hath studied men more than books. *Bacon.*
2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.
We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little
a-kin to the real one. *Glanvill's Scops.*
When I place an imaginary name at the head of a cha-
racter, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any
resemblance to one that is real. *Addison.*
3. In law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.
I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal,
into real. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*
- REALGAR. *n. f.* A mineral.
Realgar or sandaracha is red arsenick. *Harris.*
Put realgar hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby
it may be condensed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*
- REALITY. *n. f.* [realité, Fr. from *real*.]
1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.
I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin
poets, without which a man fancies that he understands
a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning.
Addison's Spectator, N° 291.
2. The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any
single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely
short of its reality and internal constitution; for who can
search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cheyne.*
3. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of
show.
Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to realities yield all her shows,
Made so adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*
- TO REALIZE. *v. a.* [realiser, Fr. from *real*.]
1. To bring into being or act.
Thus we realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis,
weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glanvill.*
As a Diocesan, you are like to exemplify and realize every
word of this discourse. *South.*
2. To convert money into land.
REALLY. *adv.* [from *real*.]
1. With actual existence.
There cannot be a more important case of conscience for
men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God
accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and
to be informed truly when men do really will a thing, and
when they have really no power to do, what they have
willed. *South.*
2. In truth; truly; not seemingly.
The understanding represents to the will things really evil,
under the notion of good. *South.*

REA

- These orators inflame the people, whose anger is really but
a short fit of madness. *Swift.*
3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.
Why really fifty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*
 - REALM. *n. f.* [roialme, French.]
1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.
Is there any part of that realm, or any nation therein, which
have not yet been subdued to the crown of England. *Spenser.*
They had gather'd a wife council to them
Of ev'ry realm, that did debate this business. *Shakespeare.*
A son whose worthy deeds
Raife him to be the second in that realm. *Milton.*
 2. Kingly government. This sense is not frequent.
Learn each small people's genius, policies,
The ant's republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*
 - REALTY. *n. f.* [a word peculiar, I believe, to Milton.]
Really means not in this place reality in opposition to show,
but loyalty; for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective
reale by loyal. *Pearce on Milton.*
O heaven, that such resemblance of the highest
Should yet remain, where faith and reality
Remain not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
 - REAM. *n. f.* [rame, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper
containing twenty quires.
All vain petitions mounting to the sky,
With reams abundant this abode supply. *Pope.*
 - TO REANIMATE. *v. a.* [re and animo, Lat.] To revive; to
restore to life.
We are our reanimated ancestors, and antedate their re-
surrection. *Glanvill's Scops.*
The young man left his own body breathless on the ground,
while that of the doe was reanimated. *Speccator, N° 578.*
 - TO REANNE'X. *v. a.* [re and annex.] To annex again.
King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to
repurchase and reanne'x that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 - TO REAP. *v. a.* [repan, Saxon.]
1. To cut corn at harvest.
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd. *Shakespeare.*
When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the
corners of thy field. *Lev. xix. 9.*
The hire of the labourers, which have reaped down your
fields, is kept back by fraud. *Ja. v. 5.*
Is it fitting in this very field,
Where I so oft have reap'd, so oft have till'd,
That I should die for a deserter? *Gay.*
 2. To gather; to obtain.
They that love the religion which they profess, may have
failed in choice, but yet they are sure to reap what benefit the
same is able to afford. *Hooker.*
What furnish anger's this? how have I reap'd it? *Shak.*
This is a thing,
Which you might from relation likewise reap,
Being much spoke of. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's
justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we
robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*
 - TO REAP. *v. n.* To harvest.
They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. *Psal. cxxvi. 5.*
 - REAPER. *n. f.* [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest.
Your ships are not well mann'd,
Your mariners are multiteers, people
Ingross'd by swift impress. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*
From hungry reapers they their sheaves withhold. *Sand.*
Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand. *Pope.*
A thousand forms he wears,
And first a reaper from the field appears,
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain
O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain. *Pope.*
 - REAPINGHOOK. *n. f.* [reaping and hook.] A hook used to cut
corn in harvest.
Some are brib'd to vow it looks
Most plainly done by thieves with reapinghooks. *Dryden.*
 - REAR. *n. f.* [arriere, French.]
1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.
The rear admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with
a great shot. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Argive chiefs
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the rear. *Dryd.*
Snowy headed winter leads,
Yellow autumn brings the rear. *Waller.*
 2. The last class.
Coins I place in the rear, because made up of both the
other. *Peacbam.*
 - REAR. *adj.* [hnepe, Saxon.]
1. Raw; half roasted; half sodden.
2. Early. A provincial word.
O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot to rear? *Gay.*

REA

- TO REAR. *v. a.* [arapan, Saxon.]
1. To raise up.
All the people shouted with a loud voice, for the rearing
up of the house of the Lord. *1 Esdr. v. 62.*
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes. *Milton.*- 2. To lift up from a fall.
Down again the fell unto the ground,
But he her quickly rear'd up again. *Fa. Queen, b. i.*
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submits: he rear'd me. *Milton.*
- 3. To move upwards.
Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round. *Milton.*
- 4. To bring up to maturity.
No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in
fitting or rearing her young. *Bacon's Natural History.*
They were a very hardy breed, and reared their young ones
without any care. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and rear'd
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves. *Thomson.*
- 5. To educate; to instruct.
He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. *South.*
They have in every town publick nurseries, where all pa-
rents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their
infants to be reared and educated. *Swift.*
- 6. To exalt; to elevate.
Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind. *Prior.*
- 7. To rouse; to stir up.
Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the tusky boar to rear,
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden.*
- REARWARD. *n. f.* [from *rear*.]
1. The last troop.
He from the beginning began to be in the rearward, and
before they left fighting, was too far off. *Sidney.*
The standard of Dan was the rearward of the camp. *Num.*
- 2. The end; the tail; a train behind.
Why follow'd not, when the said Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
But with a rearward following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banished. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*
- 3. The latter part. In contempt.
He was ever in the rearward of the fashion. *Shakespeare.*
- REARMOUSE. *n. f.* [more properly *reremouse*; hneymur, Sax.]
The leather-winged bat.
Some war with rearmice for their leathern wings
To make my small elves coats. *Shakespeare.*
Of flying fishes, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind
of skin, like the wings of a bat or rearmouse. *Abbott.*
- TO REASCEND. *v. n.* [re and ascend.] To climb again.
When as the day the heaven doth adorn,
I with that night the noyous day would end;
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I with that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*
Taught by the heav'nly muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to reascend.
These puissant legions, whose exile
Hath empty'd heav'n, shall fail to reascend,
Self-raisd, and repossess their native seat? *Milton.*
- TO REASCEND. *v. a.* To mount again.
When the god his fury had allay'd,
He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. *Addison.*
- REASON. *n. f.* [raison, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.]
1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from an-
other, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational
faculty.
Reason is the director of man's will, discovering in action
what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of
right reason. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*
Though brutish that contest and foul,
When reason hath to deal with force; yet so
Most reason is that reason overcome. *Milton.*
Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is reason to the soul: and as on high,
Those rowling fires discover but the sky,
Not light us here; so reason's glimmering ray
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*
It would be well, if people would not lay so much weight
on their own reason in matters of religion, as to think every
thing impossible and absurd, which they cannot conceive:
how often do we contradict the right rules of reason in the
whole course of our lives? reason itself is true and just, but
the reason of every particular man is weak and wavering,
perpetually swayed and turn'd by his interests, his passions
and his vices. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- 2. Cause; ground or principle.
Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a na-
tural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and
against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

REA

3. Cause efficient.
Spain is thin sown of people, partly by reason of the steri-
lity of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so
many employments in such vast territories as they possess. *Bac.*
The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch,
is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*
By reason of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been
overruled to approach this place. *Spens.*
I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse;
partly by reason of my haste, but more especially because I
would not have my sense a slave to syllables. *Dryden.*
4. Final cause.
Reason, in the English language, sometimes is taken for
true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair de-
ductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final
cause: but here for a faculty in man. *Locke.*
5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.
I mask the business from the common eye
For fondly weighty reasons. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that
there is some ground and reason for these fears, and that na-
ture hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*
6. Ratiocination; discursive power.
When the rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this;
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fixt, the understanding is. *Davies.*
7. Clearness of faculties.
Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such shap'ing fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*
When valour preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*
8. Right; justice.
I was promis'd on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme:
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason. *Spenser.*
Are you in earnest?
Ay, and resolv'd withal
To do myself this reason and this right. *Shakespeare.*
The papists ought in reason to allow them all the excuses
they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible igno-
rance, oral tradition and authority. *Stillingfleet.*
Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;
Strike home, and do me reason in thy heart. *Dryden.*
9. Reasonable claim; just practice.
God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but
reason we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait
till the change cometh, or the reason be discovered. *Taylor.*
Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous
thing; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge him-
self a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccount-
able, is in all reason too much, either for man or angel. *South.*
A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that
we ought not in reason to have any expectations of favour from
them. *Dryden's Dedication to Aurengzebe.*
We have as great assurance that there is a God, as the na-
ture of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could
in reason expect to have. *Tillotson's Preface.*
When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing
of that kind is capable of, we ought not in reason to doubt of
its existence. *Tillotson.*
10. Rationale; just account.
To render a reason of an effect or phenomenon, is to de-
duce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*
11. Moderation; moderate demands.
The most probable way of bringing France to reason, would
be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies,
and by that means to cut off all communication with this
great source of riches. *Addison.*
- TO REASON. *v. n.* [raisonner, Fr.]
1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from
premises.
No man, in the strength of the first grace, can merit the
second; for reason they do not, who think so; unless a beg-
gar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*
Ideas, as ranked under names, are those, that for the most
part men reason of within themselves, and always those which
they commune about with others. *Locke.*
Every man's reasoning and knowledge is only about the
ideas existing in his own mind; and our knowledge and rea-
soning about other things is only as they correspond with those
our particular ideas. *Locke.*
Love is not to be reason'd down, or lost
In high ambition. *Addison.*
In the lonely grove,
'Twas there just and good he reason'd strong,
Clear'd some great truth. *Tickell.*
2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an ac-
count. Not in use.
Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Shakespeare.*

REA

I reason'd with a Frenchman yesterday,
Who told me in the narrow seas,
There miscarried a vessel of our country. *Shakefp.*
Stand still, that I may *reason* with you of all the righteous
acts of the Lord. *Sam. xii. 7.*

3. To raise disquisitions; to make enquiries.
Jesús, perceiving their thoughts, said, what *reason* ye in
your hearts? *Luke v. 22.*

They *reason'd* high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. *Milton.*
Already by thy *reasoning* this I guess,
Who art to lead thy offspring; and supposest,
That bodies bright and greater should not serve
The less not bright. *Milton.*
Down *reason* then, at least vain *reasoning* down. *Milt.*

To *REA'SON*. *v. a.* To examine rationally. This is a French
mode of speech.
When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well
reasoned in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burn.*

REA'SONABLE. *adj.* [*raison*, Fr.]
1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason.
She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was
so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable*
and almost sensible part. *Sidney.*

2. Acting, speaking or thinking rationally.
The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished
with such forces, as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either
the malice or rage of *reasonable* people. *Hayward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.
A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not
allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.
Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.
I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation
of her and of the prince's Pamela, doing them yet no further
reverence than one prince's oweth to another. *Sidney.*
A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four fe-
veral lands of *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*
Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies main-
tained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they
retained their own ancient laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

REA'SONABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from reasonable*.]
1. The faculty of reason.
2. Agreeableness to reason.
They thought the work would be better done, if those,
who had satisfied themselves with the *reasonableness* of what
they wish, would undertake the converting and disposing of
other men. *Clarendon.*

The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness*,
is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing
thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contex-
ture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impression
of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

3. Moderation.
REA'SONABLY. *adv.* [*from reasonable*.]
1. Agreeably to reason.
Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the
pursuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think
more *reasonably*. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.
Some man *reasonably* studied in the law, should be persuaded
to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *rea-*
sonably perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be
also capable of the same privilege of understanding by the eye
what is spoken. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

REA'SONER. *n. f.* [*raisonneur*, Fr. *from reason*.] One who rea-
sons; an arguer.
Due reverence pay
To learn'd Epicurus; see the way
By which this *reasoner* of so high renown
Moves through th' ecliptick road the rolling sun. *Blackm.*
The terms are loose and undefined; and what less becomes
a fair *reasoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every
thing to colour a false way of arguing. *Addison.*
Those *reasoners*, who employ so much of their zeal for the
upholding the balance of power in Christendom, by their
practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home. *Swift.*

REA'SONING. *n. f.* [*from reason*.] Argument.
Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong
reasonings to a reader of so delicate a turn, would be like that
foolish people, who worshipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it.
Addison's Freeholder, No 32.

REA'SONLESS. *adj.* [*from reason*.] Void of reason.
This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*
Is it
Her true perfection, or my false transgression,
That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus? *Shakefp.*
That they wholly direct the *reasonless* mind, I am resolved;
for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts,
are left to their natural appetites. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

REB

These reasons in love's law have past for good,
Though fond and *reasonless* to some. *Milton's Agonistes.*

To *REASSEMBLE*. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble*.] To collect anew.
There *reassembling* our afflicted powers,
Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To *REASSE'RT*. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert*.] To assert anew; to
maintain after suspension or cessation.
His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted*. *Atterbury.*

Young Orestes grown
To manly years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope.*

To *REASSU'ME*. *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Lat. *re* and *assume*.] To
resume; to take again.
To him the son return'd
Into his blissful bosom *reassum'd*,
In glory as of old. *Milton.*
Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassum'd*. *Denham.*

For this he *reassumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*

After Henry VIII. had *reassumed* the supremacy, a statute
was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be
made chancellors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To *REASSU'RE*. [*reassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to restore
from terror.
They rose with fear,
Till dauntless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*

REATE. *n. f.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water,
and complicates itself together.
Let them lie dry six months to kill the water-weeds; as
water-lilies, candoes, *reate* and bulrushes. *Walton.*

To *REAVE*. *v. a.* pret. *reft*. [*reapian*, Saxon; whence to *berave*.]
1. To take away by stealth or violence. An obsolete word.
Dismounting from his lofty steed,
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser.*
Some make his mealish bed, but *reave* his rest. *Carew.*
Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To do a murder's deed, to rob a man,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

2. It was used as well in a good as bad sense.
They fought my troubled sense how to deceive
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave*. *Hubbard.*
Each succeeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils,
according to the occasions itself produceth. *Carew.*

To *REBAPTIZE*. *v. a.* [*rebaptizer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To
baptize again.
Understanding that the rites of the church were observed,
he approved of their baptism, and would not suffer them to
be rebaptized. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REBAPTIZATION. *n. f.* [*rebaptisation*, Fr. *from rebaptize*.]
Renewal of baptism.
In maintenance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built
upon this, that heretics are not any part of the church of
Christ. *Hooker, b. iii. f. i.*

To *REBA'TE*. *v. n.* [*rebatte*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to ob-
tuseness; to deprive of keenness.
He doth *rebatte* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast. *Shakefp.*
The icy goat, the crab which square the scales;
With those of aries trine consent to hate
The scales of libra, and her rays *rebatte*. *Creech.*
He modifies his first severe decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebatte*,
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate.
My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge *rebatte*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebatte* the miseries of age. *Philips.*

REBECK. *n. f.* [*rebec*, Fr. *rebecca*, Italian.] A three stringed
fiddle.
When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* sound,
To many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd shade. *Milton.*

REBEL. *n. f.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes
lawful authority.
The merciless Macdonel
Worthy to be a *rebel*; for to that
The multiplying villainies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

The *rebels* there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakefp.*
Shall man from nature's sanction stray,
A *rebel* to her rightful sway. *Fenton.*

To *REBEL*. *v. n.* [*rebellis*, Lat.] To rise in opposition against
lawful authority.
Boys, immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure,
And so *rebel* to judgment. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

REB

If they perceive dissention in our looks,
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd
To wilful disobedience, and *rebel*? *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
Such smiling rogues as these foeth every passion,
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;
Bring out to fire. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
There was a time, when all the body's members
Rebell'd against the belly. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these *rebell'd*. *Milt.*
How cou'd my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How cou'd your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*
Part of the angels *rebelled* against God, and thereby lost
their happy state. *Locke.*

REBELLER. *n. f.* [*from rebel*.] One that rebels. *Dict.*

REBELLION. *n. f.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat. *from rebel*.]
Insurrection against lawful authority.
He was victorious in *rebellions* and seditions of people. *Bac.*
Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him
of his rule, but left the creatures to the rebellion or sedition.
Bacon's Holy War.

Raz'd by *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*

REBELLIOUS. *adj.* [*from rebel*.] Opponent to lawful author-
ity.
From the day that thou didst depart out of Egypt, until ye
came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious* against the
Lord. *Deutr. ix. 7.*
This our son is stubborn and *rebellious*, he will not obey
our voice. *Deutr. xxi. 20.*

REBELLIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from rebellious*.] In opposition to law-
ful authority.
When one shewed him where a nobleman, that had *rebel-*
lously born arms against him, lay very honourably intomb'd,
and advised the king to deface the monument; he said, no,
no, but I would all the rest of mine enemies were as honour-
ably intomb'd. *Camden's Remains.*

REBELLIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from rebellious*.] The quality of
being rebellious.
To *REBELLOW*. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return;
to echo back a loud noise.
He loudly bray'd with beastly yelling sound,
That all the fields *rebellow'd* again. *Fairy Queen.*
The resisting air the thunder broke,
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple shook. *Dryden.*
From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,
The roars of lions. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

REBOA'TION. *n. f.* [*reboas*, Lat.] The return of a loud bel-
lowing sound.
To *REBOUND*. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound*.] To spring
back; to be reverbated; to fly back, in consequence of mo-
tion impressed and resisted by a greater power.
Whether it were a roaring voice of most savage wild beasts,
or a *rebounding* echo from the hollow mountains. *Wisd. xvii.*
It with *rebounding* fuge the bars assail'd. *Milton.*
Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that
not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to
others, but reflexively with regard to what may *rebound* to
ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*
Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void
of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another: impenetra-
bility makes them only stop. *Newton's Opticks.*
She bounding from the shelly shore,
Round the descending nymph the waves *rebounding* roar. *Po.*

To *REBOUND*. *v. a.* To reverbate; to beat back.
All our invectives, at their supposed errors, fall back with
a *rebounding* force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*
Silenus sung, the vales his voice *rebound*,
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. *Dryden.*
Flow'rs, by the soft South West
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

REBOUND. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] The act of flying back in
consequence of motion resisted; restitution.
I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that shoots
My very heart. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
If you strike a ball sidelong, not full upon the surface, the
rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be
any such resilience in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*
The weapon with unerring fury flew,
At his left shoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*,
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'FF. *n. f.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffe*, Italian.] Repercussion;
quick and sudden resistance.
By ill chance
The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Infus'd with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

To *REBU'FF*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To beat back; to op-
pose with sudden violence.
To *REBU'LD*. *v. a.* [*re* and *build*.] To reedify; to restore
from demolition; to repair.

REC

The fines imposed there were the more questioned, and re-
pined against, because they were assigned to the *rebuilding*
and repairing of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,
To raise the shades of heroes to our view;
Rebuild fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tickell.*

REBU'KABLE. *adj.* [*from rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension.
Rebukable
And worthy shameful check it were, to stand
On mere mechanick compliment. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To *REBU'KE*. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend;
to repress by oburgation.
I am alham'd; does not the stone *rebukey* me,
For being more stone than it? *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
He was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking
with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet. *2 Pet.*
My son, despite not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor
faint when thou art *rebuked* of him. *Heb. xii. 15.*
The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebukey* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'KE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Reprehension; chiding expression; oburgation.
Why bear you these *rebukes*, and answer not? *Shakefp.*
If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
The channels of waters were seen; at thy *rebuke*, O Lord,
at the blast of the breath of thy nostrils. *Psaln xviii. 15.*
Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart; I am full of heaviness. *Psaln lxxix. 21.*

The *rebukes* and chiding to children, should be in grave
and dispassionate words. *Locke.*
Shall Cibber's son, without *rebuke*,
Swear like a lord? *Pope.*
Should vice expect to 'scape *rebuke*,
Because its owner is a duke? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check.
He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his
heel, that he laid him at his length. *L'Estrange.*

REBU'KER. *n. f.* [*from rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender.
The revolvers are profound to make slaughter, though I
have been a *rebuker* of them all. *Holbe v. 2.*

REBUS. *n. f.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word represented by a picture.
Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves cer-
tain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebuses*:
Master Juggle the printer, in many of his books, took, to ex-
press his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scrole
in her mouth, wherein was written juggle, juggle, juggle. *Peac.*

To *REBU'T*. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. Obsolete.
Themselves too rudely rigorous,
Astonied with the stroke of their own hand,
Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land. *Fa. Queen.*

REBU'TTER. *n. f.* An answer to a rejoinder.
To *RECALL*. *v. a.* [*re* and *call*.] To call back; to call again;
to revoke.
They who *recall* the church unto that which was at the first,
must set bounds unto their speeches. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.*
If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i.*
Neglected long, she let the secret rest,
Till lov'd *recall'd* it to her lab'ring breast. *Dryden.*
It is strange the soul should never once *recall* over any of its
pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body;
never any other ideas, but what derive their original from
that union. *Locke.*
To the churches, wherein they were ordained, they might
of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of
excommunication. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
It is necessary to *recall* to the reader's mind, the desire
Ulysses has to reach his own country. *Brycne's Notes on Odys.*
If princes, whose dominions lie contiguous, be forced to
draw from those armies which act against France, we must
hourly expect having those troops *recalled*, which they now
leave with us in the midst of a siege. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

RECALL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Revocation; act or power
of calling back.
Other decrees
Against thee are gone forth, without *recall*. *Milton.*
'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*;
And since 'tis past *recall*, must be forgotten. *Dryden.*

To *RECA'NT*. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall;
to contradict what one has once said or done.
He shall do this, or else I do *recant*.
The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shakefp. Mer. of Ven.*
Each would *recant* vows made in pain. *Milton.*
If it be thought, that the praise of a translation consists in
adding new beauties, I shall be willing to *recant*. *Dryden.*
That the legislature should have power to change the suc-
cession, whenever the necessities of the kingdom require, is
so useful towards preserving our religion and liberty, that I
know not how to *recant*. *Swift.*

RECA'NTATION.

REC

RECANTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *recant.*] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.
She could not see means to join this *recantation* to the former vow. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a publick *recantation*. *Stillingfleet.*

RECA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *recant.*] One who recants.
The publick body, which doth seldom
Play the *recanter*, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, refraining aid to Timon. *Shakefp.*

TO RECAPITULATE. *v. a.* [recapituler, Fr. *re* and *capitulum*, Lat.] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again.
Hylobares judiciously and resentfully *recapitulates* your main reasonings. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
I have been forced to *recapitulate* these things, because mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleasing error. *Dryden's Dufrenoy.*

RECAPITULATION. *n. f.* [from *recapitulate.*] Detail repeated; distinct repetition of the principal points.
He maketh a *recapitulation* of the christian churches; among the rest he addeth the life of Eden by name. *Raleigh.*
Instead of raising any particular uses from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief *recapitulation* of the whole. *South.*

RECAPITULATORY. *adj.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again. *Recapitulatory* exercises. *Garretson.*

TO RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [re and carry.] To carry back.
When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and *recarried* letters. *Walton's Angler.*

TO RECEDE. *v. n.* [recede, Latin.]
1. To fall back; to retreat.
A deaf noise of sounds that never cease,
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, *receding* from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*
Ye doubts and fears!
Scatter'd by winds *recede*, and wild in forests rove. *Prior.*
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to *recede* from the center, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not violently restrained by contiguous matter. *Bentley.*

2. To desert.
I can be content to *recede* much from my own interests and personal rights. *King Charles.*
They hoped that their general assembly would be persuaded to depart from some of their demands; but that, for the present, they had not authority to *recede* from any one proposition. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

RECEIPT. *n. f.* [receptum, Latin.]
1. The act of receiving.
Villain, thou didst deny the gold's receipt,
And told me of a mistress. *Shakefp. Com. of Err.*
It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be overheated. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory must not be exprest like the ecstasy of a harlequin, on the receipt of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

2. The place of receiving.
Jesus saw Matthew sitting at the receipt of custom. *Matt.*

3. [Receipt, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.

4. Reception; admission.
It is of things heavenly an universal declaration, working in them, whose hearts God inspireth with the due consideration thereof, an habit or disposition of mind, whereby they are made fit vessels, both for the receipt and delivery of whatsoever spiritual perfection. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*

5. Reception; welcome.
The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth might have had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler receipt. *Sidney.*

6. [From recipe.] Prescription of ingredients for any composition.
On's bed of death
Many receipts he gave me, chiefly one
Of his old experience th' only darling. *Shakefp.*
That Medea could make old men young again, was nothing else, but that, from knowledge of simples, she had a receipt to make white hair black. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
While leeches will not vain receipts obtrude,
While growing pains pronounce the humours crude, *Dryd.*
Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*
Scribonius found the receipt in a letter wrote to Tiberius, and was never able to procure the receipt during the emperor's life. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

RECEIVABLE. *adj.* [recevabile, Fr. from *receive.*] Capable of being received. *Dist.*

TO RECEIVE. *v. a.* [recevoir, Fr. *recepis*, Lat.]
1. To take or obtain any thing as due.
If by this crime he owes the law his life,
Why, let the war receive 't in valiant gore. *Shakefp.*

REC

A certain nobleman went into a far country, to receive for himself a kingdom, and return. *Luke xiv. 12.*

2. To take or obtain from another.
Ye shall receive of me gifts. *Dan. ii. 6.*
Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand against the king's son. *2 Sam. xviii. 12.*
What? shall we receive good at the hands of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job ii. 10.*
To them hast thou poured a drink-offering? should I receive comfort in these? *1/1. lvii. 6.*
He that doeth wrong, shall receive for the wrong done; and there is no respect of persons. *Col. iii. 25.*
They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren; received no laws from one another, but lived separately. *Locke.*

3. To take any thing communicated.
Put all in writing that thou givest out, and receivest in. *Ecclesi. xlii. 7.*
Draw general conclusions from every particular they meet with: these make little true benefit of history; nay, being of forward and active spirits, receive more harm by it. *Locke.*
The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*
The same inability will every one find, who shall go about to fashion in his understanding any simple idea, not received in by his senses or by reflection. *Locke.*
To conceive the ideas we receive from sensation, consider them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make their approaches to our minds. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually.
We have let it down as a law, to examine things to the bottom, and not to receive upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities. *Bacon's Natural History.*
In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the receiving it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our principles, and not receiving any for such, till we are fully convinced of their certainty, consists the freedom of the understanding. *Locke.*

5. To allow.
Long received custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the scripture, they could shew some law, that did licence them thus to break a received custom. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*
Will it not be received,
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
And us'd their very daggers; that they have don't?
—Who dares receive it other? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Left any should think that any thing in this number eight creates the diapason; this computation of eight is rather a thing received, than any true computation. *Bacon.*

6. To admit.
When they came to Jerusalem, they were received of the church. *Acts xv. 4.*
Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory. *Psal. lxxiii. 24.*
Let her be shut out from the camp seven days, and after that received in again. *Numb. xii. 14.*
Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to receive them into all the degrees of unity and affection, which the word of God requires. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To take as into a vessel.
He was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight. *Acts i. 9.*

8. To take into a place or state.
After the Lord had spoken, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. *Mar. xvi. 19.*

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually.
To one of your receiving,
Enough is shewn. *Shakefp.*

10. To entertain as a guest.
Abundance fit to honour, and receive
Our heav'nly stranger. *Milton.*

RECEIVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *received.*] General allowance.
Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

RECEIVER. *n. f.* [recevour, Fr. from *receive.*]
1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another.
All the learnings that his time could make him receiver of, he took as we do air. *Shakefp. Cymbelin.*
She from whose influence all impression came, *Donne.*
But by receivers impotencies lame.

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.
There is a receiver, who alone handleth the monies. *Bacon.*
In all works of liberality, something more is to be considered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the occasion of the receivers. *Sprat.*
Gratitude is a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, as the occasions of the donor shall require, and the abilities of the receiver extend to. *South.*

REC

If one third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders must receive one third less for their goods; a less quantity of money by one third being to be distributed amongst an equal number of receivers. *Locke.*
Wood's halfpence will be offered for six a penny, and the necessary receivers will be losers of two thirds in their pay. *Sw.*

3. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament.
The signification and sense of the sacrament dispose the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God there conigned. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

4. One who cooperates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals.
This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their receivers always ready; for were there no receivers, there would be no thieves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

5. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still.
These liquors, which the wide receiver fill,
Prepar'd with labour, and refin'd with skill,
Another course to distant parts begin. *Blackmore.*
Alkaline spirits run in veins down the sides of the receiver in distillations, which will not take fire. *Arbutnot.*

6. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.
The air that in exhausted receivers of air pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density or rarefaction, as that we respire in. *Bentley.*

TO RECELEBRATE. *v. a.* [re and celebrate.] To celebrate anew.
French air and English verse here wedded lie:
Who did this knot compose,
Again hath brought the lilly to the rose;
And with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyful match. *Benj. Johnson.*

RECE'NCY. *n. f.* [reces, Lat.] Newness; new state.
A schirish in its *reces*, whilst it is in its augment, requirerth milder applications than the confirmed one. *Wifeman.*

RECE'NSION. *n. f.* [recesio, Lat.] Enumeration; review.
In this *recesion* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood from its first appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn's Kalen.*

RECE'NT. *adj.* [recent, Latin.]
1. New; not of long existence.
The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was *recent*, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighbouring sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique.
Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or *recent*, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love. *Bacon.*

3. Fresh; not long dissimil from.
Ulysses moves,
Urg'd on by want, and *recent* from the storms,
The brackish ouze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

RECE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freshly.
Those tubes, which are most *recently* made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. *Arbutnot.*

RECE'PTNESS. *n. f.* [from *recent.*] Newness; freshness.
This inference of the *recentness* of mankind from the *recentness* of these apothecies of gentle deities, seems too weak to bear up this supposition of the novitas humani generis. *Hale.*

RECE'PTACLE. *n. f.* [receptaculum, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received.
When the sharpness of death was overcome, he then opened heaven, as well to believing gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the souls of either. *Hooker.*
The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuse of some bad ones made a receptacle to rob the rest of the counties about it. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
As in a vault, an ancient receptacle,
Where for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are packt. *Shakefp.*
The eye of the soul, or receptacle of sapience and divine knowledge. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Left paradise a receptacle prove
To spirits foul, and all my trees their prey. *Milton.*
Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, shall convey it into a little receptacle at the bottom. *Addison.*
These are conveniences to private persons; instead of being receptacles for the truly poor, they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to share the advantages. *Atterbury.*
Though the supply from this great receptacle below be continual and alike to all the globe; yet when it arrives near the surface, where the heat is not so uniform, it is subject to vicissitudes. *Woodward.*

RECEP'TIBILITY. *n. f.* [receptus, Lat.] Possibility of receiving.
The peripatetic matter is a pure unactuated power; and this conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility*. *Glanvill.*

RECEP'TARY. *n. f.* [receptus, Lat.] Thing received. Not in use.
They, which behold the present state of things, cannot condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful appearances of arts and *receptaries* of philosophy. *Brown.*

RECEP'TION. *n. f.* [receptus, Latin.]
1. The act of receiving.

REC

Both serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty reception of air, provisions had been superfluous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. The state of being received.
3. Admission of any thing communicated.
Causes, according still
To the reception of their matter, act;
Not to th' extent of their own sphere. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the reception of sensations, are few, and the perception, they are received with, obscure and dull. *Locke.*

4. Readmission.
All hope is lost. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Of my reception into grace.

5. The act of containing.
I cannot survey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that first poured it out, and made a proper channel for its reception. *Addison.*

6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment.
This succession of so many powerful methods being farther prescribed by God, have found to discouraging a reception, that nothing but the violence of storming or battery can pretend to prove successful. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Pretending to consult
About the great reception of their kings,
Thither to come. *Milton.*

7. Opinion generally admitted.
Philosophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common reception countenanced. *Locke.*

8. Recovery.
He was right glad of the French king's reception of those towns from Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RECEP'TIVE. *adj.* [receptus, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.
The soul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace and delight. *Hooker.*
The pretended first matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanvill.*

RECEP'TORY. *adj.* [receptus, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted.
Although therein be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also *receptory*, and will not endure the test. *Brown.*

RECE'SS. *n. f.* [recessus, Latin.]
1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession.
What tumults could not do, an army must; my recess hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*
Fair Thames she haunts, and ev'ry neighbour's grove,
Sacred to soft recess and gentle love. *Prior.*

2. Departure.
We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a self-necience, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our recess. *Glanvill's Seep.*

3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode.
This happy place, our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The deep recesses of the grove he gain'd. *Dryden.*
I wish that a crowd of bad writers do not rush into the quiet of your recesses. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

4. [Recess, Fr.] Perhaps an abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.
In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess. *Ayliffe.*

5. Departure into privacy.
The great seraphick lords and cherubim,
In close recess, and secret conclave sat. *Milton.*
In the recesses of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.
On both sides they made rather a kind of recess, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*
I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient recesses, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

7. Removal to distance.
Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

8. Privacy; secrecy of abode.
Good verse, recess and solitude requires;
And ease from cares, and undisturb'd desires. *Dryden.*

9. Secret part.
In their mysteries, and most secret recesses, and adyta of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. *Hammond.*
Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep recesses. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

REC

RECK'SION. *n. f.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.
To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.] To change again.

Those endued with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *recharging* their work. *Dryden.*
To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accuse in return.
The fault, that we find with them; is, that they over-much abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

2. To attack anew.
They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea

They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*
RECHARGE. *n. f.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterfence. *Bail.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakespeare.*

RECIDIVATION. *n. f.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

RECIDIVOUS. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

RECIPE. *n. f.* [*recipe*, Lat. the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for abstinence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physicians first *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

The apothecary train is wholly blind,
From many a random *recipe* they take,

And files a dozen *recipe* make. *Dryden.*

RECIPIENT. *n. f.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.
Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the recipient. *Glanvill.*

2. [*Recipient*, Fr.] The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembick, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive. *D. of Pic.*

RECIPROCAL. *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star,
Enlight'ning her by day, as the by night,
This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,
Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a reciprocal aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *L'Estrange.*

In reciprocal duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition reciprocal with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in reciprocal proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RECIPROCALLY. *adv.* [*from reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place
Infesting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the light, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less; and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton's Opticks.*

Those two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

RECIPROCALNESS. *n. f.* [*from reciprocal*.] Mutual return; alternateness.

The *reciprocalness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECIPROCATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.]

To act interchangeably; to alternate.

REC

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,
The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sevel.*

RECIPROCATION. *n. f.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Latin.]

Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* of rarefaction, condensation and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as despairing to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Ray.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Ray.*

RECISION. *n. f.* [*recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

RECITAL. *n. f.* [*from recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the first. *Donham.*

This often lets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick *recitals* of his own performances. *Addison.*

2. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,
Or bring the fume of Gallia's loss to rhyme,
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

RECITATION. *n. f.* [*from recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of scripture fall upon men's persons, if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temple.*

RECITATIVE. *n. f.* [*from recite*.] A kind of tuneful pronunciation; more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, and performed in *recitative* music. *Dryden.*

By singing peers upheld on either hand,
Then thus in quaint *recitative* spoke. *Dumciad, b. iv.*

To RECITE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms,
His rosy neck, and winding arms,
With endless rapture you *recite*,
And in the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*,
And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,
You lose your patience. *Pope's Epistles of Horace.*

RECITE. *n. f.* [*recite*, Fr. from the verb.] Recital. Not in use.

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-lived races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

To RECK. *v. n.* [*reccan*, Saxon.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland.

Thou'st but a lazy loorde,
And *reck's* much of thy fwinke,
That with fond terms and witle's words,
To bleer mine eyes doe'th think. *Spenser.*

Good or bad,
What do I *reck*, fith that he dy'd entire. *Fairy Queen.*

I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good befortune you. *Shakespeare.*

Of night or loneliness it *recks* me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our unwon'd sister. *Milton.*

With that care lost
Went all his fear; of God, or hell or worse
He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unpeackable grief. *Stany.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing,
That none but fools would *reck*. *Shakespeare.*

Do not you as ungracious parsons do,
Who shew the steep and thorny way to heav'n;
Yet like unthinking *reckless* libertines,
That in the soft path of dalliance treads,
Recks not his own rede. *Shakespeare.*

RECKLESS. *adj.* [*from reck*; *reccleary*, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched. See RECK.

It made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. *Stoney.*

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia. *Shakespeare.*

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep; careless, *reckless*, and fearless of what's past, present or to come; insensible of mortality and desperately mortal. *Shakespeare.*

Next

REC

Next this was drawn the *reckless* cities flame,
When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. *Cowley.*

RECKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from reck*. This word in the seventeenth article is erroneously written *wretchedness*.] Carelessness; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *recklessness* in them. *Sidney.*

To RECKON. *v. a.* [*reccan*, Saxon; *rekenen*, Dutch.]

1. To number; to count.

The priest shall *reckon* unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it shall be abated. *Lev. xxvii. 18.*

Numb'ring of his virtues praise,
Death lost the *reckoning* of his days. *Crosbaw.*

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us *reckoned* from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it. *Locke.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods, would as well serve men to *reckon* their years by, as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church, though I only told three sides of it. *Addison.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and *reckon* it among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To esteem; to account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of God is, we should far reject the authority of men, as to *reckon* it nothing. *Hooker.*

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is *reckoned* for one of those notables, which men of foreign nations record. *Watts.*

For him I *reckon* not in high estate;
But thee, whose strength, while virtue was her mate,
Might have subdu'd the earth. *Milton's Agonistes.*

People, young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and *reckon* their own friendship a sure price of another man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowiness of others and the baseness of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only, who made hearts, can unite them. *South's Sermons.*

3. To assign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* of grace, but of debt. *Romans iv. 4.*

To RECKON. *v. n.*

1. To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly *reckon*, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century. *Add.*

2. To state an account.

We shall not spend a large expence of time,
Before we *reckon* with your several loves,
And make us even with you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To charge to account.

I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head. *Benj. Johnson.*

4. To pay a penalty.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon* for it one day. *Sanderfon's Judgment.*

5. To call to punishment.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon* with them. *Tillotson.*

6. [*Compter* sur, Fr.] To lay stress or dependance upon.

You *reckon* upon losing your friends kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

RECKONER. *n. f.* [*from reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

RECKONING. *n. f.* [*from reckon*.]

1. Computation; calculation.

2. Account of time.

Can't thou their *reckonings* keep? the time compute?
When their swollen bellies shall enlarge their fruit. *Sandys.*

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own *reck'ning* goes,
Account not what they have, but what they lose. *Daniel.*

It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes lasting friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*

4. Money charged by an host.

His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning*. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

When a man's verses cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room. *Shak.*

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning*. *Add.*

5. Account taken.

There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings.*

REC

6. Esteem; account; estimation.

Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning* of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney.*

Were they all of as great account as the best among them, with us notwithstanding they ought not to be of such *reckoning*, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker's Preface.*

To RECLAIM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]

1. To reform; to correct.

He spared not the heads of any mischievous practices, but shewed sharp judgment on them for ensample sake, that all the meaner sort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be reclaimed and saved. *Spenser.*

This error whosoever is able to *reclaim*, he shall save more in one summer, than Themison destroyed in any autumn. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Reclaim your wife from strolling up and down
To all affizes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

'Tis the intention of providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errors. *Swift.*

2. [*Reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired.

It was for him to hasten to let his people see, that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he came in by the sword; and fit also to *reclaim* them, to know him for their king, whom they had so lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees, to tame
Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

Minds flee the dangers of the Lycian coast?
Or is her tow'ring flight *reclaim'd*,
By seas from Icarus's downfal nam'd?

Vain is the call, and useless the advice. *Prior.*

3. To recall; to cry out against.

The head-strong hories hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

Oh tyrant love!
Wisdom and wit in vain *reclaim*,
And arts but soften us to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

4. To tame.

Upon his fist he bore
An eagle well *reclaim'd*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tygers and bears *reclaimed* by good usage? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

To RECLINE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat. *recliner*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean sideways.

The mother
Reclin'd her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

While thus she rested, on her arm *reclin'd*,
The purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,
In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*

To RECLINE. *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.

RECLINE. *adj.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning posture.

They sat *recline*
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flow'rs. *Milton.*

To RECLOSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *close*.] To close again.

The silver ring the pull'd, the door *reclos'd*;
The bolt, obedient to the filken cord,
To the strong staples inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To RECLUDE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Lat.] To open.

The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *reclude* opulations, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

RECLUSE. *adj.* [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired.

This must be the inference of a mere contemplative; a *recluse* that converses only with his own meditations. *D. of P.*

The nymphs
Melissan, sacred and *recluse* to Ceres,
Pour streams select, and purity of waters. *Prior.*

I all the live long day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse* from human converse. *Philips.*

RECOAGULATION. *n. f.* [*re* and *coagulation*.] Second coagulation.

This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals. *Boyle.*

RECOGNISANCE. *n. f.* [*recognisance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgement of person or thing.

2. Badge.

Apparent it is, that all men are either christians or not; if by external profession they be christians, then are they of the visible church of Christ; and christians by external profession they are all, whose mark of *recognisance* hath in it those things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolators and wicked heretics. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognisance* and pledge of love,
Which I first gave her; an handkerchief. *Shakespeare.*

3. A

REC

3. A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record: and those that are mere recognisances are not sealed but enrolled: It is also used for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an assize. *Cowel.*
The English should not marry with any Irish, unless bound by recognisance with sureties, to continue loyal. *Davies.*
To RECOGNISE. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.]
1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.
The British cannon formidably roars,
While starting from his oozy bed,
Th' affrighted ocean rears his reverend head,
To view and recognise his ancient lord. *Dryden.*
Then first he recognis'd th' æthereal guest,
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast. *Pope.*
2. To review; to reexamine.
However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will recognise them at a greater. *South.*
RECOGNISEE. *n. f.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.
RECOGNISOR. *n. f.* He who gives the recognisance.
RECOGNITION. *n. f.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]
1. Review; renovation of knowledge.
The virtues of some being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of public reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God. *Hooker*, b. iii. f. 20.
2. Knowledge confessed.
Every species of fancy hath three modes; recognition of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past; and foresight of it, as to come. *Greaves's Cymol.*
3. Acknowledgment.
If the recognition or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ of covenant finally, be taken by justice of assize, and the yearly value of those lands be declared by affidavit made before the same justice; then is the recognition and value signed with the hand-writing of that justice. *Bacon.*
To RECOIL. *v. n.* [*recoil*, Fr.]
1. To rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed.
The very thought of my revenges that way
Recoil upon me; in himself too mighty. *Shakespeare.*
Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. *Milton.*
Amazement seiz'd
All th' host of heav'n, back they recoil'd, afraid
At first. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.
Evil on itself shall back recoil.
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, misfires or recoils. *Denham.*
My hand's so soft, his heart so hard,
The blow recoils, and hurts me while I strike! *Dryden.*
Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still recoil, and at last return to itself. *Tillotson.*
2. To fall back.
Ye both forewearing be; therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *Fairy Queen.*
Ten paces huge
He back recoil'd; the tenth on bended knee,
His mally spear upstay'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.
3. To fail; to shrink.
A good and virtuous nature may recoil
In an imperial charge. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
To RECOIN. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin*.] To coin over again.
Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*
RECOINAGE. *n. f.* [*re* and *coinage*.] The act of coining anew.
The mint gained upon the late statute, by the recoining of groats and half-groats, now twopences and fixpences. *Bac.*
To RECOLLECT. *v. a.* [*recollektus*, Lat.]
1. To recover to memory.
It did relieve my passion much;
More than light airs and recollected terms
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times. *Shakespeare.*
Recollet every day the things seen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your understanding. *Watts's Logick.*
2. To recover reason or resolution.
The Tyrian queen
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;
Then recollected food. *Dryden's Æneis.*
3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again.
Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word,
men may recollect those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topics proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*
RECOLLECTION. *n. f.* [*from recollect*.] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.
Recollection is when an idea is fought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

REC

- Let us take care that we sleep not without such a recollection of the actions of the day as may represent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of sorrow or thanksgiving. *Taylor.*
The last image of that troubled heap,
When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep,
Though past the recollection of the thought,
Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*
To RECOMFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort*.]
1. To comfort or console again.
What place is there left, we may hope our woes to recomfort. *Sidney*, b. i.
Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tides,
As the recomforted through th' gates. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
As one from sad dismay
Recomforted, and, after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton.*
2. To give new strength.
In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to recomfort it sometimes with muck put to the roots; but to water with muck water is not practised. *Bacon.*
To RECOMMENCE. *v. a.* [*recommence*, Fr. *re* and *commence*.]
To begin anew.
To RECOMMEND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr. *re* and *commend*.]
1. To praise to another.
2. To make acceptable.
Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to posterity. *Dryden.*
A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger recommends. *Pope.*
3. To commit with prayers.
They had been recommended to the grace of God. *Acts* xiv.
RECOMMENDABLE. *adj.* [*recommendable*, Fr. *from recommend*.]
Worthy of recommendation or praise.
Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are recommendable. *Clarke's Preface to Scipio.*
RECOMMENDATION. *n. f.* [*recommendation*, Fr. *from recommend*.]
1. The act of recommending.
2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another.
Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful recommendation; and where want itself was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*
RECOMMENDATORY. *adj.* [*from recommend*.] That which commends to another.
Verses recommendatory they have commanded me to prefix before my book. *Swift.*
RECOMMENDER. *n. f.* [*from recommend*.] One who recommends.
St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and recommender of the solitary state as he was, declares it to be no proper school for those who are to be leaders of Christ's flock. *Atterbury.*
To RECOMMIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit*.] To commit anew.
When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be recommitted. *Clarendon.*
To RECOMPACT. [*re* and *compact*.] To join anew.
Repair
And recompact my scatter'd body. *Donne.*
To RECOMPENSE. *v. a.* [*recompenser*, Fr. *re* and *compens*, Lat.]
1. To repay; to requite.
Continue faithful, and we will recompense you. *1 Mac.* x.
Hear from heaven, and requite the wicked, by recompensing his way upon his own head. *2 Chron.* vi. 23.
2. To give in requital.
Thou wast begot of them, and how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee! *Ecclesi.* viii. 28.
Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom.* xii. 17.
3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent.
French wheat, which is bearded, requirerh the best soil, recompensing the same with a profitable plenty. *Carew.*
Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, said, that he would in short time find occasion for them to recompense that disgrace, and again to shew their approved valour. *Kneller.*
He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, recompenseth the slowness of his maturation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
4. To redeem; to pay for.
If the man have no kinsman to recompense the trespass unto, let it be recompensed unto the Lord. *Num.* v. 8.
RECOMPENSE. *n. f.* [*recompense*, Fr. *from the verb*.]
Thou'rt so far before,
That swiftest wing of recompense is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*
2. Equivalent; compensation.
Wife men thought the vast advantage from their learning and integrity an ample recompense for any inconvenience from their passion. *Clarendon.*
Your mother's wrongs a recompense shall meet,
I lay my sceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*
RECOMPLEMENT.

REC

- RECOMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*re* and *complement*.] New complement.
Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or re-complement of the laws, I laid it aside. *Bacon.*
To RECOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*recompose*, Fr. *re* and *compos*.]
1. To settle or quiet anew.
Elijah was so transported, that he could not receive answer from God, till by music he was recomposed. *Taylor.*
2. To form or adjust anew.
We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by severing or reapproaching the edges of the two tines. *Boyle on Colours.*
RECOMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*re* and *composition*.] Composition renewed.
To RECONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Lat.]
1. To make to like again.
This noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakespeare.*
Submit to Cæsar;
And reconcile thy mighty soul to life. *Addison's Cato.*
2. To make to be liked again.
Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believ'd the loss of the duke was unseasonable. *Clarendon.*
He that has accustomed himself to take up with what easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall never reconcile himself to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to discover their more retired secrets. *Locke.*
2. To make any thing consistent.
The great men among the ancients understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state. *Locke.*
Questions of right and wrong
Which though our consciences have reconciled,
My learning cannot answer. *Southey's Spartan Dame.*
Some figures monstrous and misshap'd appear,
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near;
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,
Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*
3. To restore to favour.
So thou shalt do for every one that ereth and is simple,
so shall ye reconcile the house. *Ezek.* xiv. 20.
Let him live before thee reconcil'd. *Milton.*
RECONCILEABLE. *adj.* [*reconciliable*, Fr. *from reconcile*.]
1. Capable of renewed kindness.
2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.
What we did was against the dictates of our own conscience; and consequently never makes that act reconcileable with a regenerate estate, which otherwise would not be so. *Hammond.*
The different accounts of the numbers of ships are reconcileable, by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports. *Arbutnot.*
The bones, to be the most convenient, ought to have been as light, as was reconcileable with sufficient strength. *Cheyne.*
RECONCILEABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from reconcileable*.]
1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled.
The cylinder is an inanimate lifeless trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it; and therefore cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. *Hammond.*
Discerning how the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons and occurrences, we shall discover not only a reconcileableness, but a friendship and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*
2. Disposition to renew love.
RECONCILEMENT. *n. f.* [*from reconcile*.]
1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored.
No cloud
Of anger shall remain; but peace assur'd
And reconciliation. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii.
Creature so fair! his reconciliation seeking,
Whom she had displeas'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
2. Friendship renewed.
Injury went beyond all degree of reconciliation. *Sidney.*
On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so as to make all reconciliation impracticable. *Swift.*
RECONCILER. *n. f.* [*from reconcile*.]
1. One who renews friendship between others.
2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.
Part of the world know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul, better than some late reconcilers. *Norris.*
RECONCILIATION. *n. f.* [*reconciliatio*, from *re* and *concilio*, Lat. *reconciliation*, Fr.]
1. Renewal of friendship.
2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contraries.
These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming inconsistencies of scripture, with respect to this affliction. *Rogers.*

REC

3. Attonement; expiation.
He might be a merciful and faithful high priest to make reconciliation for sin. *Heb.* ii. 17.
To RECONDENSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *condense*.] To condense anew.
In the heads of hills and necks of colspiles, such vapours quickly are by a very little cold recondens'd into water. *Boyle.*
RECONDITE. *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abstruse.
A disagreement between thought and expression seldom happens, but among men of more recondite studies and deep learning. *Felton on the Classics.*
To RECONDUCT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr. *reconduktus*, Lat. *re* and *conduct*.] To conduct again.
Wander'st thou within this lucid orb,
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide,
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
To RECONJOIN. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin*.] To join anew.
Some liquors, although colourless themselves, when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspicuous colour, which they lose again when rejoin'd into a liquor. *Boyle.*
To RECONQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr. *re* and *conquer*.] To conquer again.
Chatterton undertook to reconquer Orier. *Davies.*
To RECONVEENE. *v. n.* [*re* and *convene*.] To assemble anew.
A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses reconvening, which made a wonderful impression. *Clarendon.*
To RECONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew.
If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be reconsecrated. *Ayliff's Patergon.*
To RECONVEY. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey*.] To convey again.
As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence reconveys, there to be lost again. *Denham.*
To RECORDE. *v. a.* [*recorder*, Lat. *recorder*, Fr.]
1. To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost.
I made him my book, where my soul recorded
The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shakespeare.*
He shall record a gift
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son Lorenzo. *Shakespeare.*
Those things that are recorded of him and his impiety, are written in the chronicles. *1 Esdr.* i. 42.
I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. *Deut.* xxx. 20.
They gave complex ideas names; that they might the more easily record and discourse of those things they were daily conversant in. *Locke.*
2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly.
They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark,
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. *Fairfax.*
So ev'n and morn record'd the third day. *Milton.*
RECORD. *n. f.* [*record*, Fr. *from the verb*.] The accent of the noun is indifferently on either syllable; of the verb always on the last. Register; authentick memorial.
Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
It cannot be
The Volcians dare break with us.
—We have record that very well it can;
And three examples of the like have been. *Shakespeare.*
The king made a record of these things, and Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Ezra.* xii. 4.
An ark, and in the ark his testimony,
The records of his covenant.
Of such a goddess no time leaves record,
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd. *Dryden.*
If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the flood, I would know what records he has it from. *Locke.*
Though the attested copy of a record be good proof, yet the copy of a copy never so well attested will not be admitted as a proof in judicature. *Locke.*
Thy elder look, great Janus! cast
Into the long records of ages past;
Review the years in fairest action dress'd. *Prior.*
RECORDATION. *n. f.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. Not in use.
I never shall have length of life enough,
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and spout as high as heav'n
For recordation to my noble husband. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
Make a recordation to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke. *Shakespeare.*
A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowliness did flourish in high examples, which I have inserted as a due recordation of his virtues, having been much obliged to him for many favours. *Wotton.*
REORDER. *n. f.* [*from record*.]
1. One whose business is to register any events.
I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fate that make the verse. *Donne.*
2. The

REC

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.
I ask'd, what meant this wilful silence?
His answer was, the people were not us'd
To be spoke to except by the recorder. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
The office of recorder to this city being vacant, five or six
persons are soliciting to succeed him. *Swift.*
3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.
The shepherds went among them, and sang an eclogue,
while the other shepherds, pulling out recorders, which pos-
sessed the place of pipes, accorded their music to the others
voice. *Sidney, b. ii.*
In a recorder, the three uppermost holes yield one tone,
which is a note lower than the tone of the first three. *Bacon.*
The figures of recorders, and flutes and pipes are straight;
but the recorder hath a less bore and a greater above and
below. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- TO RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [re and couch.] To lie down again.
Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;
Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all couch again,
Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain. *Wotton.*
- TO RECOVER. *v. a.* [recoverer, Fr. recovers, Lat.]
1. To restore from sickness or disorder.
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover him,
while he rather daily sent us companions of town full of
ever return'd in any found and faithful manner. *Sidney.*
Would my Lord were with the prophet; for he would re-
cover him of his leprosy. *2 Kings v. 3.*
The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,
And nature stood recover'd of her fright. *Dryden.*
2. To repair.
Should we apply this precept only to those who are con-
cerned to recover time they have lost, it would extend to the
whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*
Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament
and recover. *Rogers.*
3. To regain.
Stay a while; and we'll debate,
By what safe means the crown may be recover'd. *Shakefp.*
The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the gospel to
the poor, and recovering of sight to the blind. *Luke iv. 18.*
Once in forty years cometh a pope, that calleth his eye
upon the kingdom of Naples, to recover it to the church. *Bac.*
These Italians, in despite of what could be done, re-
covered Tiliaventum. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
I who e'er while the happy garden sung,
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Any other person may join with him that is injured, and
assist him in recovering from the offender so much, as may
make satisfaction. *Locke.*
4. To release.
That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the
devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Tim. ii. 26.*
5. To attain; to reach; to come up to.
The forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we're sure enough. *Shakefp.*
- TO RECOVER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease.
Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, his scatter'd spirits return'd. *Milton.*
- RECOVERABLE. *adj.* [recoverable, Fr. from recover.]
1. Possible to be restored from sickness.
2. Possible to be regained.
A prodigal's course
Is like the sun's, but not like his, recoverable, I fear. *Shak.*
They promised the good people ease in the matter of pro-
tections, by which the debts from parliament men and their
followers were not recoverable. *Clarendon.*
- RECOVERY. *n. f.* [from recover.]
1. Restoration from sickness.
Your hopes are regular and reasonable, though in tempo-
ral affairs; such as are deliverance from enemies, and reco-
very from sickness. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
The sweat sometimes acid, is a sign of recovery after acute
distempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. Power or act of regaining.
What should move me to undertake the recovery of this,
being not ignorant of the impossibility? *Shakefp.*
These counties were the keys of Normandy:
But wherefore weeps Warwick?
For grief that they are past recovery. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of
zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
3. The act of cutting off an entail.
The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the
devil have him not in fee simple, with fine and recovery. *Shak.*
- TO RECOUNT. *v. a.* [recount, Fr.] To relate in detail;
to tell distinctly.
Bid him recount the fore-recited practices. *Shakefp.*
How I have thought of these times,
I shall recount hereafter. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*

REC

- Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian priest, who recounted
to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the story of the flood
universal, which happened long before the Grecian inunda-
tion. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
The talk of worldly affairs hindreth much, although re-
counted with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom
return to silence. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
- Say, from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes.
RECOUNTMENT. *n. f.* [from recount.] Relation; recital.
When from the first to last, betwixt us two,
Tears our recountments had most finely bath'd;
As how I came into that desert place. *Shakefp.*
- RECOUSE. *n. f.* [recoisus, Lat. recours, Fr.]
1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.
Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergall'd with recourse of tears. *Shakefp.*- 2. Return; new attack.
Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the
causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the
recourse thereof in the valetudinary. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
- 3. [Recoisus, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This
is the common use.
Thus died this great peer, in a time of great recourse unto
him and dependance upon him, the house and town full of
servants and suitors. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
The council of Trent commends the making recourse, not
only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assis-
tance. *Stillington's Def. of Dis. on Roman Idol.*
Can any man think, that this privilege was at first con-
ferred upon the church of Rome, and that christians in all
ages had constant recourse to it for determining their differ-
ences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss
where to find it? *Tillotson.*
All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,
Our last recourse is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*
- 4. Access.
The doors be lockt,
That no man hath recourse to her by night. *Shakefp.*
- RECREANT. *adj.* [recreant, Fr.]
1. Cowardly; mean-spirited; subdued; crying out for mercy;
recanting out of fear.
Let be that lady debonaire,
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Dost
Thou wear a lion's hide? dost it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakefp.*
Here handeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found false and recreant. *Shakefp.*
Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street. *Shakefp.*
The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace
From out the bars to force his opposite,
Or kill, or make him recreant on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*
- 2. Apostate; false.
Who for so many benefits receiv'd,
Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false,
And so of all true good himself despoil'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
- TO RECREATE. *v. a.* [recreo, Lat. recreo, Fr.]
1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.
He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves. *Shakefp.*
Necessity and the example of St. John, who recreated him-
self with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is
lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unstrung. *Taylor.*
Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before
them colours mixt with blue and green, to recreate their eyes,
white wearying and paining the sight more than any. *Dryden.*
- 2. To delight; to gratify.
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick
scent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
- 3. To relieve; to revive.
Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, which
inspired fresh doth exceedingly recreate the lungs, heart and
vital spirits. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
- RECREATION. *n. f.* [from recreate.]
1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.
The chief recreation she could find in her anguish, was
sometime to visit that place, where first she was so happy as
to see the cause of her unhap. *Sidney, b. ii.*
I'll visit
The chapel where they lie, and tears, shed there,
Shall be my recreation. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
The great men among the antients understood how to re-
concile manual labour with affairs of state; and thought it no
lessening to their dignity to make the one the recreation to the
other. *Locke on Education.*
- 2. Refreshment;

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2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.
You may have the recreation of surprizing those with ad-
miration, who shall hear the deaf person pronounce whatso-
ever they shall desire, without your seeming to guide him.
Holder's Elements of Speech.
Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to maintain a
constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports
and recreations: for all these things, as they refresh a man
when weary, so they weary him when refreshed. *South.*
- RECREATIVE. *adj.* [from recreate.] Refreshing; giving re-
lief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.
Let the music be recreative, and with some strange
changes.
Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time;
but chuse such as are healthful, recreative and apt to refresh
you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Taylor.*
The access these trifles gain to the closets of ladies,
seem to promise such easy and recreative experiments, which
require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*
- RECREATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from recreative.] The quality of
being recreative.
- RECREMENT. *n. f.* [recrementum, Lat.] Drofs; spume;
superfluous or useless parts.
The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a
yielding nature, to receive the superfluous ferocities and other
recrements of the blood. *Boyle.*
- RECREMENTAL. *adj.* [from recrement.] Dröffy.
- RECREMINATIONS. *n. f.* [from recreminare, Fr. re and crimi-
nare, Lat.] To return one accusation with another.
It is not my business to recreminate, hoping sufficiently to
clear myself in this matter. *Stillington.*
How shall such hypocrites reform the state,
On whom the brothels can recreminate? *Dryden.*
- TO RECRIMINATE. *v. a.* To accuse in return. Unusual.
Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much
as to clear himself, or to recreminate the trumpet. *South.*
- RECRIMINATION. *n. f.* [recrimination, Fr. from recreminate.]
Return of one accusation with another.
Publick defamation will seem disobliging enough to pro-
voke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and so the
quarrel is carried on with mutual recreminations. *Gov. of Tong.*
- RECRIMINATOR. *n. f.* [from recreminate.] He that returns
one charge with another.
- RECRUESCENT. *adj.* [recruescent, Lat.] Growing painful
or violent again.
- TO RECRUIT. *v. a.* [recruter, Fr.]
1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies.
He was longer in recruiting his flesh than was usual; but
by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wise man's Surgery.*
Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;
With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden.*
Her cheeks glow the brighter, recruiting their colour;
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour. *Granville.*
This sun is set; but see in bright array
What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day!
Love in a shining galaxy appears
Triumphant still.
Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in the world
is always decreasing, there is a necessity of conferring and
recruiting it by active principles; such as are the cause of
gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in
their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newt.*
2. To supply an army with new men.
He trusted the earl of Holland with the command of that
army, with which he was to be recruited and assisted. *Clar.*
- TO RECRUIT. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.
The French have only Switzerland besides their own coun-
try to recruit in; and we know the difficulties they meet with
in getting thence a single regiment. *Addison.*
- RECRUIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Supply of any thing wasted.
Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large recruits of needful pride.
The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the
army found opposition. *Clarendon.*
2. New soldiers.
The pow'rs of Troy
With fresh recruits their youthful chief sustain:
Not theirs a raw and unexperient'd train,
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*
- RECTANGLE. *n. f.* [rectangle, Fr. rectangulus, Lat.] A
figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.
If all Athens should decree, that in rectangle triangles the
square, which is made of the side that subtendeth the right
angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides
containing the right angle, geometers would not receive
satisfaction without demonstration. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
The mathematician considers the truth and properties be-
longing to a rectangle, only as it is in idea in his own mind.
Locke.

REC

- RECTANGULAR. *adj.* [rectangulaire, Fr. rectus and angulus,
Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.
Bricks moulded in their ordinary rectangular form, if they
shall be laid one by another in a level row between any sup-
porters sustaining the two ends, then all the pieces will ne-
cessarily sink. *Watson's Architecture.*
- RECTANGULARLY. *adv.* [from rectangular.] With right
angles.
At the equator, the needle will stand rectangularly; but ap-
proaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the
stone obliquely. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
- RECTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from rectify.] Capable to be set right.
The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for a perfect
and thorough digestion, the errors of one concoction are not
rectifiable by another. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
- RECTIFICATION. *n. f.* [rectification, Fr. from rectify.]
1. The act of setting right what is wrong.
It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from time to
time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the re-
newal and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth
of what was revealed. *Forbes.*- 2. In chymistry, rectification is drawing any thing over again
by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*
At the first rectification of some spirit of sale in a retort, a
single pound afforded no less than six ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*
- TO RECTIFY. *v. a.* [rectifier, Fr. rectus and facio, Lat.]
1. To make right; to reform; to redress.
That wherein unfounder times have done amiss, the better
ages ensuing must rectify as they may. *Hooker.*
It shall be bootless,
That longer you defer the court, as well
For your own quiet, as to rectify
What is unsettled in the king. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
Where a long course of piety has purged the heart, and
rectified the will, knowledge will break in upon such a soul,
like the sun shining in his full might. *South.*
The substance of this theory I mainly depend on, being
willing to suppose that many particularities may be rectified
upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*
If those men of parts, who have been employed in vitia-
ting the age, had endeavoured to rectify and amend it, they
needed not have sacrificed their good sense to their fame. *Add.*
The false judgment he made of things are owned; and the
methods pointed out by which he rectified them. *Atterbury.*
- 2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation.
The skin hath been kept white and smooth for above fif-
teen years, by being included with rectified spirit of wine in
a cylindrical glass. *Grew's Museum.*
- RECTILINEAR. *adj.* [rectus and linea, Lat.] Consisting of
RECTILINEOUS. *n. f.* right lines.
There are only three rectilinear and ordinate figures, which
can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must
have been not only less elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*
This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with
two rectilinear and parallel sides and two semicircular ends.
Newton's Opticks.
The rays of light, whether they be very small bodies pro-
jected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in
right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle
turned out of its rectilinear way, it will never return into the
same rectilinear way, unless perhaps by very great accident.
Newton's Opticks.
- RECTITUDE. *n. f.* [rectitudo, Fr. from rectus, Lat.]
1. Straightness; not curvity.
2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or ob-
liquity.
Faith and repentance, together with the rectitude of their
present engagement would fully prepare them for a better
life. *King Charles.*
Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wis-
dom, equity and absolute rectitude of all his proceedings. *At.*
- RECTOR. *n. f.* [recteur, Fr. rector, Latin.]
1. Ruler; lord; governor.
God is the supreme rector of the world, and of all those
subordinate parts thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
When a rector of an university of scholars is chosen by the
corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed
by the superior of such university. *Ayliff's Parergon.*
- 2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.
- RECTORSHIP. *n. f.* [rectorat, Fr. from rector.] The rank or
office of rector.
Had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the rectorship of judgment. *Shakefp.*
- RECTORY. *n. f.* [rectorie, Fr. from rector.]
A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of
land, tithes and other oblations of the people, separate or de-
dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his
church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or
minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed.
Spelman.

RECUATION.

REC

RECUBATION. *n. f.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it sitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian translations express neither position of fession or recubation. *Brown.*

RECULE, for RECOIL. [*reculer*, Fr.] *Spenser.*

RECUMBENCY. *n. f.* [from *recumbent*.]

1. The posture of lying or leaning.
In that memorable shew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the sound of musick, and after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of festal recumbency. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose.
When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy recumbency and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

RECUMBENT. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning.

The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly *accumbent*, posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arb.*

TO RECURE. *v. n.* [*recuro*, Lat.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.
The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it recurs the same in my memory. *Locke.*

In this life, the thoughts of God and a future state often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in our minds, and when expelled, recur again. *Calamy.*

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans recurring on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [*Recurre*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum fians of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to recur to the first. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

TO RECURE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from sickness or labour.

Through wise handling and fair governance,
I him recured to a better will,
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Fairy Queen.*

Phœbus pure
In western waves his weary wagon did recure. *Fa. Queen.*

With one look she doth my life dismay,
And with another doth it straight recure. *Spenser.*

The wanton boy was shortly well recured
Of that his malady. *Spenser.*

Thy death's wound
He who comes thy Saviour shall recure,
Not by destroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy seed. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. xii.*

RECUR. *n. f.* Recovery; remedy.

Whatever fell into the enemies hands, was lost without recure: the old men were slain, the young men led away into captivity. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

RECURRANCE. *n. f.* [from *recurrent*.] Return.

RECURRENT. *n. f.* [from *recurrent*.] Return.

Although the opinion at present be well suppressed, yet, from some strings of tradition and fruitful recurrence of error, it may revive in the next generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RECURRENT. *adj.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermittent or swift recurrent pains precipitate patients unto consumptions. *Harv.*

RECURSION. *n. f.* [*recursus*, Lat.] Return.

One of the assistants told the recursions of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

RECURVATION. *n. f.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Flexure backwards.

RECURVITY. *n. f.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Flexure backwards.

Ascending first into a caspary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine recuration, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RECURVUS. *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long recurvus tails, longer than their bodies. *Derham.*

RECU'SANT. *n. f.* [*recusans*, Lat.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society.

They demand of the lords, that no recusant lord might have a vote in passing that act. *Clarendon.*

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of recusants should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience! *Decay of Piety.*

TO RECUSE. *v. n.* [*recuso*, Fr. *recuso*, Lat.] To refuse.

A juridical word.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are recused as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I recuse him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RED. *adj.* [from the old Saxon, *red*; *rūd*, Welsh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, noteth, first was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the rud ford, or

RED

the red ford or water; high Dutch, *roet*; from the Greek, *ῥοῦδον*; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin, *ruber*. *Peacocks.* Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I so pale. *Shakespeare.*

—Ay, and no man in the presence,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
To prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Ven.*

His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Gen. xlix. 12.*

Th' angelick squadron turn'd fiery red.
If red lead and white paper be placed in the red light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the red lead, and therefore reflects the red making rays more copiously than red lead doth. *Newton's Opticks.*

I he sixth red was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and soon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the reds. *Newton's Opticks.*

Why heavenly truth,
And moderation fair, were the red marks
Of superstition's scourge. *Thomson's Winter.*

TO REDARGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] To refute. Not in use.

The last wittily redargues the pretended finding of coin, graven with the image of Augustus Cæsar, in the American mines. *Hakewill on Providence.*

RED-BERRIED. *adj.* [*rubra cassia*, *n. f.* A plant. It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many stamens or threads, without any petals; these are always sterile: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form. *Miller.*

RED-BREAST. *n. f.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

No burial this pretty babe
Of any man receives,
But robin redbreast painfully
Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

The redbreast, sacred to the household gods,
Pays to trusted man his annual visit. *Thomson.*

RED-COAT. *n. f.* A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late,
Shakes at the moon-thine shadow of a rust,
And sees a redcoat rise from ev'ry bush. *Dryden.*

TO REDDEN. *v. a.* [from *red*.] To make red.

In a heav'n serene, resplendent arms appear
Redding the skies, and glittering all around,
The temper'd metals clasp. *Dryden's Enri.*

TO REDDEN. *v. n.* To grow red.

With shame they reddened, and with spite grew pale. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Turn upon the ladies in the pit,
And if they redder, you are sure 'tis wit. *Addison.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain
The redd'ning orange and the swelling grain. *Addison.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral reddens, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius reddens at each word you speak,
And stares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye,
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry. *Pope.*

REDDISH. [*from red*.] Somewhat red.

A bright spot, white and somewhat reddish. *Lev.*

REDDISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *reddish*.] Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the reddishness of the copper. *Boyle.*

REDDITION. *n. f.* [from *reddo*, Lat.] Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary reddition and desire of protection, and partly by conquest. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

REDDITIVE. *adj.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

REDDLE. *n. f.* A sort of mineral.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, staining the fingers very much: it is remarkably heavy, and its colour of a fine florid, though not very deep red: our American colonies abound with it; and in England we have the finest in the world: it has been used as an astringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

REDE. *n. f.* [*red*, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. Not used.

Do not as some ungracious pastors do,
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilst he a puffed and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

TO REDE. *v. a.* [*red*, Saxon.] To advise.

I rede thee hence to remove,
Left thou the price of my displeasure prove. *Spenser.*

TO REDEEM.

RED

TO REDEEM. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.]

1. To ransom; to relieve from any thing by paying a price.
The kinsman said, I cannot redeem it for myself, left I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth iv. 6.*

2. To rescue; to recover.
If, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Romeo
Comes to redeem me, there's a fearful point. *Shakespeare.*

Thy father
Levied an army, weening to redeem
And re-install me in the diadem. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Th' almighty from the grave
Hath me redeemed; he will the humble save. *Sandys.*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Pf. xxv.*

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghost. *Dryden.*

3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for.
Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely
faultry; and yet having no good thing to redeem these. *Sidney.*

This feather stirs, the lives; if it be so,
It is a chance which does redeem all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious
and pliant to redeem it. *Watson.*

Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate
You can secure the constancy of fate,
Whole kindreds sent what does your malice seem
By lesser ills the greater to redeem. *Dryden.*

4. To pay an atonement.
Thou hast one daughter,
Who redeems nature from the general curse,
Which twain have brought her to. *Shakespeare.*

5. To save the world from the curse of sin.
Which of you will be mortal to redeem
Man's mortal crime. *Milton.*

REDEEMABLE. *n. f.* [from *redem*.] Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *redemable*.] The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER. *n. f.* [from *redem*.]

1. One who ransoms or redeems.
She inflamed him so,
That he would alights with Pyrocles fight,
And his redeemer challeng'd for his foe,
Because he had not well maintain'd his right. *Fa. Queen.*

2. The Saviour of the world.
I every day expect an embassage
From my redeemer to redeem me hence;
And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd
Both ransom and redeemer voluntary. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

When saw we thee any way distressed, and relieved thee?
will be the question of those, to whom heaven itself will be
at the last day awarded, as having ministered to their redeemer. *Boyle.*

TO REDELIVER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver*.] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,
That I have longed long to redeliver.
Instruments judiciously exhibited, are not of the acts of
courts; and therefore may be redelivered on the demand of
the person that exhibited them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REDELIVERY. *n. f.* [from *redeliver*.] The act of delivering back.

TO REDMAND. *v. a.* [*redemand*, Fr. *re* and *demand*.] To demand back.

Threefold attacked the place where they were kept in
custody, and refused them: the duke redemands his prisoners,
but receiving only excuses, he resolved to do himself justice. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

REDEMPTION. *n. f.* [*redemption*, Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.]

1. Ransome; release.
Utter darkness his place
Ordain'd without redemption, without end. *Milton.*

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.
I charge you, as you hope to have redemption,
That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shakespeare.*

The Saviour ion be glorify'd,
Who for lost man's redemption dy'd. *Dryden.*

REDEMPTORY. *adj.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ransome.

Omega sings the exequies,
And Hector's redemptory price. *Chapman's Iliads.*

REDHOT. *adj.* [*red* and *hot*.] Heated to redness.

Iron redhot burneth and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously?
for what else is a redhot iron than fire? and what else is a
burning coal than redhot wood? *Newton's Opticks.*

The redhot metal hiffes in the lake. *Pope.*

REDINTEGRATE. *adj.* [*redintegratus*, Latin.] Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing
estate, being redintegrate in those principal members,
which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were
after dismembered: so as they remained only in homage, and
not in sovereignty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RED

REDINTEGRATION. *n. f.* [from *redintegrare*.]

1. Renovation; restoration.
They kept the feast indeed, but with the leaven of malice,
and absurdly commemorated the redintegration of his natural
body, by mutilating and dividing his mythical. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. Redintegration chymists call the restoring any mixed body or
matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature
and constitution. *Quincy.*

He but prescribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre,
what I teach as a philosophical redintegration of it. *Boyle.*

REDLEAD. *n. f.* [*red* and *lead*.] Minium. See MINIMUM.

To draw with dry colours, make long pastils, by grinding
redlead with strong wort, and to roll them up into long rolls
like pencils, drying them in the sun. *Peacocks.*

REDNESS. *n. f.* [from *red*.] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty redness in his lips. *Shakespeare.*

In the red sea, most apprehend a material redness, from
whence they derive its common denomination. *Brown.*

The glowing redness of the berries vies with the verdure of
their leaves. *Spectator, N° 477.*

REDOLENCE. *n. f.* [from *redolent*.] Sweet scent.

REDOLENCY. *n. f.* [from *redolent*.] Sweet scent.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon
his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency. *Martim.*

REDOLENT. *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of scent.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;
Thy odours, O how redolent! *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

TO REDOUBLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double*.]

1. To repeat often.
So ended she; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her underlong. *Spenser.*

They were
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

2. To encrease by addition of the same quantity over and over.
Mimas and Parnassius fivest,
And Ætna rages with redoubled heat. *Addison.*

TO REDOUBLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we consider, that our whole eternity is to take its colour
from those hours which we here employ in virtue or vice,
the argument redoubles upon us, for putting in practice this
method of passing away our time. *Addison's Spectator.*

REDOUT. *n. f.* [*redout*, *redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Italian.] The
outwork of a fortification; a fortress.

Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and our many
safe and commodious ports are as redoubts to secure them. *Bacon.*

REDOUTABLE. *adj.* [*redoutable*, Fr.] Formidable; terrible
to foes.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoutable rival of Mr.
Tonson, overtook me. *Pope.*

REDOUTED. *adj.* [*redouté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable.

His kingdom's feat Cl.opolis is red,
There to obtain some such redoubted knight,
That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might. *F. 2.*

So far be mine, my most redoubted lord,
As my true service shall deserve your love. *Shakespeare.*

TO REDOUND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.]

1. To be sent back by reaction.
The evil, soon
Driv'n back, redounded, as a flood, on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

Nor hope to be myself less miserable
By what I seek, but others to make such
As I, though thereby worse to me redound. *Milton.*

2. To conduce in the consequence.
As the care of our national commerce redounds more to
the riches and prosperity of the publick, than any other act
of government, the state of it should be marked out in every
particular reign with greater distinction. *Addison.*

He had drawn many observations together, which very
much redound to the honour of this prince. *Addison.*

3. To fall in the consequence.
As both these monsters will devour great quantities of paper,
there will no small use redound from them to that manu-
facture. *Addison's Guardian, N° 114.*

The honour done to our religion ultimately redounds to
God the author of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TO REDRESS. *v. a.* [*redresser*, Fr.]

1. To set right; to amend.
In yonder spring of roses,
Find what to redress till noon. *Milton.*

2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. It is sometimes used of
persons, but more properly of things.
She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity, and straight
laboured to redress my pain, which was her pain. *Sidney.*

'Tis thus, O king! th' afflicted to redress. *Dryden.*

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to protect their
subjects in liberty, property and religion, to receive their pe-
titions, and redress their grievances. *Swift.*

21 K. REDRESS.

RED

REDRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right;

No, not a man comes for *redress* to thee. *Shakespeare.*Such people, as break the law of nations, all nations are interested to suppress, considering that the particular states, being the delinquents, can give no *redress*. *Bacon.*Grief, finding no *redress*, ferment and rages

Nor less than wounds immedicable,

Rankle, and fester, and gangrene

To black mortification. *Milton.*

3. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress. *Dryden.*REDRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *redress*.] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.

The generous band,

Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'dInto the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomson.*To REDSEAR. *v. n.* [red and *sear*.] A term of workmen.If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*REDSHANK. *n. f.* [red and *shank*.]

1. This seems to be a contemptuous appellation for some of the people of Scotland.

He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redshanks* unto Ireland, where they got footings. *Spenser.*

2. A bird.

REDSTREAK. *n. f.* [red and *streak*.]

1. An apple.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of *redstreak*: some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture. *Mortimer.*

2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak.

Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,Gives Tufcan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith.*To REDUCE. *v. a.* [reduco, Lat. *reducere*, Fr.]

1. To bring back. Obsolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!

That would *reduce* these bloody days again. *Shakespeare.*

2. To bring to the former state.

It were but just

And equal to *reduce* me to my dust,

Desirous to resign and render back

All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. To reform from any disorder.

That temper in the archbishop, who licensed their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and *reduce* a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and so ill filled. *Clarendon.*

4. To bring into any state of diminution.

A diaphanous body, *reduced* to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a narrow compass. *Boyle.*His ire will quite consume us, and *reduce*To nothing this essential. *Milton.*The ordinary smallest measure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by division would *reduce* them into less fractions. *Locke.*

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.

There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold of something about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so excellent, but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*

6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness.

The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not *reducing* them to desperation. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

7. To subdue.

Under thee, as head supreme,

Thrones, principdoms, pow'rs, dominions, I *reduce*. *Milton.*

8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.

To have this project *reduced* to practice, there seems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.

There left desert utmost hell,

Reduc'd in careful watch round their metropolis. *Milton.*

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class.

REDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *reduce*.] The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming or diminishing.The navy received blessing from pope Sixtus, and was assigned as an apostolical mission for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*REDUCER. *n. f.* [from *reduce*.] One that reduces.They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they so long had used to mask their own appetites, should now be the *reducer* of them into order. *Kidney, b. ii.*

REE

REDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce*.] Possible to be reduced.All law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the positive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*Actions, that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem *reducible* to a proneness to do good to others, and a ready sense of any good done by others. *South.*All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by our author. *Dryden's Dunciad.*If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be furnished *reducible* into a species of another genus. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*Our damps in England are *reducible* to the suffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*REDUCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *reducible*.] Quality of being reducible.Spirit of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its *reducibility*, according to Helmont, into alkali and water, seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature. *Boyle.*REDUCTION. *n. f.* [reduction, Fr. from *reducere*, Lat.]

1. The act of reducing.

Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they used to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not serve. *Hale.*2. In arithmetic, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*REDUCTIVE. *adj.* [reductif, Fr. *reducere*, Latin.] Having the power of reducing.Thus far concerning these *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*REDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reductive*.] By reduction; by consequence.If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and reverence to all such in general, at least *reductively*. *Hammond.*Other niceties, though they are not matter of conscience, singly and apart, are yet *reductively*; that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection. *L'Estrange's Fables.*REDUNDANCE. *n. f.* [redundantia, Lat. from *reducere*, Lat.] Superfluity; superabundance.REDUNDANCY. *n. f.* [redundantia, Lat. from *reducere*, Lat.] Superfluity; superabundance.The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moist and sanguine; or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself, leaving him void of that principle, which alone should dispose him to communicate and impart those *redundancies* of good, that he is possessed of. *South.*I shall show our poets *redundance* of wit, justness of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions. *Garth.*Labour ferments the humours, casts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*. *Addison.*REDUNDANT. *adj.* [redundans, Latin.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.

His head,

With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect

Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass

Floated *redundant*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not encrease fat so much as flesh. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Using more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages. *Watt.*REDUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *redundant*.] Superfluously; superabundantly.To REDUPLICATE. *v. a.* [re and *duplicate*.] To double.REDUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling.This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*REDUPLICATIVE. *adj.* [reduplicatif, Fr. from *reduplicate*.] Double.Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. because they are men. *Watt's Logic.*REDWING. *n. f.* A bird.To REE. *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.] To riddle; to sift.After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*To REECHOL. *v. n.* [re and *echo*.] To echo back.

Around we stand, a melancholy train,

And a loud groan *reeches* from the main. *Pope.*REECHY. *adj.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned.Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kisses,Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

The kitchen malikin pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck. *Shakespeare.*REED. *n. f.* [reos, Saxon; *ried*, German; *arundo*, Lat.]

1. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A *reed* is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large matted

REE

mured cane or *reed*, the sugar cane, the common *reed*, thevariegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed*. *Miller.*This Derceta, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a recluse, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The knotty bulrush next in order stood,

And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood. *Dryden.*Her lover Cimon lay concealed in the *reeds*. *Breame.*

2. A small pipe.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy

With a *reed* voice. *Shakespeare.*Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed*Of Hermes. *Milton.*

3. An arrow.

When the Parthian turn'd his fled,

And from the hostile camp withdrew;

With cruel skill the backward *reed*He sent; and as he fled, he flew. *Prior.*REE'D. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Covered with reeds.Where houses be *reeded*,Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the *reed*. *Tusser.*REE'DEN. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Consisting of reeds.

Honey in the sickly hive infuse

Through *reeded* pipes. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*To REE'DIFY. *v. a.* [reedify, Fr. *re* and *edify*.] To rebuild; to build again.The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. *Fa. Queen.*

This monument five hundred years hath stood,

Which I have sumptuously *reedified*. *Shakespeare.*The Aolians, who re-peopled, *reedified* Ilium. *Sandy.*The house of God they first *reedified*. *Milton.*REE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds.

Youths tomb'd before their parents were,

Whom foul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose. *May.*REE'DY. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds.

The sportive flood in two divides,

And forms with erring streams the *reedly* isles. *Blackmore.*

Around th' adjoining brook,

Now fretting o'er a rock,

Now scarcely moving through a *reedly* pool. *Thomson.*REEK. *n. f.* [see, Saxon: *reake*, Dutch.]

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln. *Shakespeare.*

2. [Reke, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay.

Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*The covered *reek*, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests. *Mortimer.*To REEK. *v. n.* [reacan, Saxon.]

1. To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

They redoubled strokes upon the foe,

Except they meant to bathe in *reeking* wounds,Or memorise another Golgotha. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

To the battle came he; where he did

Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men, as if'Twere a perpetual spoil. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

You remember

How under my oppression I did *reek*,When I first mov'd you. *Shakespeare.*

Dying like men, though buried in your daggers,

They shall be fam'd; for there the sun shall greet them,

And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

I found me laid

In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun

Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moisture fed. *Milton.*

Love one descended from a race of tyrants,

Whole blood yet *reeks* on my avenging sword. *Smith.*REEKY. *adj.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black.

Shut me in a charnel house,

O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,

With *reeky* thanks and yellow chapels skulls. *Shakespeare.*REEL. *n. f.* [reol, Saxon.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle.It may be useful for the *reeling* of yarn. *Wilkins.*

To incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other.

Him when his mistress proud perceiv'd to fall,

While yet his feeble feet for faintness *reel'd*,She 'gan call, help Orgoglio! *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

What news in this our tottering state?

—It is a *reeling* world,

And I believe will never stand upright,

Till Richard wear the garland. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

It is amiss to sit

And keep the turn of tripling with a slave,

To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Pf.*

Grove in the dark, and to no feat confine

Their wandering feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine. *Sandy.*

REF

He with heavy fumes oppress'd,

Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to rest. *Pope.*

Should he hide his face,

Th' extinguish'd stars would loosening *reel*Wide from their spheres. *Thomson.*REFLECTION. *n. f.* [re and *election*.] Repeated election.Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reflection* open. *Swift.*To REENACT. *v. a.* [re and *enact*.] To enact anew.The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *reenacted* by the Julian law of concessions. *Arbutnot on Coins.*To REENFORCE. *v. a.* [re and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new assistance.The French have *reenforc'd* their scatter'd men. *Shakespeare.*They used the stones to *reenforce* the pier. *Hayward.*The presence of a friend raises fancy, and *reenforces* reason. *Collier.*REENFORCEMENT. *n. f.* [re and *enforcement*.] Fresh assistance.

Alone he enter'd

The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted

With thund'ring destiny; aidless came off,

And with a sudden reinforcement struck

Coriolani a planet. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

They require a special reinforcement of sound endocrinat-

ing to let them right. *Milton.*What reinforcement we may gain from hope. *Milton.*The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of a corollary. *Ward.*To REENJOY. *v. a.* [re and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time.The calmness of temper Achilles *reenjoyed*, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*To REENTER. *v. a.* [re and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew.

With opportune excursion, we may chance

Reenter heav'n. *Milton.*The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*To REENTHRONE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme

To *reenthrone* the king. *Southerne.*REETRANCE. *n. f.* [re and *entrance*.] The act of entering again.Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *reetrance* into life. *Hawker.*The pores of the brain, through the which the spirits before took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand *reetrance*. *Glanville's Scept.*REEMOUSE. *n. f.* [hjemur, Saxon.] A bat.To REESTABLISH. *v. a.* [re and *establish*.] To establish anew.

REF

- It instructs the scholar in the various methods of discovering and *refilling* the subtil tricks of sophisters. *Watts.*
- To REFERR. *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat. *refero*, Fr.]
1. To dismiss for information or judgment.
Those causes the divine historian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 2. To betake for decision.
The heir of his kingdom hath *referred* herself unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
 3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end.
You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bac.*
 4. To reduce, as to a class.
The salts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixiviate, than acid. *Boyle on Colours.*
- To REFERR. *v. n.* To respect; to have relation.
Of those places, that *refer* to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job. *Burnet.*
- REFERRER. *n. s.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred.
Referees and arbitrators seldom forget themselves. *L'Estr.*
- REFERENCE. *n. s.* [from *refer*.]
1. Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to.
The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himself and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all those principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed. *Hooker.*
Jupiter was the son of *Æther* and *Dies*; so called, because the one had *reference* to his celestial conditions, the other discovered his natural virtues. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*
 2. Disposition to another tribunal.
It passed in England without the least *reference* hither. *Sw.*
- REFERENDARY. *n. s.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whose decision any thing is referred.
In suits, it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust; but let him chuse well his *referendaries*. *Bacon's Essays.*
- To REFERMENT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.] To ferment anew.
Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood, *Blackmore.*
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood.
- REFERABLE. *adj.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else.
Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things present, unto whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the same yesterday, to-day and to-morrow. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- To REFINE. *v. a.* [*refinere*, Fr.]
1. To purify; to clear from dross and recement.
I will *refine* them as silver is *refined*, and will try them as gold is tried. *Zech. xiii. 9.*
Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought *refine*. *Anon.*
The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined* sugar. *Mortimer.*
 2. To make elegant; to polish; to make accurate.
Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of *refined* wits, who honoured poetry with their pens. *Peacham.*
Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his seat *Milton.*
In reason.
The same traditional sloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps *refine* their spirits. *Swift.*
- To REFINE. *v. n.*
1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.
Chaucer *refined* on Boccaccio, and mended stories. *Dryden.*
Let a lord but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the sense *refines*! *Pope.*
 2. To grow pure.
The pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs *refines*. *Addison.*
 3. To affect nicety.
He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*
- REFINELY. *adv.* [from *refine*.] With affected elegance.
Will any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones, *Dryden.*
To turn a wheel?
- REFINEMENT. *n. s.* [from *refine*.]
1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recementitious matter.
The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*
 2. Improvement in elegance or purity.
From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements*. *Sw.*
 3. Artificial practice.
The rules religion prescribes are more successful in publick and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning. *Rog.*
 4. Affection of elegant improvement.
The flirts about town had a design to leave us in the lurch, by some of their late *refinements*. *Addison's Guardian.*
- REFINER. *n. s.* [from *refine*.]
1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recement.
The *refiners* of iron observe, that that iron stone is hardest

REF

- to melt, which is fullest of metal; and that easiest, which hath most dross. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
2. Improver in elegance.
As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*
 3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties.
No men see less of the truth of things, than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle, and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o 170.
Some *refiners* pretend to argue for the usefulness of parties in such a government as ours. *Swift.*
- To REFIT. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit*.] To repair; to restore after damage.
He will not allow that there are any such signs of art in the make of the present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the *refitting* of it up again at the deluge. *Woodw.*
Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*
- To REFLECT. *v. a.* [*reflektir*, Fr. *reflektir*, Lat.] To throw back.
We, his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter fere foment. *Milton.*
Bodies close together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*
- To REFLECT. *v. n.*
1. To throw back light.
In dead men's skulls, and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, *reflecting* gems. *Shakesp.*
 2. To bend back.
Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unless either by some external impulse, or by an intrinsic principle of gravity. *Bentley's Sermon.*
 3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.
The imagination casts thoughts in our way, and forces the understanding to *reflect* upon them. *Duppa.*
In every action *reflect* upon the end; and in your undertaking it, consider why you do it. *Taylor.*
Who faith, who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect*. *Denham.*
When men are grown up, and *reflect* on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than those opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a register of their actions. *Locke.*
It is hard, that any part of my land should be settled upon one who has used me so ill; and yet I could not see a sprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should *reflect* upon her and her severity. *Addison's Spectator.*
Let the king dismiss his woes,
Reflecting on her fair renown;
And take the cyphers from his brows,
To put his wonted laurels on. *Prior.*
 4. To consider attentively.
Into myself my reason's eye I turn'd;
And as I much *reflected*, much I mourn'd. *Prior.*
 5. To throw reproach or censure.
Neither do I *reflect* in the least upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Sw.*
 6. To bring reproach.
Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still. *Dryden.*
- REFLECTANT. *adj.* [*reflektens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back.
The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectant*, flying with so great a speed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both sides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things, it must first only swell. *Digby on the Soul.*
- REFLECTION. *n. s.* [from *reflect*: thence I think *reflexion* less proper: *reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Lat.]
1. The act of throwing back.
The eye sees not itself,
But by *reflection* from other things. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
If the sun's light consisted but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce any new by *reflections* or refractions. *Cheyne.*
 2. The act of bending back.
Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, nor ever *reflects* in an angle or circle, which is a continual reflection, unless by some external impulse. *Bentley's Sermon.*
 3. That which is reflected.
She shines not upon fools, lest the *reflection* should hurt her. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection* there;
So let us view her here, in what she was,
And take her image in this wat'ry glass. *Dryden.*
 4. Thought thrown back upon the past.
The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off those melancholy *reflections*, which the sense of age, infirmity and death may give them. *Denham.*
This dreadful image so possess'd her mind,
She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began
To make *reflection* on th' unhappy man. *Dryden.*
Job's

REF

- Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him. *Atterbury.*
What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel, from the *reflections* on his own ingratitude. *Rogers's Sermons.*
5. The action of the mind upon itself.
Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got. *Locke.*
 6. Attentive consideration.
This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection*; and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the mind; at the same time employing and inflaming the meditations. *Saunders's Sermons.*
 7. Censure.
He dy'd; and oh! may no *reflection* shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*
- REFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *reflect*.]
1. Throwing back images.
When the weary king gave place to night,
His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And so shone still in his *reflective* light. *Dryden.*
In the *reflective* stream the fighting braid
Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide
Her penive head. *Prior.*
 2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.
Fore'd by *reflective* reason I confess,
That human science is uncertain guess. *Prior.*
- REFLECTOR. *n. s.* [from *reflect*.] Considerer.
There is scarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. *Boyle on Colours.*
- REFLEX. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward.
The motions of my mind are as obvious to the *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the passions of my sense are obvious to my sense; I see the object, and I perceive that I see it. *Hale.*
The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them do evince by a *reflex* argument, that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*
- REFLEX. *n. s.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection.
There was no other way for angels to sin, but by *reflex* of their understandings upon themselves. *Hooker.*
I'll say you gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shakesp.*
- REFLEXIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *reflexible*.] The quality of being reflexible.
Reflexibility of rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same medium from any other medium, upon whose surface they fall; and rays are more or less reflexible, which are turned back more or less easily. *Newton.*
- REFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back.
Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*; and that those rays are differently *reflexible*, that are differently refrangible. *Cheyne.*
- REFLEXIVE. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having respect to something past.
That assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith, but at the most an human, yet such as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*
Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but *reflexively* also, in respect of what may rebound to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*
- REFLOAT. *n. s.* [*re* and *float*.] Ebb; reflux.
The main float and *refloat* of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*
- To REFLOURISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *flourish*.] To flourish anew.
Virtue given for lost
Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most,
When most unactive deem'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- To REFLOW. *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *re* and *flow*.] To flow back.
- REFLUENT. *adj.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back.
The liver receives the *refluent* blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Tell, by what paths,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The *refluent* rivers, and the land repays. *Blackmore.*
- REFLUX. *n. s.* [*reflux*, Fr. *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward course of water.
Besides
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound. *Milton.*
The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Euripus, or whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is inconceivable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- REFRACILLATION. *n. s.* [*refracilla*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

REF

- To REFORM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.] To change from worse to better.
A sect in England, following the very same rule of policy, seeketh to *reform* even the French reformation, and purge out from thence also dregs of popery. *Hooker, b. iv. s. 8.*
Seat worther of Gods, was built
With second thoughts, *reforming* what was old. *Milton.*
May no such storm
Fall on our times, where ruin must *reform*. *Denham.*
Now low'ring looks preface approaching storms,
And now prevailing love her face *reforms*. *Dryden.*
One cannot attempt the perfect *reforming* the languages of the world, without rendering himself ridiculous. *Locke.*
The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*
- To REFORM. *v. n.* To make a change from worse to better.
Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in this conflict? or did it give him occasion of *reforming* in this point? *Atterbury.*
- REFORM. *n. s.* [French.] Reformation.
- REFORMATION. *n. s.* [*reformation*, Fr. from *reform*.]
1. Change from worse to better.
Never came *reformation* in a flood
With such a heady current, scow'ring faults;
Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose its seat, as in this king. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
Satire lashes vice into *reformation*. *Dryden.*
The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change, which the christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate. *Addison.*
 2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state.
The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's shoulders. *Atterbury.*
- REFORMER. *n. s.* [from *reform*.]
1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.
Publick *reformers* had need first practise that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others. *King Charles.*
The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it: Abroad every man would be a *reformer*, how very few at home. *Sprat's Sermons.*
It was honour enough, to behold the English churches reformed; that is, delivered from the *reformers*. *South.*
 2. Those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.
Our first *reformers* were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*
- To REFRACT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays.
If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be *refracted*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
Rays of light are urged by the *refracting* media. *Cheyne.*
Refracted from yon eastern cloud,
The grand ethereal bow shoots up. *Thomson.*
- REFRACTION. *n. s.* [*refraction*, Fr.]
Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris.*
Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton's Opticks.*
- REFRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *refract*.] Having the power of refraction.
Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their *refractive* densities. *Newton's Opticks.*
- REFRACTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *refractory*.] Sullen obstinacy.
I did never allow any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the houses. *King Charles.*
Great complaint was made by the presbyterian gang, of my *refractoriness* to obey the parliament's order. *Saunderson.*
- REFRACTORY. *adj.* [*refractorius*, Fr. *refractorius*, Lat. and so should be written *refractory*. It is now accented on the first syllable, but by *Shakespeare* on the second.] Obdurate; perverse; contumacious.
There is a law in each well-order'd nation,
To curb those raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory*. *Shakesp.*
A rough hewn seaman, being brought before a wife justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was *refractory* after he heard his doom, inasmuch as he would not stir a foot from the place where he stood; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a *refractory* fullness. *King Charles.*
Refractory

REF

Refractory mortal! if thou wilt not trust thy friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are refractory and fullen; and therefore, like men of the same tempers, must be banged and buffeted into reason. *Bentley.*

REFRAGABLE. *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

TO REFRAIN. *v. a.* [*refrainer*, Fr. *re* and *frænum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; refrain not thyself. *Psal. lxxxiii. 1.*

My son, walk not thou in the way with them, refrain thy foot from their path. *Prov. i. 15.*

Nor from the holy one of heav'n
Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

TO REFRAIN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly refrain to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and refrain for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Jf. xlviii. 9.*

That they fed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they refrained therefrom some time after. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

REFRANGIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from refrangible*.]

Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRANGIBLE. *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.]

As some rays are more refrangible than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another; it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Locke.*

REFRACTION. *n. f.* [*re* and *fracto*, Lat.] The act of refracting.

TO REFRESH. *v. a.* [*refraischer*, Fr. *refriger*, Lat.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue or want.

Service shall with steeld finew's toil;
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shaksp.*

Musick was ordain'd to refresh the mind of man,
After his studies or his usual pain. *Shaksp.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to refresh his men. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and refreshing, neither interrupted with the labours of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder refreshings and helps that they might receive. *Mortimer.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The rest refresh the scaly snakes, that fold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.

A dew coming after heat refresheth. *Ecclesi. xliii. 22.*

REFRESH. *n. f.* [*from refresh*.] That which refreshes.

The kind refresher of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

REFRESHMENT. *n. f.* [*from refresh*.]

1. Relief after pain, want or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief, as food, rest.

He was full of agony and horror upon the approach of a dismal death, and to had most need of the refreshments of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples. *South.*

Such honest refreshments and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Sprat.*

REFRIGERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. *from refrigerare*.] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are refrigerant, with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*

If it arise from an external cause, apply refrigerants, without any preceding evacuation. *Wise's Surgery.*

TO REFRIGERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigerare*, *re* and *frigus*, Lat.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whether they be refrigerated inclinably or somewhat equinoctially, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verticity. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

REFRIGERATION. *n. f.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration*, Fr.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

Divers do flut; the cause may be the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the mere refrigeration of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

REFRIGERATIVE. *adj.* [*refrigerativus*, Fr. *refrigeratorius*, Lat.]

REFRIGERATORY. *j.* Cooling; having the power to cool.

REF

REFRIGERATORY. *n. f.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine, and a durable refrigeratory. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGERIUM. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual refrigeriums, respites or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

REF. *part. pret. of reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away.

Thus we well left, he better rest,
In heaven to take his place,
That by like life and death, at last,
We may obtain like grace. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I, in a desperate bay of death,
Like a poor bark, of sails and tackling rest,
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom. *Shaksp.*

Another ship had seiz'd on us,
And would have rest the fishers of their prey. *Shaksp.*

Our dying hero, from the continent
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards rest. *Waller.*

As his last legacy to Britain left.

2. Preterite of reave. Took away.

So 'twixt them both, they not a lamkin left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they rest. *Spens.*

About his shoulders broad he threw
An hairy hide of some wild beast, whom he
In savage forest by adventure slew,
And rest the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

REFUG. *n. f.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rocks, dens and caves! but I in none of these
Find place or refuge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

The young ones, suppos'd to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of refuge. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Those, who take refuge in a multitude, have an Arian council to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a refuge for the oppressed; in times of trouble.

They shall be your refuge from the avenger of blood. *Jf. i. 9.*

Fair majesty, the refuge and redress
Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in distress.

This last old man,
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,
Lov'd me above the measure of a father:
Their latest refuge was to send him. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied among graceful refuges, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Watson.*

TO REFUGE. *v. a.* [*refugere*, Fr. *from the noun*.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,
Who sitting in the stocks, refuse their shame,
That many have, and others must, fit there. *Shaksp.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;
Ev'n by those gods, who refus'd her, abhor'd. *Dryden.*

REFUGEE. *n. f.* [*refugis*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Poor refugees, at first they purchase here;
And soon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*

This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many refugees settled among them. *Addison.*

REFULGENCE. *n. f.* [*from refulgent*.] Splendour; brightness.

REFULGENT. *adj.* [*refulgens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might, nor wish'd to know
A more refulgent light. *Waller.*

So conspicuous and refulgent a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden's Anti.*

TO REFUND. *v. n.* [*refundere*, Lat.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tintured with any colour, they would refund that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is. *Ray.*

2. To repay what is received; to reftore.

A governor, that had pill'd the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to refund what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*

Such

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Such wise men as himself account all that is past, to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in refunding, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to scarius, in the bridal hour,
Shall I, by waste undone, refund the dow'r. *Pope.*

3. Swift has somewhere the absurd phrase, to refund himself, for to reimburse.

REFUSAL. *n. f.* [*from refuse*.]

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obdurate refusals of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the refusal. *Swift.*

TO REFUSE. *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.]

1. To deny what is solicited or required.

If he should chuse the right casket, you should refuse to perform his father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or refuse credit to any thing proposed. *Locke.*

Women are made as they themselves would chuse; too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*

2. To reject; to dismis without a grant.

I may neither chuse whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

TO REFUSE. *v. n.* Not to accept.

Wonder not then what God for you saw good
If I refuse not, but convert, as you,
To proper substance. *Milton.*

REFUSE. *adj.* [*from the verb*. The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing vile and refuse they destroyed. *Sam. xv. 9.*

Please to bestow on him the refuse letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision. *Spektor.*

REFUSE. *n. f.* That which remains disfigured when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worldly superiors with offering unto them such refuse, as we bring unto God himself. *Hook.*

Many kinds have much refuse, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and refuse of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling stream the refuse run,
To raise with joyful news his drooping son. *Dryden.*

This humourit keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast refuse of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

REFUSER. *n. f.* [*from refuse*.] He who refuses.

Some few others are the only refusers and condemnors of this catholic practice. *Taylor.*

REFUTAL. *n. f.* [*from refute*.] Refutation. *Diect.*

REFUTATION. *n. f.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. *from refute*.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such miserable absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial refutation. *Bentley.*

TO REFUTE. *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self-destruction sought, refutes
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to refute such multitudes. *Add.*

TO REGAIN. *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr. *re* and *gain*.] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to regain
Thy love, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are ris'n. *Milton.*

We've driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth,
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As soon as the mind regains the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent.

REGAL. *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,
Ufurps the regal title and the feat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shaksp.*

Why am I sent for to a king,
Before I have shook off the regal thoughts
Wherewith I reign'd. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

With them comes a third of regal port,
But faded splendour wan, who by his gait
And fierce demeanour seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely regal; but her piety, charity, temperance and conjugal love. *Swift.*

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REGAL. *n. f.* [*regale*, Fr.] A musical instrument.

The sounds, that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes of regals or organs. *Bacon.*

REGALE. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The prerogative of monarchy.

TO REGALE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. *regalare*, Italian.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff regale chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

REGALEMENT. *n. f.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The muses still require
Humid regalement, nor will aught avail
Imploing Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips. *Philips.*

REGALIA. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Ensigns of royalty.

REGALITY. *n. f.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality,
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshly 'tire,
When raging passion with fierce tyranny,
Robs reason of her due regality. *Fairy Queen.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or regality. *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of regality. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of regality. *King Charles.*

TO REGARD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine,
The best regarded virgins of our clime
Have lov'd. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

He denies
To know their God, or message to regard. *Milton.*

2. To observe; to remark.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and regard him not. *Shaksp.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terror.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing regarded the pains. *2 Mac. vii. 12.*

4. To observe religiously.

He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord; and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it. *Rom. xiv. 6.*

5. To pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall never sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall never reap. *Proverbs.*

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look towards.

It is a peninsula, which regardeth the mainland. *Sandys.*

REGARD. *n. f.* [*regard*, Fr. *from the verb*.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular regard be had to our observation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

2. Respect; reverence.

To him they had regard, because long he had bewitched them. *Acts viii. 11.*

With some regard to what is just and right,
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest regard amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in regard of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may
Compose our present evils, with regard
Of what we are and where. *Milton.*

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with regard to themselves; in justice and goodness, with regard to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*

6. [*Regard*, Fr.] Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion the assay'd;
But her with stern regard he thus repell'd. *Milton.*

He, surpris'd with humble joy, survey'd
One sweet regard, shot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Prospect; object of sight. Not proper, nor in use.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shaksp. Othello.*

REGARDABLE. *adj.* [*from regard*.]

1. Observable.

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the regardable side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. Worthy of notice.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than regardable for his present citate, abuteth on the sea. *Carw.*

REGARDER. *n. f.* [*from regard*.] One that regards.

REGARDFUL.

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REGARDFUL. *adj.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of.
 Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. *Hayward*.
 Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South*.
REGARDFULLY. *adv.* [*from regardful*.] Attentively; heedfully.
 1. Attentively; heedfully.
 2. Respectfully.
 Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world Voic'd so *regardfully*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens*.
REGARDLESS. *adj.* [*from regard*.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive.
 He likeſt is to fall into miſchance,
 That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser*.
Regardless of the bliſs wherein he ſat,
 Second to thee, offer'd himſelf to die
 For man's offence. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iii.*
 We muſt learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other things,
 beſides the preſent ſubject of our meditation. *Watts*.
REGARDLESSLY. *adv.* [*from regardless*.] Without heed.
REGARDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from regardless*.] Heedleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.
REGENCY. *n. ſ.* [*from regent*.]
 1. Authority; government.
 As Chriſt took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himſelf; ſo becauſe manhood is the proper ſubject of compaſſion and feeling pity, which maketh the ſcepter of Chriſt's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 51.*
 Men have knowledge and ſtrength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compenſate their ſubjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew*.
 2. Vicarious government.
 This great miniſter, finding the *regency* ſhaken by the faction of ſo many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spaniſh greatneſs without, duſt begin a war. *Temple*.
 3. The diſtrict governed by a vicegerent.
 Regions they paſſ'd, the mighty *regencies*
 Of ſeraphim. *Milton*.
 4. Thoſe to whom vicarious regality is intruſted.
TO REGENERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero, Lat.*]
 1. To reproduce; to produce anew.
 Albeit the ſon of this earl of Deſmond, who loſt his head, were reſtored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate houſe, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland*.
 Through all the ſoil a genial ferment ſpreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore*.
 An alkali, pour'd to that which is mix'd with an acid, cauſeth an efferveſcence, at the ceſſation of which, the ſalts, of which the acid is compoſed, will be *regenerated*. *Arbutnot*.
 2. [*Regenero, Fr.*] To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a chriſtian life.
 No ſooner was a convert initiated, but by an eaſy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himſelf as one *regenerated* and born a ſecond time into another ſtate of exiſtence. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion*.
REGENERATE. *adj.* [*regeneratus, Lat.*]
 1. Reproduced.
 Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
 Whoſe youthful ſpirit, in me *regenerates*,
 Doth with a twofold vigor liſt me up
 To reach at victory. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
 2. Born anew by grace to a chriſtian life.
 For from the mercy-ſeat above,
 Preventive grace deſcending, had remov'd
 The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh
Regenerate grow inſtead. *Milton*.
 If you fulfil this reſolution, though you fall ſometimes by infirmity; nay, though you ſhould fall into ſome greater act, even of deliberate ſin, which you preſently retract by confeſſion and amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate* eſtate, you live the life of a chriſtian here, and ſhall inherit the reward that is promiſed to ſuch in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake's Preparation for Death*.
REGENERATION. *n. ſ.* [*regeneration, Fr.*] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a chriſtian life.
 He ſaved us by the waſhing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghoſt. *Tit. iii. 5.*
REGENERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [*from regenerate*.] The ſtate of being regenerate.
REGENT. *adj.* [*regens, Fr. regens, Lat.*]
 1. Governing; ruling.
 The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from ſome other active *regent* principle that reſides in the body, or governs it, which we call the ſoul. *Hale*.
 2. Exercizing vicarious authority.
 He together calls the *regent* pow'rs
 Under him *regent*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iii.*

REGENT. *n. ſ.*
 1. Governour; ruler.
 Now for once beguil'd
 Uriel, though *regent* of the ſun, and held
 The ſharpeſt-ſighted ſpirit of all in heav'n. *Milton*.
 Neither of theſe are any impediment, becauſe the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immenſity. *Hale*.
 But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
 To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden*.
 2. One inveſted with vicarious royalty.
 Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence
 With letters of commiſſion from the king. *Shakeſp.*
REGENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*from regent*.]
 1. Power of governing.
 2. Deputed authority.
 If York have ill demean'd himſelf in France,
 Then let him be deny'd the *regentſhip*. *Shakeſp.*
REGERMINATION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of ſprouting again.
REGIBLE. *adj.* Governable. *Dial.*
REGICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*regicide, Lat.*]
 1. Murderer of his king.
 I through the mazes of the bloody field,
 Hunted your ſacred life; which that I miſ'd
 Was the propitious error of my fate,
 Not of my ſoul; my ſoul's a *regicide*. *Dryden*.
 2. [*Regicidium, Lat.*] Murder of his king.
 Were it not for this amulet, how were it poſſible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, ſacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their ſainthip. *D. of Piety*.
 Did fate or we, when great Atreides dy'd,
 Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*. *Pope's Odiſſy*.
REGIMEN. *n. ſ.* [*Latin*.] That care in diet and living, that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine.
 Yet ſhould ſome neighbour feel a pain,
 Juſt in the parts where I complain,
 How many a meſſage would he ſend?
 What hearty prayers, that I ſhould mend?
 Enquire what *regimen* I kept,
 What gave me eaſe, and how I ſlept. *Swift*.
REGIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*regiment, old Fr.*]
 1. Eſtabliſhed government; polity. Not in uſe.
 We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjuſtly, for the days are evil; but compare them with thoſe times wherein there were no civil ſocieties, with thoſe times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* eſtabliſhed, and we have ſurely good cauſe to think, that God hath bleſſed us exceedingly. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 10.*
 The corruption of our nature being preſuppoſed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of neceſſity ſome kind of *regiment*. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 10.*
 2. Rule; authority. Not in uſe.
 The *regiment* of the ſoul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the paſſive. *Hale*.
 3. [*Regiment, Fr.*] A body of ſoldiers under one colonel.
 Th' adulterous Antony turns you off,
 And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull. *Shakeſp.*
 Higher to the plain we'll ſet forth,
 In beſt appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shakeſp.*
 The elder did whole *regiments* afford,
 The younger brought his conduct and his ſword. *Waller*.
 The ſtanding *regiments*, the ſort, the town,
 All but this wicked ſiſter are our own. *Waller*.
 Now thy aid
 Eugene, with *regiments* unequal preſt,
 Awaits. *Phillips*.
REGIMENTAL. *adj.* [*from regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.
REGION. *n. ſ.* [*region, Fr. regio, Lat.*]
 1. Tract of land; country; tract of ſpace.
 All the *regions*
 Do ſeemingly revolt; and, who reſiſt,
 Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakeſp.*
 Her eyes in heav'n
 Would through the airy *region* ſtream ſo bright,
 That birds would ſing, and think it were not night. *Shak.*
 The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempeſts before the air below. *Bacon*.
 They rag'd the goddeſs, and with fury fraught,
 The reſtleſs *regions* of the ſtorms ſhe fought. *Dryden*.
 2. Part of the body.
 The bow is bent and drawn, make from the ſhaft.
 —Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
 The *region* of my heart. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.
 3. Place; rank.
 The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much. *Shak.*
REGISTER. *n. ſ.* [*registre, Fr. regiſtrum, Lat.*] An account of any thing regularly kept.
 Joy may you have, and everlaſting fame,
 Of late moſt hard achievement by you done,
 For which inrolled is your glorious name
 In heavenly *registers* above the ſun. *Fairy Queen*.
 Sir

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 Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *register* of your own. *Shak.*
 This iſland, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of thoſe times, had ſhips of great content. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.
 Of theſe experiments, our friend, pointing at the *register* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle*.
 For a conſpiracy againſt the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and conſulate ſhould be eſtimated out of all publick *registers* and inſcriptions. *Addiſon*.
 2. [*Registrarius, law Lat.*] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to write and keep the *register*.
TO REGISTER. *v. a.* [*register, Fr. from the noun*.]
 1. To record; to preſerve from oblivion by authentick accounts.
 The Roman emperors *registered* their moſt remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy*.
 2. To enrol; to ſet down in a liſt.
 Such follow him, as ſhall be *register'd*;
 Part good, part bad: of bad the longer ſcrowl. *Milton*.
REGISTRY. *n. ſ.* [*from register*.]
 1. The act of inſcribing in the *register*.
 A little fee was to be paid for the *registry*. *Graunt*.
 2. The place where the *register* is kept.
 3. A liſt of facts recorded.
 I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of phyſicians of things invented. *Temple*.
REGLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*French*.] Regulation. Not uſed.
 To ſpeak of the reformation and *reglement* of uſury, by the balance of commodities and diſcommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon's Eſſays*.
REGLETTE. *n. ſ.* [*reglette, from regle, Fr.*] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers ſeparate their lines in pages widely printed.
REGNANT. *adj.* [*French*.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power.
 Princes are ſhy of their ſucceſſors, and there may be reaſonably ſuppoſed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderneſs that way, more than in kings. *Wotton*.
 The law was *regnant*, and conſin'd his thought,
 Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller*.
 His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
 A traitor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift's Miſcellanies*.
TO REGORGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]
 1. To vomit up; to throw back.
 It was ſcoffingly ſaid, he had eaten the king's gooſe, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward*.
 2. To ſwallow eagerly.
 Drunk with wine,
 And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton's Agoniſtes*.
 3. [*Regorgo, Fr.*] To ſwallow back.
 As tides at highſt mark *regorge* the flood,
 So fate, that could no more improve their joy,
 Took a malicious pleaſure to deſtroy. *Dryden*.
TO REGRAFT. *v. a.* [*regreſſer, Fr. re* and *graft*.] To graft again.
 Oit *regrafting* the ſame cions, may make fruit greater. *Bac.*
TO REGRAVE. *v. a.* [*re* and *grave*.] To grave back.
 He, by letters-patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *regrafted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
TO REGRAVE. *v. a.*
 1. To offend; to ſhock.
 The cloathing of the tortoiſe and viper rather *regreatheth*, than pleaſeth the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology*.
 2. [*Regreſſer, Fr.*] To engroſs; to forfeit.
 Neither ſhould they buy any corn, unleſs it were to make malt thereof; for by ſuch engroſſing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been cauſed. *Spens.*
REGRAFTER. *n. ſ.* [*regreſſier, Fr. from regrate*.] Foreſtaller; engroſſer.
TO REGREET. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet*.] To reſalute; to greet a ſecond time.
 Hereford, on pain of death,
 Till twice five ſummers have chrich'd our fields,
 Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,
 But lead the ſtranger paths of baniſhment. *Shakeſp.*
REGREET. *n. ſ.* [*from the verb*.] Return or exchange of ſalutation. Not in uſe.
 And ſhall theſe hands, ſo newly join'd in love,
 Unyoke this ſeizure, and this kind *regreet*?
 Play ſalt and looſe with faith? *Shakeſp. King John*.
REGRESS. *n. ſ.* [*regreſ, Fr. regreſſus, Latin*.] Paſſage back; power of paſſing back.
 'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progreſs nor *regreſſus*. *Burnet*.
TO REGRESS. *v. n.* [*regreſſus, Lat.*] To go back; to return; to paſs back to the former ſtate or place.
 All being forced unto fluent conſtitutions, naturally *regreſſus* unto their former ſolidities. *Brown*.
REGRESSION. *n. ſ.* [*regreſſus, Lat.*] The act of returning or going back.
 To deſire there were no God, were plainly to unwiſh their

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own being, which muſt needs be annihilated in the ſubſtance of that eſſence, which ſubſtantially ſupporteth them, and reſtrains from *regreſſion* into nothing. *Brown*.
REGRET. *n. ſ.* [*regret, Fr. regretto, Italian*.] Prior has uſed it in the plural; but, I believe, without authority.
 1. Vexation at ſomething paſt; bitterneſs of reflection.
 I never bare any touch of conſcience with greater *regret*. *King Charles*.
 A paſſionate *regret* at ſin, a grief and ſadneſs at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety*.
 Though ſin offers itſelf in never ſo pleaſing a dreſs, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the ſoul, upon the commiſſion of it, infinitely overbalance thoſe faint gratifications it affords the ſenſes. *South's Sermons*.
 2. Grief; ſorrow.
 Never any prince expreſſed a more lively *regret* for the loſs of a ſervant, than his majeſty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his ſervants, and in a wonderful ſollicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon*.
 That freedom, which all forrows claim,
 She does for thy content reſign;
 Her piety itſelf would blame,
 If her *regrets* ſhould waken thine. *Prior*.
 3. Diſlike; averſion. Not proper.
 Is it a virtue to have ſome ineffectual *regrets* to damnation, and ſuch a virtue too, as ſhall ſerve to balance all our vices. *Decay of Piety*.
TO REGRET. *v. a.* [*regreſſer, Fr. from the noun*.]
 1. To repent; to grieve at.
 I ſhall not *regret* the trouble my experiments coſt me, if they be found ſerviceable to the purpoſes of reſpiration. *Boyle*.
 Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
 Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;
 From nature's tempeſtate ſeaſt roſe ſatiſfy'd,
 Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope*.
 2. To be uneaſy at. Not proper.
 Thoſe, the impiety of whoſe lives makes them *regret* a deity, and ſecretly wiſh there were none, will greedily liſten to atheiſtical notions. *Glauville's Scenſ.*
REGUERDON. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompence.
 Stoop, and ſet your knee againſt my foot;
 And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
 I gi'd thee with the valiant ſword of York. *Shakeſp.*
TO REGUERDON. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obſolete.
 Long ſince we were reſolv'd of your truth,
 Your faithful ſervice and your toil in war;
 Yet never have you taſted your reward,
 Or been *reguerdon'd* with ſo much as thanks. *Shakeſp.*
REGULAR. *adj.* [*regulier, Fr. regularis, Lat.*]
 1. Agreeable to rule; conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed.
 The common cant of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece.
 The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate,
 Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;
 Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
 Loſt and bewilder'd in the fruitleſs ſearch;
 Nor ſees with how much art the windings run,
 Nor where the *regular* conſuſion ends. *Addiſon*.
 So when we view ſome well-proportion'd dome,
 No monſtrous height or breadth or length appear;
 The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope*.
 2. Governed by ſtrict regulations.
 So juſt thy ſkill, ſo *regular* my rage. *Pope*.
 3. In geometry, *regular* body is a ſolid, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of *regular* and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal, and of which there are five ſorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of ſix equal ſquares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body conſiſting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles; and mathematicians demonſtrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than theſe five. *Muschenbr.*
 There is no univerſal reaſon, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal ſides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley*.
 4. Inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms or diſcipline: as, a *regular* doctor; *regular* troops.
REGULAR. *n. ſ.* [*regulier, Fr.*]
 In the Romiſh church, all perſons are ſaid to be *regular*, that do profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin ſtil'd *regular*; and do likewiſe obſerve the three approved vows of poverty, chaſtity and obedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
REGULARITY. *n. ſ.* [*regularité, Fr. from regular*.]
 1. Agreeableneſs to rule.
 2. Method; certain order.
Regularity is certain, where it is not ſo apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a ſimilitude continued. *Grew*.
 He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmoſt exactneſs. *Atterbury*.

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REGULARLY. *adv.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule.
If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more regularly true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryd.*
With one judicious stroke,
On the plain ground Apelles drew
A circle regularly true. *Prior.*
Strains that neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold and regularly low. *Pope.*
TO REGULATE. *v. a.* [from *regula*, Lat.]
1. To adjust by rule or method.
Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, regulated, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude sense, would need some better explication. *Locke.*
2. To direct.
Regulate the patient in his manner of living. *Wifeman.*
Ev'n goddesses are women; and no wife
Has power to regulate her husband's life. *Dryden.*
REGULATION. *n. f.* [from *regulate*.]
1. The act of regulating.
Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the guidance and regulation of some intelligent being. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Method; the effect of regulation.
REGULATOR. *n. f.* [from *regulate*.]
1. One that regulates.
The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine regulator. *Grew's Cosmol.*
2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.
REGULUS. *n. f.* [Lat. *regulus*, Fr.]
Regulus is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*
TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* [re and *gurgit*, Lat. *regorgit*, Fr.]
To throw back; to pour back.
The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it regurgitates and sends them back. *Graunt.*
Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate, as to give a free passage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to regurgitate and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*
TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back.
Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stop'd, it regurgitates upwards to the lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
REGURGITATION. *n. f.* [from *regurgitate*.] Reforption; the act of swallowing back.
Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom. *Sharp.*
TO REHEAR. *v. a.* [re and *hear*.] To hear again.
My design is to give all persons a rehearsing, who have suffered under any unjust sentence. *Addison's Examiner.*
REHEARSAL. *n. f.* [from *rehearse*.]
1. Repetition; recital.
Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the public confession of sins, and again in rehearsal of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*
What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
With sweet rehearsal of my morning's dream. *Shaksp.*
What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a rehearsal, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is so generally known. *South.*
2. The recital of any thing previous to public exhibition.
The chief of Rome,
With gaping mouths to chide rehearsal come. *Dryden.*
TO REHEARSE. *v. a.* [from *rehearsal*.] *Skinner.*
1. To repeat; to recite.
Rehearse not unto another that which is told.
Of modest poets be thou just,
To silent shades repeat thy verse,
'Till fame and echo almost burst,
Yet hardly dare one line rehearse. *Swift.*
2. To relate; to tell.
Great master of the muse! inspir'd
The pedigree of nature to rehearse,
And found the maker's work in equal verse. *Dryden.*
3. To recite previously to public exhibition.
All Rome is pleased, when Statius will rehearse. *Dryden.*
TO REJECT. *v. a.* [from *rejectio*, Lat.]
1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.
Barbarossa was rejected into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
2. To cast off; to make an abject.
Thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath rejected thee from being king. *1 Sam. xv. 26.*
Give me wisdom, and reject me not from among thy children. *Wisd. ix. 4.*
He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows. *If.*

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3. To refuse; not to accept.
Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest. *Hesiod iv. 6.*
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*
4. To throw aside.
REJECTION. *n. f.* [from *rejectio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.
The rejection I use of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. *Bacon.*
Medicines urinate do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon.*
REIGN. *n. f.* [from *regere*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.
A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the reign in the side posts. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
TO REIGN. *v. n.* [from *regere*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.]
1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.
This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he reigned, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Tell me, shall Banquo's illue ever
Reign in this kingdom? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
A king shall reign in righteousness, and princes rule in judgment. *1 J. xxxi. 1.*
Did he not first seven years a life-time reign. *Cowley.*
This right arm shall fix
Her seat of empire; and your son shall reign. *A. Philips.*
2. To be predominant; to prevail.
Now did the sign reign, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon.*
More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilential diseases, which commonly reign in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*
Great secrecy reigns in their public councils. *Addison.*
3. To obtain power or dominion.
That as sin reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. *Roman.*
REIGN. *n. f.* [from *regere*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]
1. Royal authority; sovereignty.
He who like a father held his reign,
So soon forgot, was just and wife in vain. *Pope.*
2. Time of a king's government.
Queer country puts extol queen Bels's reign,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bransford.*
Ruffel's blood
Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy reign. *Thomson.*
3. Kingdom; dominion.
Saturn's fons receiv'd the threefold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*
That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy reign,
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain. *Pope.*
TO REIMBODY. *v. n.* [re and *imbody*, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written *embody*.] To embody again.
Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately reembody. *Boyle.*
TO REIMBURSE. *v. a.* [re, in and *bourse*, Fr. a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.
Hath he saved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of reimbursing himself by the destruction of ours? *Swift's Miscellanea.*
REIMBURSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *reimburse*.] Reparation or repayment.
If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the reimbursement. *Asylife.*
TO REIMPRGNATE. *v. a.* [re and *imprgnate*.] To impregnate anew.
The vigor of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*
REIMPRESSION. *n. f.* [re and *impression*.] A second or repeated impression.
REIN. *n. f.* [from *refren*, Fr.]
1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand.
Every horse bears his commanding rein,
And may direct his course as please himself. *Shaksp.*
Take you the reins, while I from cares remove,
And sleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryden.*
With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew;
He lash'd the couriers, and the couriers flew. *Pope.*
2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government.
The hard rein, which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
3. To give the reins. To give licence.
War to disorder'd rage let loose the reins. *Milton.*
When to his lust Egithus gave the reins,
Did fate or we th' adulterous act constrain. *Pope.*
TO REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern by a bridle.
He, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton.*
His son retain'd
His father's art, and warrior steeds he rein'd. *Dryden.*
2. To

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2. To refrain; to control.
And where you find a maid,
That ere she sleeps, hath thrice her pray'rs said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shaksp.*
Being once chaste, he cannot
Be rein'd again to temperance; then he speaks
What's in his heart. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
REINS. *n. f.* [from *reins*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.
Whom I shall see for myself, though my reins be consumed. *Job xix. 27.*
TO REINSERT. *v. a.* [re and *insert*.] To insert a second time.
TO REINSPIRE. *v. a.* [re and *inspire*.] To inspire anew.
Time will run
On smoother, till Favonius reinspire
The frozen earth, and cloath in fresh attire
The lily and rose. *Milton.*
The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground,
When on a sudden reinspir'd with breath,
Again she rose. *Dryden.*
TO REINSTALL. *v. a.* [re and *instal*.]
1. To set again.
That alone can truly reinstall thee
In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton.*
2. To put again in possession. This example is not very proper.
Thy father
Levied an army, weening to redeem
And reinstall me in the diadem. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
TO REINSTATE. *v. a.* [re and *instal*.] To put again in possession.
David, after that signal victory, which had preserved his life, reinstated him in his throne, and restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Modesty reinstates the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*
The reinstating of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*
TO REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *reintegrare*, Fr. *re* and *integrare*, Lat.]
It should perhaps be written *redintegrate*.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.
This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and reintegrated that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*
The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are reintegrated to the better after some dislikes. *Bacon's Natural History.*
TO REINVEST. *v. a.* [re and *invest*.] To invest anew.
TO REJOICE. *v. n.* [from *rejoice*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.
This is the rejoicing city that dwelt carelessly, that said,
There is none beside me. *Zepp. ii. 15.*
I will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow. *Jer. xxxi. 13.*
Let them be brought to confusion, that rejoice at mine hurt. *Psalms xxxv. 26.*
Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which the Lord had done. *Exodus xviii. 9.*
They rejoice each with their kind.
TO REJOICE. *v. a.* To exultate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.
Thy testimonies are the rejoicing of my heart. *Pf. cxix.*
Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go;
While the great saint rejoices heav'n,
And thou sustain'st the orb below. *Prior.*
I should give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would rejoice his soul to see what mischief it had made. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
REJOICER. *n. f.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices.
Whatever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a rejoicer in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
TO REJOIN. *v. a.* [from *rejoindre*, Fr.]
1. To join again.
The grand signior conveyeth his galleys down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and rejoined together at Sues. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
2. To meet one again.
Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,
Meet and rejoin me in the pensive grove. *Pope.*
TO REJOIN. *v. n.* To answer to an answer.
It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I rejoin, that a translator has no such right. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*
REJOINER. *n. f.* [from *rejoin*.]
1. Reply to an answer.
The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a rejoinder. *Glanvill to Abius.*
2. Reply; answer.
Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoinders. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

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REJOINT. *n. f.* [from *rejoindre*, Fr.] Shock; succussion.
The sinner, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward joys and recoillings of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. *South.*
REIT. *n. f.* Sedge or sea weed. *Bailey.*
TO REITERATE. *v. a.* [re and *iterare*, Lat. *reiterare*, Fr.]
To repeat again and again.
You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to reiterate, were sin. *Shaksp.*
With reiterated crimes he might
Heap on himself damnation.
Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to reiterate the same requests will not be vain. *Smalridge.*
REITERATION. *n. f.* [from *reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterare*.] Repetition.
It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such reiterations commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*
The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. *Ward of Infidelity.*
TO REJUDGE. *v. a.* [re and *judge*.] To reexamine; to review; to recal to a new trial.
The muse attends thee to the silent shade;
'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*
TO REKINDLE. *v. a.* [re and *kindle*.] To set on fire again.
These disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not rekindled, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. *Pope.*
TO RELAPSE. *v. n.* [from *relapsus*, Lat.]
1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.
2. To fall back into vice or error.
The oftner he hath relapsed, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*
3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.
He was not well cured, and would have relapsed. *Wifem.*
RELAPSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken.
This would but lead me to a worse relapse
And heavier fall.
We see in too frequent instances the relapses of those, who, under the present smart, or the near apprehension of the divine pleasure, have resolved on a religious reformation. *Rog.*
2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.
It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous relapse. *Speke.*
3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.
Mark a bounding valour in our English;
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
TO RELATE. *v. a.* [from *relatus*, Lat.]
1. To tell; to recite.
Your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,
Were to add the death of you. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Here I could frequent
With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd
Prefence divine; and to my sons relate.
The drama represents to view, what the poem only does relate. *Dryden.*
A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*
2. To ally by kindred.
Avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*
3. To bring back; to restore. A Latinism. *Spenser.*
TO RELATE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect.
All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas, and signify their absence. *Locke.*
As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders relating to those dead in reason. *Tatler, N° 110.*
RELATER. *n. f.* [from *relate*.] Teller; narrator.
We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any disservice unto their relaters. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
Her husband the relater she prefer'd
Before the angel.
The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts. *Swift.*
RELATION. *n. f.* [from *relation*, Fr. from *relate*.]
1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.
Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity and truth;
Just unto all relations known,
A worthy patriot, pious son. *Waller.*
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So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary relation of servants to God. *South.*
 Our necessary relations to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. *Watts.*
 2. Respect; reference; regard.
 I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in relation to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*
Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*
 3. Connexion between one thing and another.
 Augurs, that understand relations, have
 By magpies, choughs and rooks brought forth
 The secret man of blood. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 4. Kindred; alliance of kin.
Relations dear, and all the charities
 Of fathers, son and brother first were known. *Milton.*
 Be kindred and relation laid aside,
 And honour's cause by laws of honour try'd. *Dryden.*
 Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us? no relation? that cannot be: the gospel files them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer relation to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their relation to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. *Sprat.*
 5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman.
 A the-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her relations. *Swift.*
 Dependants, friends, relations,
 Saving'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*
 6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.
 In an historical relation, we use terms that are most proper. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical relation. *Dennis's Letters.*
RELATIVE, *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relativus*, Fr.]
 1. Having relation; respecting.
 Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*
 2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.
 The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil governour, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming himself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and relative considerations of the persons may differ. *South.*
 Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole. *South.*
 Whole and whole are relative, not real qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.
 I'll have grounds
 More relative than this. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
RELATIVE, *n. f.*
 1. Relation; kinsman.
 'Tis an evil dutifulness in friends and relatives, to suffer one to perish without reproof. *Taylor.*
 2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.
 Learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, and the relative with the antecedent. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
 3. Somewhat respecting something else.
 When the mind considers one thing, that it sets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, are relatives. *Locke.*
RELATIVELY, *adv.* [*from relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely.
 All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. *More.*
 These being the greatest good or the greatest evil, either absolutely so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat.*
 Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it relatively, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings. *Watts.*
RELATIVENESS, *n. f.* [*from relative*.] The state of having relation.
 To RELAX, *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.]
 1. To slacken; to make less tense.
 The sinews, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.
 The statute of mortmain was at several times relaxed by the legislature. *Swift.*
 3. To make less attentive or laborious.
 Nor praise relax, nor difficulty fright. *Vanity of Wishes.*
 4. To ease; to divert.
 5. To open; to loose.
 It serv'd not to relax their ferried files. *Milton.*
 To RELAX, *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.

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If in some regards the chose
 To curb poor Paulo in too close;
 In others the relax'd again,
 And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*
RELAXATION, *n. f.* [*relaxatio*, Fr. *relaxatio*, Lat.]
 1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening.
 Cold sweats are many times mortal; for that they come by a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon.*
 Many, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon relaxation in a moist one. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Cessation of restraint.
 The sea is not higher than the land, as some imagined the sea flood upon heap higher than the shore; and at the deluge a relaxation being made, it overflow'd the land. *Burnet.*
 3. Remission; abatement of rigour.
 They childishly granted, by common consent of their whole senate, under their town seal, a relaxation to one Bertelier, whom the elderhip had excommunicated. *Hocher.*
 The relaxation of the statute of mortmain, is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of poverty coming on us. *Swift.*
 4. Remission of attention or application.
 As God has not so devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation: so doubtless he indulges the same relaxation to our minds. *Government of the Tongue.*
 There would be no business in solitude, nor proper relaxations in business. *Addison's Freeholder.*
RELAX, *v. n.* [*relaxo*, Fr.] Horfies on the road to relieve others.
 To RELEASE, *v. a.* [*relascere*, Lat.]
 1. To set free from confinement or servitude.
 Pilate said, whom will ye that I release unto you? *Mat.*
 You releas'd his courage, and set free
 A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*
 Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to release him from her? *Dryden.*
 2. To set free from pain.
 3. To free from obligation.
 Too secure, because from death releas'd some days. *Mil.*
 4. To quit; to let go.
 He had been base, had he releas'd his right,
 For such an empire none but kings should fight. *Dryden.*
 5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use.
 It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be releas'd, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof. *Hocher.*
RELEASE, *n. f.* [*relascho*, Fr. *from the verb*.]
 1. Dimission from confinement, servitude or pain.
 O fatal search! in which the lab'ring mind,
 Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find
 A shadow of delight, a dream of peace,
 From years of pain, one moment of release. *Prior.*
 2. Relaxation of a penalty.
 3. Remission of a claim.
 The king made a great feast, and made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Ezra. ii. 18.*
 The king would not have one penny abated, of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or mitigation. *Bacon.*
 4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.
 To RELEGATE, *v. a.* [*relegare*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.] To banish; to exile.
RELEGATION, *n. f.* [*relegatio*, Fr. *relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment.
 According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or relegation. *Ayliffe.*
 To RELENT, *v. n.* [*valentis*, Fr.]
 1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give.
 In some houses, sweetmeats will relent more than in others. *Bacon.*
 In that soft season, when descending show'rs
 Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flow'rs;
 When opening buds salute the welcome day,
 And earth relenting feels the genial ray. *Pope.*
 2. To melt; to grow moist.
 Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*
 Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to relent, and have its surface softened by the imbibed moisture of the air, wherein if it be left long, it will totally be dissolved. *Boyle.*
 All nature mourns, the skies relent in show'rs,
 Hush'd are the birds, and clos'd the drooping flow'rs;
 If Delia smile, the flow'rs begin to spring,
 The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing. *Pope.*
 3. To grow less intense.
 I have marked in you a relenting truly, and a slackening of the main career, you had so notably begun, and almost performed. *Sidney.*
 The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such relentings of fire, as they call their nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air. *Digby on Bodies.*

REL

* To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.
 Can you behold
 My tears, and not once relent? *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
 I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool.
 To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
 To christian intercessors. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*
 Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
 From his displeasure. *Milton.*
 He sung, and hell consented
 To hear the poet's pray'r;
 Stern Prosperine relenting,
 And gave him back the fair.
 To RELINT, *v. a.*
 1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete.
 Apace he shot, and yet he fled apace,
 And oftentimes he would relent his pace,
 That him his foe more fiercely should pursue. *Fa. Queen.*
 2. To soften; to mollify. Obsolete.
 Air hated earth, and water hated fire,
 Till love relenting their rebellious ire. *Spenser.*
RELENTLESS, *adj.* [*from relent*.]
 1. Unpitiful; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.
 For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts;
 Thus will he persecute, relentless in his ire,
 Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire. *Dryden.*
 Why should the weeping hero now
 Relentless to their wiles prove. *Prior.*
 2. In *Milton*, it perhaps signifies unremitted; intensely fixed upon disquieting objects.
 Only in destroying, I find ease
 To my relentless thoughts. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
RELEVANT, *adj.* [*French*.] Relieving. *Dist.*
RELEVANCE, *n. f.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.
RELIEF, *n. f.* [*from relev*.] Trust; dependance; confidence; repose of mind. With an before the object of trust.
 His days and times are past,
 And my reliance on his fracted dates
 Has smit my credit. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
 That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great reliance and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution.
 He secured and encreased his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful reliance on his providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 They afforded a sufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm reliance on the promises contained in it. *Rogers.*
 Resignation in death, and reliance on the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying. *Clarissa.*
 Misfortunes often reduce us to a better reliance, than that we have been accustomed to fix upon. *Clarissa.*
RELICK, *n. f.* [*reliquie*, Lat. *reliquus*, Fr.]
 1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural.
 Up dreary dame of darkness queen,
 Go gather up the reliques of thy race,
 Or else go them avenge. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 Shall we go see the reliques of this town. *Shakefp.*
 The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
 Of her o'ercreaten faith are bound to Diomedes. *Shakefp.*
 Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains,
 But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains;
 The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
 And spots of sin. *Dryden's Ensis.*
 2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul.
 What needs my Shakespeare for his honour'd bones,
 The labour of an age in piled stones;
 Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
 Under a star-pointed pyramid. *Milton.*
 In peace, ye shades of our great grandfathers, rest;
 Eternal springs, and rising flow'rs adorn
 The reliques of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*
 Shall our reliques second birth receive?
 Sleep we to wake, and only die to live?
 Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
 And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust;
 Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,
 To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*
 3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.
 Cows flutter'd into rags, then reliques leaves
 The sport of winds. *Milton.*
 This church is very rich in reliques; among the rest, they show a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as indeed there are very few treasures of reliques in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
RELICKLY, *adv.* [*from relick*.] In the manner of reliques.
 Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen stuff,
 And barreling the droppings and the snuff
 Of wasting candles, which in thirty year
 Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*
RELICT, *n. f.* [*relictus*, old Fr. *relictus*, Lat.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

REL

If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their reliques and children cannot be strangers in this household. *Sprat's Sermons.*
 Chaste relief!
 Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love
 Of such a spouse, as now resides above. *Garth.*
RELIEF, *n. f.* [*relief*, Fr.]
 1. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture.
 The figures of many ancient coins rise up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern; the face sinking by degrees in the several declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's time, it lies almost even with the surface of the medal. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
 Not with such majesty, such bold relief,
 The forms august of kings, or conqu'ring chief,
 E'er swell'd on marble, as in verse have thin'd,
 In polish'd verse, the manners and the mind. *Pope.*
 2. The recommendation of any thing, by the interposition of something different.
 3. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow.
 Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
 Tending to some relief of our extremes. *Milton.*
 4. That which frees from pain or sorrow.
 So should we make our death a glad relief
 From future shame. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
 Nor dar'd I to presume, that press'd with grief,
 My flight should urge you to this dire relief;
 Stay, stay your steps. *Dryden's Ensis.*
 5. Dimission of a sentinel from his post.
 For this relief, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
 And I am sick at heart. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
 6. [*Relictum*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.
RELIEVABLE, *adj.* [*from relieve*.] Capable of relief.
 Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is relievable by common law. *Hale.*
 To RELIEVE, [*relievo*, Lat. *relever*, Fr.]
 1. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar.
 As the great lamp of day,
 Through diff'rent regions, does his course pursue,
 And leaves one world but to revive a new;
 While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night
 Relieves his lustre with a milder light. *Stepney.*
 Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tiresome, the poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes relieve the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*
 2. To support; to assist.
 Parallels, or like relations, alternately relieve each other; when neither will pass afunder, yet are they plausible together. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 3. To ease pain or sorrow.
 4. To succour by assistance.
 From thy growing store,
 Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor;
 A pittance of thy land will set him free. *Dryden.*
 5. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post.
 Honest soldier, who hath relieved you?
 —Bernado has my place, give you good night. *Shakefp.*
 Relieve the centries that have watch'd all night. *Dryden.*
 6. To right by law.
RELIEVER, *n. f.* [*from relieve*.] One that relieves.
 He is the protector of his weakness, and the reliever of his wants. *Rogers's Sermons.*
RELIEVO, *n. f.* [*Italian*.] The prominence of a figure or picture.
 A convex mirror makes the objects in the middle come out from the superficies: the painter must do so in respect of the lights and shadows of his figures, to give them more relief and more strength. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
 To RELIGHT, *v. a.* [*re and light*.] To light anew.
 His pow'r can heal me, and relight my eye. *Pope.*
RELIGION, *n. f.* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*, Lat.]
 1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments.
 He that is void of fear, may soon be just,
 And no religion binds men to be traitors. *Benj. Johnson.*
 One spoke much of right and wrong,
 Of justice, of religion, truth and peace
 And judgment from above. *Milton.*
 If we consider it as directed against God, it is a breach of religion; if as to men, it is an offence against morality. *South.*
 By her inform'd, we best religion learn,
 Its glorious object by her aid discern. *Blackmore.*
 Religion or virtue, in a large sense, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper sense, virtue signifies duty towards men, and religion duty to God. *Watts.*
 2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.
 The image of a brute, adorn'd
 With gay religions, full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*
 The christian religion, rightly understood, is the deepest and choicest piece of philosophy that is. *More.*

REL

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no religion ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had.

RELIGIONIST. *n. f.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious persuasion.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other subject; under such a motley administration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and bias there will be in each religionist to advance his own tribe, and depress the others.

RELIGIOUS. *adj.* [from *religiosus*, Fr. *religiosus*, Lat.]

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of sound consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more religious, from whose habits the same proceed.

When holy and devout religious christians are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence; so sweet is zealous contemplation!

Their lives Religious titled them the sons of God.

2. Teaching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmless day
With a religious book or friend.

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

Certain friars and religious men were moved with some zeal, to draw the people to the christian faith.

France has vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, secular and religious.

What the protestants would call a fanatic, is in the Roman church a religious of such an order; as an English merchant in Lisbon, after some great disappointments in the world, resolved to turn capuchin.

4. Exact; strict.

RELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *religiosus*.]

1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are their brethren, whom you Goths behold
Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice.

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Dost thou in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and religiously bowing thyself before him.

4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are religiously to be maintained.

RELIGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *religiosus*.] The quality or state of being religious.

TO RELINQUISH. *v. a.* [from *relinquo*, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert.

The habitation there was utterly relinquished.

2. To quit; to release; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God; by which act he relinquishes and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God.

3. To forbear; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noisom quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom forever we have to retain the other still.

RELINQUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *relinquish*.] The act of forsaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquishment of all things popish.

That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a relinquishment of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning.

RELISH. *n. f.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. *Minibrew*, *Skinner*.]

1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar relishes or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern.

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness.

REL

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now
True relish, tasting.

Could we suppose their relishes as different there, as here,
yet the manna in heaven suits every palate.

Sweet, bitter, four, harsh and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant.

2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king becoming graces;
As justice, verity, temperance, staidness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them.

3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have such a relish for faction, as to have lost that of wit.

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the relishes and perfections of those settled in them.

4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste.

A man, who has any relish for fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him.

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a relish of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better.

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the relish of the spectator.

5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whirls me round;
Th' imaginary relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense.

6. Cast; manner.

It preserves some relish of old writing.

TO RELISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.

On smoking lard they dine;
A sav'ry bit that serv'd to relish wine.

2. To taste; to have a liking.

I love the people;
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause.

How will dissenting brethren relish it?
What will malignants say?

Men of nice palates would not relish Aristotle, as dress'd up by the schoolmen.

He knows how to prize his advantages, and relish the honours which he enjoys.

TO RELISH. *v. n.*

1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates.

2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discoveries.

3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.

RELISHABLE. *adj.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.

TO RELIVE. *v. n.* [from *live*.] To revive; to live anew.

The thing on earth, which is of most avail,
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,
Relives not for any good.

TO RELOVE. *v. a.* [from *love*.] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be reloted by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty.

RELUCENT. *adj.* [from *relucens*, Lat.] Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the relucens stream
Plays o'er the mead.

TO RELUCT. *v. n.* [from *reluctor*, Lat.] To struggle again.

We, with studied mixtures, force our relucens appetites,
and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again.

RELUCTANCE. *n. f.* [from *reluctor*, Lat.] Unwillingness; reluctance; struggle in opposition.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their reluctance to separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum.

It favours
Reluctance against God, and his just yoke
Laid on our necks.

Bear witness, heav'n, with what reluctance
Her hapless innocence I doom to die.

REM

Aeneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a reluctance to the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature.

How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the reluctances and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue.

Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the reluctances of his corruption.

With great reluctance man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity.

RELUCTANT. *adj.* [from *reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

Reluctant; but in vain! a greater pow'r
Now rul'd him.

Some refuge in the muse's art I found;
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string
Berest of him, who taught me how to sing.

TO RELUCTATE. *v. n.* [from *reluctor*, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horror, and men devise colours to delude their reluctances; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.

RELUCTATION. *n. f.* [from *reluctor*, Lat.] Repugnance; reluctance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some reluctation.

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or reluctation.

TO RELUME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new.

TO RELUMINE. *v. a.* To light anew.

Once put out thy light;
I know not where is that Promethean heat,
That can thy light relumine.

TO RELY. *v. n.* [from *rely*, Fr.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon.

Go in thy native innocence! rely
On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!
For God tow'rd thee hath done his part, do thine.

Egypt does not on the clouds rely,
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky.

Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,
Demanded, on what succour he rely'd,
When with so few he boldly did engage;
He said, he took his courage from his age.

Though reason is not to be relied upon, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be relied upon and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do.

Fear relies upon a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation.

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that relies on them.

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be relied upon for a decision.

We find so much religion in the ages, as to rely on the general practice for the measures of our duty.

No prince can ever rely on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator.

TO REMAIN. *v. n.* [from *remans*, Lat.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that remains, shall be buried in death.

2. To continue; to endure; to be left.

He for the time remain'd stupidly good.

3. To be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless remain.

4. Not to be lost.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless founatenance
Among the shepherds may for aye remain.

5. To be left as not comprised.

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, remains to be proved.

TO REMAIN. *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft, coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them remain
That of such falser friendship shall be fain.

With oaken staff
I'll raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,
That in a little time, while breath remains thee,

REM

Thou oft shalt with thyself at Gath, to boast;
But never shalt see Gath.

If thence he 'scape, what remains him less
Than unknown dangers.

The ether conquest now
Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,
Back on thy foes more glorious to return.

REMAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Relic; that which is left.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo.

2. The body left by the soul.

But fowls obscene dismember'd his remains,
And dogs had torn him.

Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Windsor bore,
Or raise old warriors, whose ador'd remains,
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains.

3. Abode; habitation.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often since my here remain in England,
I've seen him do.

REMAINDER. *adj.* [from *remain*.] Remaining; refuse; left.

Is as dry as the remainder biscuit
After a voyage.

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them; nor the remainder viands
We do not throw in unrespective place,
Because we now are full.

REMAINDER. *n. f.*

1. What is left.

The gods protect you,
And bless the good remainders of the court!

A fine is levied to grant a reversion or remainder, expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent.

Mahomet's crescent by our feuds encreas'd,
Blasted the learn'd remainders of the East.

Could bare ingratitude have made any one so diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a second to its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all remainders of humanity?

There are two restraints which God hath put upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there are some remainders of virtue.

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last remainders of unhappy Troy?

If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has squandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the remainder.

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the remainder yields no salt.

Of six millions raised every year for the service of the publick, one third is intercepted through the several subordinations of artful men in office, before the remainder is applied to the proper use.

2. The body when the soul is departed; remains.

The poor remainder of Andronicus.

TO REMAKE. *v. a.* [from *re* and *make*.] To make anew.

That, which the owns above her, must perfectly remake us after the image of our maker.

TO REMAND. *v. a.* [from *re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back.

The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to remand them back.

Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries; from whence being remanded, at his return Dionysius produced some other of his verses, which as soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but, calling to the waiters, said, carry me again to the quarries.

REMANENT. *n. f.* [from *remanens*, Lat. *remanens*, old Fr. It is now contracted to *remnant*.] The part remaining.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the remanent of the last term of three years.

REMARK. *n. f.* [from *remarque*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken.

He cannot distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar remarks.

TO REMARK. *v. a.* [from *remarque*, Fr.]

1. To note; to observe.

It is easy to observe what has been remarked, that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistakes.

2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark.

REMARKABLE. *adj.* [from *remarque*, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had beginning in time, from the will of the most high God, whose remarkable words are thus converted.

REM

'Tis remarkable, that they
Talk most, who have the least to say.
What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes, unless we
note down what *remarkable* we have found.
REMARKABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *remarkable*.] Observable-
ness; worthiness of observation.
They signify the *remarkableness* of this punishment of the
Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ. *Hammond*.
REMARKABLY. *adv.* [from *remarkable*.] Observably; in a
manner worthy of observation.
Chiefly assur'd,
Remarkably so late, of thy too true,
So faithful love.
Such parts of these writings, as may be *remarkably* stupid,
should become subjects of an occasional criticism. *Watts*.
REMARKER. *n. f.* [from *remarque*, Fr.] Observer; one that re-
marks.
If the *remarker* would but once try to outline the author
by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon
be convinced of his own insufficiency. *Watts*.
REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Capable of remedy.
REMEDIALTE. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Medicinal; affording a
remedy. Not in use.
All you, unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.
REMEDIBLE. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Not admitting remedy;
irreparable; incurable.
Sad Æsculapius
Imprison'd was in chains *remediables*. *Fairy Queen*.
The war, grounded upon this general *remediables* necessity,
may be termed the general, the *remediables*, or the necessary
war. *Raleigh's Essays*.
We, by rightful doom *remediables*,
Were lost in death, till he that dwelt above
High-thron'd in secret bliss, for us frail dust
Emptied his glory.
Flatter him it may, as those are good at flattering, who
are good for nothing else; but in the mean time, the poor
man is left under a *remediables* delusion. *South*.
REMEDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *remediables*.] Incurableness.
REMEDY. *n. f.* [from *remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr.]
1. A medicine by which any illness is cured.
The difference between poisons and *remedies* is easily known
by their effects; and common reason soon distinguishes be-
tween virtue and vice. *Swift*.
2. Cure of any uneasiness.
Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,
She fix'd on this her utmost *remedy*. *Dryden*.
O how short my interval of woe!
Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow. *Prior*.
3. That which counteracts any evil.
What may be *remedy* or cure
To evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton*.
Civil government is the proper *remedy* for the inconve-
niences of the state of nature. *Locke*.
Attempts have been made for some *remedy* against this
evil. *Swift*.
4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.
Things, without all *remedy*,
Should be without regard. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.
In the death of a man there is no *remedy*. *Wyd. ii. 1*.
To **REMEDY**. *v. a.* [from *remedier*, Fr.]
1. To cure; to heal.
Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind should be
grieved with that which is done; but to *remedy* their grief,
lieth not so much in us as in themselves. *Hooker*.
2. To repair or remove mischief.
To **REMEMBER**. *v. a.* [from *remembrer*, old Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.]
1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget.
Remember not against us former iniquities. *Pf. lxxix. 8*.
2. To recollect; to call to mind.
He having once seen and *remembered* me, even from the be-
ginning began to be in the rierward. *Sidney*.
We are said to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it
arises in the mind with a consciousness that we have had this
idea before. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.
3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention.
Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste;
And shun the bitter consequence. *Milton*.
This is to be *remembered*, that it is not possible now to
keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of
it; unless you will all his life mew him up. *Locke*.
4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment.
Cry unto God; for you shall be *remembered* of him. *Bar.*
He brings them back,
Rememb'ring mercy and his covenant sworn. *Milton*.
5. To mention; not to omit.
A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person
cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation
is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be *remembered*. *Ayliffe*.
6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.
His hand and leg commanding without threatening, and ra-
ther *remembering* than chaffing. *Sidney*.

REM

Joy, being altogether wanting, to *remember* me the more of sorrow.
These petitions, and the answer of the common council of
London, were ample materials for a conference with the
lords, who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty. *Clarendon*.
REMEMBERER. *n. f.* [from *remember*.] One who remembers.
A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least
good office; for his flock he transplanted most of them into
plentiful soils. *Wotton*.
REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *remembrance*, Fr.]
1. Retention in memory.
Though Cloten then but young, time has not wore him
The sad *remembrance* what he was before. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*.
There I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton*.
Had memory been lost with innocence,
We had not known the sentence nor th' offence;
'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store
The sad *remembrance* what he was before.
Sharp *remembrance* on the English part,
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,
Rou'd conscious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden*.
This ever grateful in *remembrance* bear
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air. *Pope's Ode*.
2. Recollection; revival of any idea.
I hate thy beams,
That bring to my *remembrance* from what state
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton*.
Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the
operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke*.
3. Honourable memory. Out of use.
Rosemary and rue keep
Seeming and favour all the winter long,
Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shakespeare*.
4. Transmision of a fact from one to another.
Titan,
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,
Left the *remembrance* of his grief should fail,
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison*.
5. Account preserved.
Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower,
beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale*.
6. Memorial.
But in *remembrance* of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden*.
7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.
I have *remembrances* of yours,
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.
Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shakespeare*.
8. Notice of something absent.
Let your *remembrance* still apply to Banquo;
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakespeare*.
REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *remembrance*.]
1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.
Sweet *remembrancer*!
A fly knave, the agent for his master,
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold
The hand fast to her lord. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*.
God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is
there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a wit-
ness to bring them to judgment. *Taylor*.
Would I were in my grave;
For, living here, you're but my curs'd *remembrancers*:
I once was happy. *Quay's Venice Preserv'd*.
2. An officer of the exchequer.
All are digested into books, and sent to the *remembrancer* of
the exchequer, that he make process upon them. *Bacon*.
To **REMEMBER**. *v. a.* [from *rememier*, Fr.] To thank. Obsolete.
Off'ring his service and his dearest life
For her defence, against that eagle to fight;
She him *remembered*, as the patron of her life. *Spenser*.
To **REMEMBRATE**. *v. n.* [from *remigro*, Lat.] To remove back
again.
Some other ways he proposes to divert some bodies of their
borrowed shapes, and make them *remigrate* to their first
simplicity. *Boyle*.
REMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *remigrate*.] Removal back again.
The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with
our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became dif-
fused in Scotland. *Hale*.
To **REMINDE**. *v. a.* [re and *mind*.] To put in mind; to force
to remember.
When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to
arrest, seize and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dul-
ness of senses; yet then the pleasure of the mind shall be in
its full vigour. *South's Sermons*.
The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring on his
finger, *reminded* me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gongæ.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
REMINISCENCE. *n. f.* [from *reminiscens*, Latin.] Recollection;
recovery of ideas.
I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my me-
mory or *reminiscence*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
For

REM

For the other part of memory, called *reminiscence*, which
is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly
remembered, by setting the mind to ransack every little cell
of the brain; while it is thus busied, how accidentally does
the thing fought for offer itself to the mind? *South*.
REMINISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *reminiscence*.] Relating to re-
miniscence.
Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato,
that knowledge were but *reminiscence*, that intellectual ac-
quisition were but *reminiscential* evocation. *Brown*.
REMISS. *adj.* [from *remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.]
1. Not vigorous; slack.
The water deferts the said corpufcles, unless it flow forth
with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along
with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.
Woodward's Natural History.
2. Not careful; slothful.
Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,
That thus we die, while *remiss* traitors sleep. *Shakespeare*.
If when by God's grace we have conquered the first diffi-
culties of religion, we grow careless and *remiss*, and neglect
our guard, God's spirit will not always strive with us. *Tillot*.
Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more
remiss in correcting them. *Dryden*.
3. Not intense.
These nervous, bold, those languid and *remiss*;
Here cold salutes, but there a lover's kiss. *Recommon*.
REMISSIBLE. *adj.* [from *remis*.] Admitting forgiveness.
REMISSION. *n. f.* [from *remission*, Fr. *remissio*, Lat.]
1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.
Error, misdeed and forgetfulness do now and then be-
come sutors for some *remission* of extreme rigour. *Bacon*.
2. Cessation of intenseness.
In September and October these diseases do not abate and
remission in proportion to the *remission* of the sun's heat. *Wood*.
This difference of intention and *remission* of the mind in
thinking, every one has experimented in himself. *Locke*.
3. In phisick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does
not go quite off before it returns again.
4. Release.
Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of a duty or tax,
were transmitted to posterity after this manner. *Addison*.
Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the
first fruits and tenths. *Swift*.
5. Forgiveness; pardon.
My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remission* for my folly past. *Shakespeare*.
That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*. *Milton*.
Many believe the article of *remission* of sins, but they be-
lieve it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of
holy life. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.
REMISSLY. *adv.* [from *remiss*.]
1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.
How should it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remissly*?
so that our desire being natural, is also in that degree of ear-
nestness whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker*.
2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.
There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of
this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding
more *remissly* in it. *Clarendon*.
REMISSNESS. *n. f.* [from *remiss*.] Carelessness; negligence;
coldness; want of ardour; inattention.
Future evils,
Or new, or by *remissness* new conceiv'd,
Are now to have no successive degrees. *Shakespeare*.
No great offenders 'scape their dooms;
Small praise from lenity and *remissness* comes. *Denham*.
Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always
found means to escape. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.
The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from
an argument of *remissness* in us, that it ought to excite our
utmost care. *Rogers's Sermons*.
To **REMIT**. *v. a.* [from *remitto*, Lat.]
1. To relax; to make less intense.
So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.
Our supreme foe may much *remit*
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,
Not mind us not offending, satisfy'd
With what is punish'd. *Milton*.
2. To forgive a punishment.
With suppliant pray'rs their pow'rs appease;
The soft Napæan race will soon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment. *Dryden*.
The magistrate can often, where the publick good demands
not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal
offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the
satisfaction due to any private man. *Locke*.
3. [From *remette*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.
At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* these young men's heinous faults. *Shakespeare*.

REM

Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them;
and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *Jo. xx. 23*.
4. To give up; to resign.
In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *re-*
mitted to their prince, to be punished in the place where they
have offended. *Hayward*.
Th' Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden*.
Heaven thinks fit
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden's Tyrant Love*.
5. [From *remette*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.
The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front,
though there were a pliant clause at the foot, that *remitted* all
to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon's Henry VII*.
I *remit* me to themselves, and challenge their natural inge-
nuity to say, whether they have not sometimes such shiverings
within them. *Government of the Tongue*.
6. To put again in custody.
This bold return with seeming patience heard,
The pris'ner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden*.
7. To send money to a distant place.
They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve
hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into fo
many monthly payments. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.
8. To restore. Not in use.
The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short
time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward*.
To **REMIT**. *v. n.*
1. To slacken; to grow less intense.
When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech
remit too. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey*.
2. To abate by growing less eager.
As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed
their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall
those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy
thoughts. *South's Sermons*.
3. In phisick, to grow by intervals less violent, though not
wholly intermitting.
REMITMENT. *n. f.* [from *remit*.] The act of remitting to
custody.
REMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *remit*.]
1. The act of paying money at a distant place.
2. Sum sent to a distant place.
A compact among private persons furnished out the several
remittances. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.
REMITTER. *n. f.* [from *remette*, Fr.] In common law, a restitu-
tion of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and
is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more
ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Crovel*.
You said, if I return'd next size in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of affidavits. *Donne*.
REMNANT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *remenant*.] Residue; that
which is left; that which remains.
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodless *remnant* of that royal blood,
Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost? *Shakespeare, Rich. III*.
Bear me hence
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shakespeare*.
About his shelves
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*.
I was entreated to get them some respite and breathing by
a cessation, without which they saw no probability to preserve
the *remnant* that had yet escaped. *King Charles*.
Their Andes are far higher than those with us; whereby it
seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in
such a deluge saved. *Bacon*.
The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.
A feeble army and an empty senate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addison*.
See the poor *remnants* of these slighted hairs!
My hands shall rend what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope*.
The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of po-
pery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift*.
REMNANT. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remenant*.] Remain-
ing; yet left.
It bid her feel
No future pain for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior*.
REMOLTEN. *part.* [from *remelt*.] Melted again.
It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude ma-
terials, mingled with glass already made and *remolten*, do not
facilitate the making of glass with less heat. *Bacon*.

REM

REMONSTRANCE, *n. f.* [*remonstrance*, Fr. from *remonstrare*.]
1. Show; discovery. Not in use.
You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make rath remonstrance of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost. *Shakefp. Meas. for Meas.*
2. Strong representation.
The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also
give them power of confirming it unto others, either with
miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible remon-
strance of sound reason. *Hooker, b. v. f. 10.*
A large family of daughters have drawn up a remonstrance,
in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to
take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of
bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addison's Spectator.*
Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer
him to attend to the remonstrances of justice. *Rogers.*
To REMONSTRATE, *v. n.* [*remonstrare*, Lat. *remonstrare*,
Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on
any side in strong terms.
REMORA, *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. A let or obstacle.
2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards
their passage through the water.
Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach
and remora. *Peacham on Blazoning.*
The remora is about three quarters of a yard long; his
body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to
the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his
chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader; and
produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great
number of little prickles. *Grew.*
To REMORATE, *v. a.* [*remorare*, Latin.] To hinder; to
delay. *Diol.*
REMORSE, *n. f.* [*remorsus*, Lat.]
1. Pain of guilt.
Not that he believed they could be restrained from that
impious act by any remorse of conscience, or that they had
not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.*
2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetic sorrow.
Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for remorse of
their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.*
Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and remorse more strange;
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shakefp. Mer. of Ven.*
The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little remorse
as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shakefp.*
Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*
REMORSEFUL, *adj.* [*remorsus* and *full*.] Tender; compassionate.
O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wife, remorseful well accomplish'd, *Shakefp.*
Love, that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
To the great tender turns a froward offence. *Shakefp.*
The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
REMORSELESS, *adj.* [*from remorse*.] Unpitiful; cruel; savage.
Where were the nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas. *Milton.*
O the inexpressible horror that will seize upon a finner,
when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when
he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witness, all his re-
morseless adversaries. *South's Sermons.*
REMOTE, *adj.* [*remotus*, Lat.]
1. Distant; not immediate.
In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all remote and
even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*
2. Distant; not at hand.
3. Removed far off; placed not near.
Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either
amongst, or remote from all bodies, it can, in this uniform
idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*
In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
Give me a life, remote from guilty courts. *Granville.*
4. Foreign.
5. Distant; not closely connected.
An unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest
cause. *Glarvill.*
Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate
ideas, that shew the connection of remote ones. *Locke.*
6. Alien; not agreeing.
All those propositions, how remote soever from reason, are
so faced, that men will sooner part with their lives, than
suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke.*
7. Abstracted.
REMOTELY, *adv.* [*from remote*.] Not nearly; at a distance.
It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inha-
bited, at least not remotely planted before the flood. *Brown.*
Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed remotely al-
lied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid, Dry-

REMI

While the fainting Dutch remotely fire to point him T
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile, *Smith.*
REMOVEDNESS, *n. f.* [*from remote*.] State of being remote;
distance; not nearness.
The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of
our remoteness appear extremely little. *Boyle.*
Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the fore-
part, and has reserved his greater light for remotenesses and the
back part of his landscapes. *Dryden.*
If the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by their re-
moteness, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.*
His obscurities generally arise from the remoteness of the
customs, persons and things he alludes to. *Addison.*
REMOVAL, *n. f.* [*from removere*, Lat.] The act of remov-
ing; the state of being removed to distance.
All this safety were remotion, and thy defence absence. *Sha.*
This act persuades me,
'Tis the remotion of the duke and her. *Shakefp.*
The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illu-
sion, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to con-
clude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of
the consequent, or from the remotion of the consequent to
the remotion of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
REMOVABLE, *adj.* [*from remove*.] Such as may be removed.
The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that
they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own in-
capacity, and that they are therefore removable at their bi-
shop's will, yield what pleaseth him. *Spenser.*
In such a chapel, such curate is removable at the pleasure
of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
REMOVAL, *n. f.* [*from remove*.]
1. The act of putting out of any place.
By which removal of one extremity with another, the
world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere
exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*
2. The act of putting away.
The removal of such a disease is not to be attempted by
active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be
taken away by violence. *Arbutnot.*
3. Diminution from a post.
If the removal of these persons from their posts has pro-
duced such popular commotions, the continuance of them
might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.*
Whether his removal was caused by his own fears or other
men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body
of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of go-
vernment they pleased. *Swift.*
4. The state of being removed.
The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a
removal, is voluntary. *Locke.*
To REMOVE, *v. a.* [*removere*, Lat. *removere*, Fr.]
1. To put from its place; to take or put away.
Good God remove
The means that makes us strangers! *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
He removeth away the speech of the trully, and taketh
away the understanding of the aged. *Job xii. 20.*
Remove thy stroke away from me; I am consumed by the
blow. *Psaln xxxix. 13.*
So would he have removed thee out of the straight into a
broad place. *Job xxxvi. 16.*
He longer in this paradise to dwell
Permits not; to remove thee I am come,
And send thee from the garden forth to till
The ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea
to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*
You, who fill the blissful seats above
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
But every monarch be the scourge of God;
If from your thoughts Ulysses you remove,
Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To place at a distance.
They are farther removed from a title to be innate, and the
doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is
stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*
To REMOVE, *v. n.*
1. To change place.
2. To go from one place to another.
A short exile must for show precede;
The term expir'd, from Candia they remove,
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*
How oft from pomp and state did I remove
To feed despair. *Prior.*
REMOVE, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Change of place.
2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.
What is early received in any considerable strength of im-
pression, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of diffi-
cult remove. *Locke.*
3. Translation

REMI

3. Translation of one to the place of another.
Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear; *Shakefp.*
Hold, take you this, my sweets, and give me thine;
So shall Biron take me for Rosaline.
And change your favours too; so shall your loves
Woo contrary deceiv'd by these removers. *Shakefp.*
4. State of being removed.
This place should be both school and university, not need-
ing a remove to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.*
He that considers how little our constitution can bear a
remove into parts of this air, not much higher than that we
breathe in, will be satisfied, that the allwise architect has
suited our organs, and the bodies that are to effect them, one
to another. *Locke.*
5. Act of moving a cheffman or draught.
6. Departure; act of going away.
So look'd Astrea, her remove design'd,
On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.*
7. The act of changing place.
Let him, upon his removes from one place to another, pro-
cure recommendation to some person of quality residing in
the place whither he removeth. *Bacon's Essays.*
8. A stop in the scale of gradation.
In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the
descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that
in each remove differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*
A freholder is but one remove from a legislator, and ought
to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addison.*
9. A small distance.
The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal
in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circum-
stances, of but a very small remove one from another. *Rogers.*
10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.
His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nails. *Sw.*
REMOVED, *particp. adj.* [*from remove*.] Remote; separate
from others.
Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in
so removed a dwelling. *Shakefp. As You Like it.*
REMOVEDNESS, *n. f.* [*from removed*.] The state of being
removed; remoteness.
I have eyes under my service, which look upon his re-
movedness. *Shakefp.*
REMOVED, *n. f.* [*from remove*.] One that removes.
The mislayer of a merestone is to blame; but the unjust
judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth
amiss. *Bacon.*
Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and remover, but the
exercised fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*
To REMOUNT, *v. n.* [*remounter*, Fr.] To mount again.
Stout Cymon soon remounts, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden.*
The rest remounts with the ascending vapours, or is washed
down into rivers, and transmitted into the sea. *Woodward.*
REMUNERABLE, *adj.* [*from remunerare*.] Rewardable.
To REMUNERATE, *v. a.* [*remunerare*, Lat. *remunerare*, Fr.]
To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.
Is he not then beholden to the man,
That brought her for this high good turn so far?
Yes; and will nobly remunerate. *Shakefp. Titus Andronicus.*
Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had
received satisfaction in matters of so great importance; and
because he could not remunerate them with any general pa-
don, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*
In another parable, he represents the great beneficence of
wherewith the Lord shall remunerate the faithful servant. *Boyle.*
REMUNERATION, *n. f.* [*remuneratio*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Lat.]
Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.
Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there
is remuneration, for the best ward of mine honour is reward-
ing my dependants. *Shakefp. Love's Labour Lost.*
He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the
last remuneration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the
church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed
without any prospect of an evil remuneration. *Ayliffe.*
REMUNERATIVE, *adj.* [*from remunerare*.] Exercised in giving
rewards.
The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the
attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of
his punitive and remunerative justice. *Boyle.*
To REMURMUR, *v. a.* [*re and murmur*.] To utter back in
murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.
Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;
The trembling trees, in ev'ry plain and wood,
Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. *Pope.*
To REMURMUR, *v. n.* [*remurmure*, Lat.] To murmur back;
to echo a low hoarse sound.
Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around,
And echoes to th' Athenian shores rebound. *Dryden.*

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His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods
In sighs remurmur'd to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*
RENARD, *n. f.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in
fable.
Before the break of day, *Dryden.*
Renard through the hedge had made his way.
RENAISCENT, *adj.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising
again into being.
RENAISSABLE, *adj.* [*renascor*, Lat.] Possible to be produced
again.
To RENAVIGATE, [*re and navigare*.] To sail again.
RENCOUNTER, *n. f.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]
1. Clash; collision.
You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by
rubbing, as that the rencounter of any bodies should awaken
them into perception. *Collier.*
2. Personal opposition.
Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech,
that has a relation to the rencounter. *Addison.*
So when the trumpet founding gives the sign,
The juffling chiefs in rude rencounter join:
So meet, and so renew the dextrous fight;
Their clattering arms with the fierce shock rebound. *Gran.*
3. Loose or casual engagement.
The confederates should turn to their advantage their appa-
rent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number
the enemy in all rencounters and engagements. *Addison.*
4. Sudden combat without premeditation.
To RENCOUNTER, *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]
1. To clash; to collide.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
3. To skirmish with another.
4. To fight hand to hand.
To REND, *v. a.* [*pret. and pret. pass. rent*.] [*rentan*, Saxon.]
To tear with violence; to lacerate.
Will you hence
Before the tag return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
He rent a lion as he would have rent a kid, and he had no-
thing in his hand. *Jud. xiv. 4.*
I will not rend away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to
thy son. *1 Kings xi. 13.*
By the thund'rer's stroke it from th' root is rent,
So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Cowley.*
What you command me to relate,
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations rent. *Dryden.*
Look round to see
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Zenis.*
Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was
shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects,
that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by
rending a settled empire into a multitude of little govern-
ments. *Locke.*
When its way th' impetuous passion found,
I rend my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*
From cloud to cloud the rending lightnings rage. *Thomf.*
RENDER, *n. f.* [*from rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.
To RENDER, *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]
1. To return; to pay back.
What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits. *Pf.*
They that render evil for good are adversaries. *Pf. xxxviii.*
Will ye render me a recompense? *Job iii. 4.*
Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and
see there God, the righteous judge, ready to render every man
according to his deeds. *Locke.*
2. To restore; to give back.
Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison.*
3. To give upon demand.
The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men
that can render a reason. *Proverbs xxvi. 16.*
4. To invest with qualities; to make.
Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is
no wonder if the same nature renders him solicitous about the
issue. *South's Sermons.*
Love
Can answer love, and render bliss secure, *Thomson.*
5. To represent; to exhibit.
I heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did render him the most unnatural
That liv'd amongst men. *Shakefp.*
6. To translate.
Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly ren-
dered a sphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
He has a clearer idea of strigil and fistrum, a curry-comb
and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries render
them by. *Locke.*
He

REN

- He uses only a prudent dissimulation; the word we may almost literally render master of a great presence of mind. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.
I will call him to so strict account,
That he shall render every glory up,
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart. *Shaksp.*
My rend'ring my person to them, may engage their affections to me. *King Charles.*
Once, with whom he used to advise, proposed to him to render himself upon conditions to the earl of Essex. *Clarendon.*
Would he render up Hermione,
And keep Aftyanax, I should be blest! *A. Philips.*
8. To offer; to give to be used.
Logick renders its daily service to wisdom and virtue. *Watts.*
- RENDER, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Surrender.
Newells
Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor muster'd
Among the bands, may drive us to a render. *Shaksp.*
- RENDEZVOUS, *n. f.* [rendez vous, Fr.]
1. Assembly; meeting appointed.
A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet together, than have it severed far asunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next rendezvous would consume time and victual. *Raleigh's Apology.*
2. A sign that draws men together.
The philosophers-stone and a holy war are but the rendezvous of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head instead of their hat. *Bacon.*
3. Place appointed for assembly.
The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a rendezvous at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*
This was the general rendezvous which they all got to, and mingling more and more with that oily liquor, they sucked it all up. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- TO RENDEZVOUS, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.
- RENDITION, *n. f.* [from render.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.
- RENEGADE, *n. f.* [renegado, Spanish; renegat, Fr.]
1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate.
There lived a French renegade in the same place, where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*
2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter.
Some fraggling soldiers might prove renegadoes, but they would not revolt in troops.
If the Roman government subsisted now, they would have had renegade seamen and shipwrights enough. *Arbutnot.*
- TO RENEGE, *v. a.* [renego, Lat. renit, Fr.] To disown.
His captain's heart,
Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, reneges all temper. *Shaksp.*
Such smiling rogues as these loath every passion,
Renegs, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shaksp.*
The design of this war is to make me renege my conscience and thy truth. *King Charles.*
- TO RENEW, *v. a.* [re and new; renova, Lat.]
1. To renovate; to restore the former state.
In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did renew old Æson. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*
It is impossible for those that were once enlightened—if they shall fall away to renew them again unto repentance. *Hebrews vi. 6.*
Let us go to Gilgal, and renew the kingdom there. *1 Sam.*
Renew'd to life, that the night daily die,
I daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden's Theat. and Honor.*
2. To repeat; to put again in act.
Thy famous grandfather
Doth live again in thee; long may'st thou live,
To bear his image, and renew his glories! *Shaksp.*
The body percuss'd hath, by reason of the percussive, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the percussive of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth unask'd, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*
3. To begin again.
The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,
Renews its finish'd course, Saturnian times
Rowl round again. *Dryden's Virgil's Pastorals.*
4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.
Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Rom. xii. 2.*
- RENEWABLE, *adj.* [from renew.] Capable to be renewed.
The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, renewable at pleasure. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- RENEWAL, *n. f.* [from renew.] The act of renewing; renovation.
It behoved the deity, persisting in the purpose of mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority from the renewal and recti-

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- fication, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*
- RENITENCY, *n. f.* [from renitens.] That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.*
- RENITENT, *adj.* [renitens, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power.
By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft; and yet renitent, like to many pillows, dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain. *Roy.*
- RENNET, *n. f.* See RUNNET.
- A putridous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer on the Humours.*
- RENNET, *n. f.* [properly reinette, a little queen.] A kind RENNETING, *s. of apple.*
A golden rennet is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flush, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil; of which there are two sorts, the large sort and the small. *Mort.*
Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and rennetings, are of a syrupy tenacious nature. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TO RENOVATE, *v. a.* [renovo, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state.
All nature feels the renovating force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen. *Thomson's Winter.*
- RENOVATION, *n. f.* [renovation, Fr. renovatio, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.
Sound continueth some small time, which is a renovation, and not a continuance; for the body percuss'd hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the percussive of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The kings entered into speech of renewing the treaty; the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes were raited; in which case a renovation of treaty was used. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- To second life,
Wak'd in the renovation of the just,
Reigns him up, with heav'n and earth renew'd. *Milton.*
- TO RENOUNCE, *v. a.* [renuncio, Fr. renuncio, Lat.]
1. To disown; to abnegate.
From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace
Can force me to renounce the honour of my race. *Dryden.*
2. To quit upon oath.
This world I do renounce; and in your fights
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
- TO RENOUNCE, *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The following passage is a mere Gallicism: *renoncez a man sang.*
On this firm principle I ever stood;
He of my sons, who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act renounces to my blood. *Dryden.*
- RENOU'NCEMENT, *n. f.* [from renounce.] Act of renouncing; renunciation.
I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted;
By your renouncement, an immortal spirit. *Shaksp.*
- RENOWN, *n. f.* [renommée, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.
She
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,
Of whom so often I have heard renown. *Shaksp.*
'Tis of more renown
To make a river, than to build a town. *Waller.*
Nor envy we
Thy great renown, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*
- TO RENOWN, *v. a.* [renommer, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous.
Let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do renown this city. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
Soft elocution does thy style renown,
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*
In solemn silence stand
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties renown,
And emperors in Parian marble frown. *Addison.*
A bard, whom pilfer'd pastorals renown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*
- RENOWNED, *particp. adj.* [from renown.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.
These were the renowned of the congregation, princes of the tribes, heads of thousands. *Numb. i. 16.*
That thrice renowned and learned French king, finding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription, wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that he who sung his mistress's praise seven years before her death, should twelve years want an epitaph. *Peacham on Poetry.*
- The rest were long to tell, though far renown'd. *Milton.*
Of all the cities in Roman lands,
The chief and most renown'd Ravenna stands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts. *Dryden.*
Ilva,
An isle renown'd for steel and unexhausted mines. *Dryden.*

REP

- RENT, *n. f.* [from rend.] A break; a laceration.
Thou viper
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a rent in nature,
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way, *Dryden.*
Through thy own blood to empire.
He who sees this vast rent in so high a rock, how the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was the effect of an earthquake. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- TO RENT, *v. a.* [rather to rend.] To tear; to lacerate.
A time to rent, and a time to sew. *Ecclesi. iii. 7.*
- TO RENT, *v. n.* [now written rant.] To roar; to bluster; we still say, a tearing fellow, for a noisy bully.
He ventur'd to diminish his fear,
That partings went to rent and tear,
And give the desperate attack
To danger still behind its back. *Hadibras, p. iii.*
- RENT, *n. f.* [rente, Fr.]
1. Revenue; annual payment.
Idol ceremony,
What are thy rents? what are thy comings in?
O ceremony thou me but thy worth! *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
I bought an annual rent of two,
And live just as you see I do. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*
2. Money paid for any thing held of another.
Such is the thing that the blest tenant feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*
Folks in mudwall tenements,
Present a peppercorn for rent. *Prior.*
- TO RENT, *v. a.* [renter, Fr.]
1. To hold by paying rent.
When a servant is called before his master, it is often to know, whether he passed by such a ground, if the old man, who rents it, is in good health. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To let to a tenant.
- RENTABLE, *adj.* [from rent.] That may be rented.
- RENTAL, *n. f.* [from rent.] Schedule or account of rents.
- RENTIER, *n. f.* [from rent.] He that holds by paying rent.
The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the rentier, amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke.*
- RENTIER, *adj.* [rentier, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser.*
- RENUNCIATION, *n. f.* [renunciatio, from renuncio, Lat.] The act of renouncing.
He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and renunciation of the world. *Taylor.*
- TO REORDAIN, *v. a.* [reordiner, Fr. re and ordain.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.
- REORDINATION, *n. f.* [from reordin.] Repetition of ordination.
He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new mission, and never thought himself obliged to a reordination. *Atterbury.*
- TO REPACIFY, *v. a.* [re and pacify.] To pacify again.
Henry, who next commands the state,
Seeks to repacify the people's hate. *Daniel.*
- REPAIR, *part. of repair.*
- TO REPAIR, *v. a.* [repare, Lat. reparare, Fr.]
1. To restore after injury or dilapidation.
Let the priests repair the breaches of the house. *2 Kings.*
The fines imposed were the more repined against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding and repairing of St. Paul's Church. *Clarendon.*
Heav'n soon repair'd her mural breach.
2. To amend any injury by an equivalent.
He justly hath driv'n out his rebel foes
To deepest hell; and to repair their loss
Created this new happy race of men. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
3. To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.
To be reveng'd,
And to repair his numbers thus impair'd. *Milton.*
- REPAIR, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation.
Before the curing of a strong disease,
Ev'n in the instant of repair and health,
The fit is strongest. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and simple diet, proportioning the daily repairs to the daily decays of our waiting bodies. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
All automata need a frequent repair of new strength, the causes whence their motion does proceed, being subject to fail. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
- TO REPAIR, *v. n.* [reparer, Fr.] To go to; to betake himself.
May all to Athens back again repair. *Shaksp.*
Depart from hence in peace,
Search the wide world, and where you please repair. *Dryden.*
'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove:
Haste then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,
Go mount the winds, and to the shades repair. *Pope.*
- REPAIR, *n. f.* [repare, Fr. from the verb.]
1. Refort; abode.

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- So 'scapes th' insulting fire his narrow jail, *Dryden.*
And makes small outlets into open air;
There the fierce winds his tender force assail,
And beat him downward to his first repair. *Dryden.*
2. Act of betaking himself any whither.
The king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace. *Clarendon.*
- REPAIRER, *n. f.* [from repair.] Amender; restorer.
He that governs well, leads the blind, but he that teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the repairer of a decayed intellect. *South's Sermons.*
O sacred rest!
O peace of mind! repairer of decay,
Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the day. *Dryd.*
- REPA'NDUS, *adj.* [repandus, Lat.] Bent upwards.
Though they be drawn repandous or convexly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed in another. *Brown.*
- REPARABLE, *adj.* [reparable, Fr. reparabilis, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent.
The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves and membranes. *Bacon.*
When its spirit is drawn from wine, it will not, by the re-union of its constituent liquors, be reduced to its pristine nature; because the workmanship of nature, in the disposition of the parts, was too elaborate to be imitable, or reparable by the bare apposition of those divided parts to each other. *Boyle.*
An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable, and can be made to the wronged person; to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
- REPARABLY, *adv.* [from reparable.] In a manner capable of remedy by restitution, amendment or supply.
- REPARATION, *n. f.* [reparation, Fr. reparatio, from reparo, Lat.]
1. The act of repairing.
Antonius Philopoli took care of the reparation of the highways. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
2. Supply of what is wasted.
When the organs of sense want their due repose and necessary reparations, the soul exerts herself in her several faculties. *Addison.*
In this moveable body, the fluid and solid parts must be consumed; and both demand a constant reparation. *Arbutnot.*
3. Recompense for any injury; amends.
The king should be able, when he had cleared himself, to make him reparation. *Bacon.*
I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what reparation I am able. *Dryden.*
- REPARATIVE, *n. f.* [from repair.] Whatever makes amends for loss or injury.
New preparatives were in hand, and partly reparatives of the former beaten at sea. *Watson's Buckingham.*
- REPARTEE, *n. f.* [repartie, Fr.] Smart reply.
The fools overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits, by being called coxcombs. *Dryden's Duressney.*
- Sullen was Jupiter just now:
And Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the younger's repartee. *Prior.*
- TO REPARTEE, *v. n.* To make smart replies.
High flights she had, and wit at will,
And to her tongue lay seldom still;
For in all visits who but she,
To argue, or to repartee? *Prior.*
- TO REPASS, *v. a.* [repasser, Fr.] To pass again; to pass back.
Well we have pass'd, and now repass'd the seas,
And brought desir'd help. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
We shall find small reason to think, that Abraham pass'd and repass'd those ways more often than he was enforced to do, if we consider that he had no other comforter in this wearisome journey, than the strength of his faith in God. *Ral.*
If his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Homeward with pious speed repass the main,
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- TO REPASS, *v. n.* To go back in a road.
Five girdles bind the skies, the torrid zone
Glow with the passing and repassing sun. *Dryden.*
- REPA'ST, *n. f.* [repar, Fr. re and passus, Lat.]
1. A meal; act of taking food.
From dance to sweet repast they turn
Delirious; all in circles as they stood,
Tables are set. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attick taste, with wine. *Milton.*
Sleep, that is thy best repast,
Yet of death it bears a taste,
And both are the same thing at last. *Denham.*
The day
Had summon'd him to due repast at noon. *Dryden.*
Keep

REP

Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Food; victuals.
 Go, and get me some *repast*; I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shakefp.*
 To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*repaytre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feast.
 To his good friends I'll ope my arm, And, like the kind life-rend'ring pelican, *Shakefp.*
Repast them with my blood.
 REPA'STURE. *n. f.* [*re* and *pasture*.] Entertainment. Not in use.
 He from forage will incline to play; But if thou strive, poor soul, what art thou then? *Shakefp.*
 Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.
 To REPA'Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.]
 1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.
 According to their deeds he will *repay* recompense to his enemies; to the islands he will *repay* recompense. *If. lix. 18.*
 The false honour, which he had so long enjoyed, was plentifully *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*
 2. To recompense.
 He clad Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain, Or as the snake with youthful coat *repaid*. *Milton.*
 3. To requite either good or ill.
 The poorest service is *repaid* with thanks. *Shakefp.*
 Faving heav'n *repaid* my glorious toils With a sack'd palace and barbaric spoils. *Pope.*
 I have fought well for Perlia, and *repaid* The benefit of birth with honest service. *Rowe.*
 4. To reimburse with what is owed.
 If you *repay* me not on such a day, Such sums as are expens'd in the condition, Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair flesh. *Shak.*
 REPA'YMENT. *n. f.* [*from repay*.]
 1. The act of repaying.
 2. The thing repaid.
 The centesima usura it was not lawful to exceed; and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 To REPEAL. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.]
 1. To recall. Out of use.
 I will *repeal* thee, or be well assur'd, Adventure to be banish'd myself. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
 I here forget all former griefs; Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again. *Shakefp.*
 2. To abrogate; to revoke.
 Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repealed*, and disputed against by the authors themselves. *Hooker's Pref.*
 Adam soon *repeal'd* The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Statutes are silently *repealed*, when the reason ceases for which they were enacted. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*
 REPEAL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Recall from exile. Not in use.
 If the time thrust forth A cause for thy *repals*, we shall not send O'er the vast world to seek a single man. *Shakefp.*
 2. Revocation; abrogation.
 The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords so insolent, did absolutely resume all such grants; but the earl of Desmond above all found himself grieved with this resumption or *repeal* of liberties, and declared his dislike. *Davies on Ireland.*
 If the presbyterians should obtain their ends, I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have most at heart, by the *repeal* of the test; I mean the benefit of employments. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*
 To REPEAT. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repetere*, Fr.]
 1. To iterate; to use again; to do again.
 These evils thou *repeat'st* upon thyself, Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 He, though his power Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth Us to abolish. *Milton.*
 Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the same effect may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more safety to the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. To speak again.
 The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftner *repeated*; but that their multitude permitteth not any oftner repetition. *Hooker.*
 3. To try again.
 Neglecting for Creusa's life his own, *Repeats* the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*
 Beyond this place you can have no retreat, Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*
 4. To recite; to rehearse.
 Thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them names, Needless to thee *repeated*. *Milton.*
 He *repeated* some lines of Virgil, suitable to the occasion. *Waller's Life.*
 REPEATEDLY. *adv.* [*from repeated*.] Over and over; more than once.

REP

And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly*, and most forcibly cautioned against? *Stephen.*
 REPEAT. *n. f.* [*from repeat*.]
 1. One that repeats; one that recites.
 2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.
 To REPEL. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.]
 1. To drive back any thing.
 Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in *repelling* their strokes with whom he contendeth. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*
 2. To drive back an assailant.
 With hills of slain on ev'ry side, Hippomedon *repell'd* the hostile tide. *Pope.*
 Stand fast; and all temptation to transgress *repel*. *Milt.*
 Repel the Tuican foes, their city seize, Protect the Latians in luxurious ease. *Dryden's Enen.*
 Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made, And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*
 To REPEL. *v. n.*
 1. To act with force contrary to force impressed.
 From the flame *repelling* power it seems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*
 2. In physick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*
 REPELLENT. *n. f.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.
 In the cure of an erysipelas, whilst the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by discutients you will encrease the heat. *Wifeman.*
 REPELLER. *n. f.* [*from repel*.] One that repels.
 To REPEL'NT. *v. n.* [*repelntis*, Fr.]
 1. To think on any thing past with sorrow.
 God led them not through the land of the Philistines, lest peradventure the people *repent*, when they see war and they return. *Exodus xiii. 17.*
 Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I pass'd that bill; nor *repentings* after. *King Charles.*
 Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature so deviating, should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation; that is, *repent* of it. *South.*
 First the relents With pity, of that pity then *repents*. *Dryden.*
 Still you may prove the terror of your foes; Teach traitors to *repent* of faithless leagues. *A. Philips.*
 2. To express sorrow for something past.
 Poor Enobarbus did before thy face *repent*. *Shakefp.*
 3. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life.
 Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matt. xii. 41.*
 To REPENT. *v. a.*
 1. To remember with sorrow.
 If Deidamia will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and *repent* my unlawful solicitation. *Shakefp.*
 2. To remember with pious sorrow.
 Thou, like a contrite penitent Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost *repent* These vanities and giddinesses, lo I shut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Danne.*
 His late follies he would late *repent*. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Se repentis*, Fr.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.
 I *repent* me, that the duke is slain. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
 No man *repented* him of his wickedness; saying, what have I done? *Jeremiah viii. 6.*
 Judas, when he saw that he was condemned, *repented* himself. *Matthew xxvii. 3.*
 My father has *repented* him ere now, Or will *repent* him when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*
 Each age sinn'd on; Till God arose, and great in anger said, Lo! it *repenteth* me, that man was made. *Prior.*
 REPENTANCE. *n. f.* [*repentance*, Fr. *from repent*.]
 1. Sorrow for any thing past.
 Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence. *Repentance* to altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure. *Whitgift.*
 Who by *repentance* is not satisfied, Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for these are pleased; By penitence th' eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shakefp.*
 Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God: not some one bare act of change, but a lasting durable state of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammond.*
 This is a confidence, of all the most irrational; for upon what ground can a man promise himself a future *repentance*, who cannot promise himself a futurity. *South.*
 REPENTANT. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. *from repent*.]
 1. Sorrowful for the past.
 2. Sorrowful for sin.
 Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood. *Milton.*
 3. Expressing sorrow for sin.
 After I have interr'd this noble king, And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears, I will with all expedient duty see you. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
 There

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There is no malice in this burning coal; The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out, And strew'd *repentant* ashes on its head. *Shakefp. K. John.*
 Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains *Repentant* sighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*
 To REPERCUSS. *v. a.* [*re* and *percu*; *reperculer*, Fr.] To shock with people anew.
 An occurrence of such remark, as the universal flood and the *reperculing* of the world, must be fresh in memory for about eight hundred years; especially considering, that the peopling of the world was gradual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 To REPERCUSS. *v. a.* [*repercutis*, *reperculus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in use.
 Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself, and is *reperculsed*, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*
 REPERCUSSION. *n. f.* [*from repercutis*; *reperculio*, Lat. *reperculio*, Fr.] The act of driving back; rebound.
 In echoes, there is no new elidon, but a *reperculsion*. *Bacon.*
 They various ways recoil, and swiftly flow By mutual *repercussions* to and fro. *Blackmore.*
 REPERCUSSIVE. *adj.* [*reperculsivus*, Fr.]
 1. Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound.
 2. Repellent.
 Blood is stanch'd by astringent and *repercussive* medicines. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Defluxions, if you apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected, and do not take away the cause, will shift to another place. *Bacon.*
 3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.
 Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud The *repercussive* roar: with mighty crash Tumble the fuming cliffs. *Thomson.*
 REPERTITION. *adj.* [*repetitus*, Fr.] Found; gained by finding. *Diell.*
 REPERTORY. *n. f.* [*repertoire*, Fr. *repertorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.
 REPETITION. *n. f.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Lat.]
 1. Iteration of the same thing.
 The frequent repetition of aliment is necessary for repairing the fluids and solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. Recital of the same words over again.
 The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftner repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftner repetition. *Hooker, b. v. f. 30.*
 3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.
 Which you conquer Rome, the benefit, Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name, Whole repetition will be dogg'd with curses. *Shakefp.*
 4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.
 To REPPINE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented.
 Of late, When corn was given them gratis, you *reppin'd*. *Shakefp.*
 The fines imposed were the more *reppin'd* against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clar.*
 If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and instead of *reppining* at one affliction, will admire to many blessings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*
 The ghosts *reppine* at violated night; And curie th' invading sun, and flicken at the sight. *Dryd.*
 Just in the gate Dwell pale diseases and *reppining* age. *Dryden.*
 REPINER. *n. f.* [*from repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.
 To REPLACE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place*.]
 1. To put again in the former place.
 The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himself so well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*
 The bows, remov'd for fear, The youths *replac'd*; and soon restor'd the cheer. *Dryden.*
 2. To put in a new place.
 His gods put themselves under his protection, to be *replaced* in their promised Italy. *Dryden's Ded. to Virgil.*
 To REPLANT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant*.] To plant anew.
 Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the spring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*
 REPLANTATION. *n. f.* [*from replant*.] The act of planting again.
 To REPLAT. *v. a.* [*re* and *plat*.] To fold one part often over another.
 In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often *replated*, which look like so many whip-cords. *Dryden.*
 To REPLENISH. *v. a.* [*repleo*, *from re* and *plenus*, Lat. *replenis*, old Fr.]
 1. To stock; to fill.
 Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Gen. i. 28.*
 The waters With fish *replenish'd*, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*
 2. To finish; to consummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in use.
 We smother'd The most *replenish'd* sweet work of nature, That from the prime creation e'er the fram'd. *Shakefp.*

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To REPLE'NISH. *v. n.* To be stocked. Not in use.
 The humours in men's bodies encrease and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore purge some day after the full; for then the humours will not *replenish* so soon. *Bacon.*
 REPLETE. *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.
 The world's large tongue Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks; Full of comparisons and wounding flouts. *Shakefp.*
 This mortification, if in over high a degree, is little better than the corrosion of poison; as sometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours save the parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 His words, *replete* with guile, Into her heart too easy entrance won. *Milton.*
 In a dog, out of whose eye being wounded the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the application of any medicines. *Ray on the Creation.*
 REPLETION. *n. f.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The state of being overfull.
 The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppress'd with its own sap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*
 All dreams Are from *repletion* and complexion bred; From rising fumes of undigested food. *Dryden.*
 Thirst and hunger may be satisfy'd; But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*
 The action of the stomach is totally stopp'd by too great *repletion*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 REPLEVABLE. *adj.* [*replevabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevied.
 To REPLEVIN. *v. a.* *Spenser.* [*replegio*, low Lat. of *re* and *pleo*; or *plegio*, Fr. to give a pledge.] To take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security given.
 That you're a beast, and turn'd to grafs, Is no strange news, nor ever was; At least to me, who once, you know, Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
 REPLICATION. *n. f.* [*replica*, Lat.]
 1. Rebound; repercussion. Not in use.
 Tyber trembled underneath his banks, To hear the *replication* of your sounds, Made in his concave shores. *Shakefp. Julius Cesar.*
 2. Reply; answer.
 To be demanded of a sponge, what *replication* should be made by the son of a king? *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
 This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offer'd, concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta. *Brome.*
 To REPLY. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer.
 O man! who art thou that *reply'st* against God? *Rom. ix.*
 Would we ascend higher to the rest of these lewd persons, we should find what reason Cassio's painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their life time they were pale mortified men, but that since they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their successors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 His trembling tongue invok'd his bride; With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd: Eurydice the rocks and river-banks *reply'd*. *Dryden.*
 To REPLY. *v. a.* To return for an answer, Perplex'd
 The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton.*
 REPLY. *n. f.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer.
 But now return, And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shakefp.*
 If I sent him word, it was not well cut; he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: if again, it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churlish. *Shakefp.*
 One rises up to make *replies* to establish or confute what has been offer'd on each side of the question. *Watts.*
 To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *reply*; Ah, why ill-fitting pastime must I try? *Pope.*
 REPLYER. *n. f.* [*from reply*.] He that makes a return to an answer.
 At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy: the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state: the answerer said, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much streighten'd if they should give questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised; and added we have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say you put much in practice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
 To REPOLISH. *v. a.* [*repolis*, Fr. *re* and *polis*.] To polish again.
 A hundred clock is piecemeal laid Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand *Repolish'd*, without error then to stand. *Donne.*
 To REPORT.

REP

TO REPORT. *v. a.* [rapporter, Fr.]
1. To note by popular rumour.
Is it upon record? or else reported successively from age to age?
Shaksp. Richard III.
It is reported,
That good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd. *Shaksp. Report*, say they, and we will report it. *Jer. xx. 10.*
There is a king in Judah; and now shall it be reported to the king. *Neb. vi. 7.*
2. To give repute.
Timotheus was well reported of by the brethren. *Acts xvi.*
A widow well reported of for good works. *1 Tim. v. 10.*
3. To give an account of.
4. To return; to rebound; to give back.
In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above, that reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end wall over against the door. *Bacon.*
REPORT. *n. f.* [from the noun.]
1. Rumour; popular fame.
2. Repute; public character.
My body's mark'd
With Roman swords; and my report was once
First with the best of note. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
In all approving ourselves as the ministers of God, by honour and dishonour, by evil report and good report. *2 Cor. iv.*
3. Account returned.
We command our ambassadors to make report unto you. *1 Mac. xii. 13.*
Sea nymphs enter with the swelling tide;
From Thetis sent as spies to make report,
And tell the wonders of her lov'd reign's court. *Waller.*
4. Account given by lawyers of cases.
After a man has studied the general principles of the law, reading the reports of adjudged cases, will richly improve his mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion.
The stronger species drowneth the lesser; the report of an ordinance, the voice. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The lashing billows make a long report,
And beat her sides. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon.*
REPORTER. *n. f.* [from report.] Relater; one that gives an account.
There she appear'd; or my reporter devis'd well for her. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Rumours were raised of great discord among the nobility; for this cause the lords assembled, gave order to apprehend the reporters of these surmises. *Hayward.*
If I had known a thing they concealed, I should never be the reporter of it. *Pope.*
REPORTINGLY. *adv.* [from reporting.] By common fame.
Others say thou dost deserve; and I
Believe it better than reportingly. *Shaksp.*
REPOSAL. *n. f.* [from repose.] The act of reposing.
Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words faith'd. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
TO REPOSE. *v. a.* [repono, Lat.]
1. To lay to rest.
Rome's readiest champions, repose you here,
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps;
Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells. *Shaksp.*
I will repose myself with her; to live with her hath no sorrow, but mirth. *Wisdom viii. 16.*
Have ye chos'n this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
2. To place as in confidence or trust.
I repose upon your management, what is dearest to me, my fame. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*
That prince was conscious of his own integrity in the service of God, and relied on this as a sure foundation for that trust he repos'd in him, to deliver him out of all his distresses. *Rogers's Sermons.*
3. To lodge; to lay up.
Pebbles, repos'd in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and likewise more bulky, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural History.*
TO REPOSE. *v. n.* [repono, Fr.]
1. To sleep; to be at rest.
Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruff'd up fall'n leaves in heap; and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*
2. To rest in confidence.
And, for the ways are dangerous to pass,
I do desire thy worthy company,
Upon whose faith and honour I repose. *Shaksp.*
REPOSE. *n. f.* [repos, Fr.]
1. Sleep; rest; quiet.
Merciful pow'rs!
Refrain in me the cur'd thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

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Th' hour
Of night, and of all things now retir'd to rest,
Mind us of like repose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*
Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the livelong day
Consume in meditation deep, recluse
From human converse; nor at shut of eve
Enjoy repose. *Philips.*
2. Cause of rest.
After great lights must be great shadows, which we call
reposes; because in reality the light would be tired, if attracted
by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
REPOSEDNESS. *n. f.* [from repos'd.] State of being at rest.
TO REPOSE. *v. n.* [repositus, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge
as in a place of safety.
Others repose their young in holes, and secure themselves
also therein, because such security is wanting, their lives
being fought. *De ham's Physico-Theology.*
REPOSITION. *n. f.* [from repositio.] The act of replacing.
Being fastened in the reposition of the bone, take care to
keep it so by deligation. *Wiseham's Surgery.*
REPOSITORY. *n. f.* [repositorium, Lat.] A place
where any thing is safely laid up.
The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas
under view at once, it was necessary to have a repository
to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*
He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them, to us
not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion, but
with respect to his own knowledge into the most regular and
methodical repositories. *Rogers's Sermons.*
TO REPOSE. *v. a.* [repono, Lat.] To possess again.
How comes it now, that almost all that realm is repos'd
of them? *Shaksp. State of Ireland.*
Her suit is now to repose those lands,
Which we in justice cannot well deny. *Shaksp.*
Nor shall my father repose the land,
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope's Odyssey.*
TO REPREHEND. *v. a.* [reprehendo, Lat.]
1. To reprove; to chide.
All as before his sight, whose presence to offend with any
the least unbecomeliness, we would be surely as loth as they,
who most reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*
Pardon me for reprehending thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shaksp.*
They, like dumb statues stand;
Which, when I saw, I reprehended them;
And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful silence? *Shaksp.*
2. To blame; to censure.
I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice
Of Marley-hill. *Philips.*
Friends reprehend him, reprehend him there;
For what? for stealing Gaffer Gap's gray mare. *Gay.*
3. To detect of fallacy.
This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing
to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*
4. To charge with as a fault. With of before the crime.
Aristippus, being reprehended of luxury by one that was
not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish, answered,
why, what would you have given? the other said,
some twelve pence: Aristippus said again, and six crowns is
no more with me. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
REPREHENDER. *n. f.* [from reprehend.] Blamer; censurer.
These fervent reprehenders of things, established by public
authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but
their confidence for the most part riseth from too much credit
given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free
from errors. *Hooker's Dedication.*
REPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [reprehensibilis, Fr. reprehensibilis, Lat.]
Blameable; culpable; censurable.
REPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from reprehensibilis.] Blameable-
ness.
REPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from reprehensibilis.] Blameably;
culpably.
REPREHENSION. *n. f.* [reprehensio, Latin.] Reproof; open
blame.
To a heart fully resolute counsel is tedious, but reprehension
is loathsome. *Bacon.*
There is likewise due to the publick a civil reprehension of
advocates, where there appeareth cunning counsel, gross negli-
lect, and slight information. *Bacon's Essays.*
The admonitions, fraternal or paternal of his fellow chris-
tians, or the governors of the church, then more publick
reprehensions and imprecations. *Hammond.*
What effect can that man hope from his most zealous re-
prehensions, who lays himself open to recrimination. *Ge. f. 1.*
REPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from reprehend.] Given to reprove.
TO REPREHEND. *v. a.* [reprehendo, Lat. reprobare, Fr.]
1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present.
Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing
The heavenly fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
2. To

REP

2. To describe; to show in any particular character.
This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese,
and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind
of senate. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to
personate: as, the parliament represents the people.
4. To exhibit to show.
One of his cardinals admonished him against that unskilful
piece of ingenuity, by representing to him, that no reforma-
tion could be made, which would not notably diminish the
rents of the church. *Decay of Piety.*
REPRESENTATION. *n. f.* [representation, Fr. from represent.]
1. Image; likeness.
If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, which Cel-
sus denied, or as representations of God; which cannot be,
because God is invisible and incorporeal. *Stillington.*
2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.
3. Respectful declaration.
REPRESENTATIVE. *adj.* [representativus, Fr. from represent.]
1. Exhibiting a similitude.
They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet owe
the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and
real. *Atterbury.*
2. Bearing the character or power of another.
This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred
out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body representa-
tive of the people; though the people collective reserved a
share of power. *Swift.*
REPRESENTATIVE. *n. f.*
1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.
A statue of rumour whispering an idiot in the ear, who
was the representative of credulity. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.
I with the welfare of my country; and my morals and
politics teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our re-
presentatives above, and to divine providence. *Blount to Pope.*
3. That by which any thing is shown.
Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which supposes that
the perfections of God are the representatives to us, of what-
ever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*
REPRESENTER. *n. f.* [from represent.]
1. One who shows or exhibits.
Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of story,
are to be described, art, being but the imitator or secondary
representers, must not vary from the verity. *Brown.*
2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for an-
other by deputation.
My muse officious ventures
On the nation's representers. *Swift.*
REPRESENTMENT. *n. f.* [from represent.] Image or idea
proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.
When it is blessed, some believe it to be the natural body
of Christ; others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in re-
presentation, and his grace in real exhibition. *Taylor.*
We have met with some, whose reals made good their
representments. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TO REPRESS. *v. a.* [repressus, Lat. reprimere, Fr.]
1. To crush; to put down; to subdue.
Discontents and ill blood having used always to repress and
appease in person, he was loth they should find him beyond
sea. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against
dangers, endeavour'd to set up the sedition again, but they
were speedily repressed, and thereby the sedition suppressed
wholly. *Hayward.*
Such kings
Favour the innocent, repress the bold,
And, while they flourish, make an age of gold. *Waller.*
How can I
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly
The sad remembrance. *Denham.*
Thus long succeeding critics justly reign'd,
Licence repress'd, and useful laws ordain'd:
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew.
Armies stretch, repressing here
The frantick Alexander of the North. *Pope.*
2. To compress. Not proper.
REPRESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing.
Not in use.
Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the re-
press of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience,
than authorized by justice. *Government of the Tongue.*
REPRESSION. *n. f.* [from repress.] Act of repressing.
No declaration from myself could take place, for the due
repression of these tumults. *King Charles.*
REPRESSIVE. *adj.* [from repress.] Having power to repress;
acting to repress.
TO REPRIVE. *v. a.* [reprimere, reprobare, Fr.] To respite after
sentence of death; to give a respite.
Company, though it may relieve a man from his melan-
choly, yet cannot secure him from his conscience. *South.*
Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion,

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his majesty had been pleas'd to reprove him, with several of
his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addison.*
He reproveth the sinner from time to time, and continues
and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes
that, by an act of clemency so undeserved, he may prevail
on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers's Sermons.*
REPRIVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of
death.
In his reprove he may be so fitted,
That his soul sicken not. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
I hope it is some pardon or reprove
For Claudio. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
He cannot thrive,
Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,
And loves to grant, reprove from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*
The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a reprove was
sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*
All that I ask, is but a short reprove,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*
TO REPRIMAND. *v. a.* [reprimander, Fr. reprimere, Lat.] To
chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.
Germanicus was severely reprimanded by Tiberius, for tra-
velling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbutnot.*
REPRIMAND. *n. f.* [reprimande, Fr. from the verb.]
Reproof; reprehension.
He inquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he
does not see at church; which is understood as a secret re-
primand to the person absent. *Addison's Spectator, N^o 112.*
TO REPRINT. *v. a.* [re and print.]
1. To renew the impression of any thing.
The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy
of creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to
set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition. *South.*
2. To print a new edition.
My bookseller is reprinting the essay on criticism. *Pope.*
REPRISAL. *n. f.* [reprisalia, low Lat. reprisaille, Fr.] Some-
thing seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.
The English had great advantage in value of reprisals, as
being more strong and active at sea. *Hayward.*
Sense must sure thy safest plunder be,
Since no reprisals can be made on thee. *Pope.*
REPRISE. *n. f.* [repris, Fr.] The act of taking something in
retaliation of injury.
Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods and inundations near;
If so, a just reprise would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*
TO REPROACH. *v. a.* [reprocho, Fr.]
1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.
Mezentius, with his ardour warm'd
His fainting friends, reproach'd their shameful flight,
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
The French writers do not burden themselves too much
with plot, which has been reproach'd to them as a fault. *Dry.*
2. To charge with a fault in severe language.
If ye be reproach'd for the name of Christ, happy are ye. *1 Peter iv. 14.*
That shame
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*
2. To upbraid in general.
These things are grievous; the upbraiding of house-room,
and reproaching of the lender. *Ecclesi. xxix. 28.*
The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality,
by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, will reproach
our own laziness, and even shame us into imitation. *Rogers.*
REPROACH. *n. f.* [reproche, Fr. from the verb.] Censure; in-
famy; shame.
With his reproach and odious menace,
The knight embolling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces. *Fairy Queen.*
If black scandal or foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me. *Shaksp.*
Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne
Universal reproach. *Milton.*
REPROACHABLE. *adj.* [reproachable, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.
REPROACHFUL. *adj.* [from reproach.]
1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.
O monstrous! what reproachful words are these. *Shaksp.*
I have theath'd
My rapier in his bosom, and withal
Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat. *Shaksp.*
An advocate may be punished for reproachful language, in
respect of the parties in suit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. Shameful; infamous; vile.
To make religion a stratagem to undermine government is
contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and re-
proachful to christianity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Thy punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a reproachful life and cur'd death. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
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REPROACHFULLY.

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REPROACHFULLY, *adv.* [from *reproach*.]
 1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.
 Shall I then be us'd reproachfully? *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*
 I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. *1 Tim. v. 14.*
 2. Shamefully; infamously.
REPROBATE, *adj.* [*reprobatus*, Lat.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.
 They profess to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work reprobate. *Tit. i. 16.*
 Strength and art are easily outdone.
 By spirits reprobate. *Milton.*
 God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and withal acted against conscience, for its aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a reprobate condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. *South's Sermons.*
REPROBATE, *n. f.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness.
 What if we omit
 This reprobate, till he were well inclin'd. *Shakefp.*
 I acknowledge myself for a reprobate, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Ral.*
 All the saints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations, became reprobates. *Taylor.*
TO REPROBATE, *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.]
 1. To disallow; to reject.
 Such an answer as this is reprobated and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*
 2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.
 What should make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly reprobated. *Hammond.*
 A reprobated hardness of heart does them the office of philosophy towards a contempt of death. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.
 Drive him out
 To reprobated exile round the world,
 A captive, vagabond, abhor'd, accus'd. *Southern.*
REPROBATENESS, *n. f.* [from *reprobate*.] The state of being reprobate.
REPROBATION, *n. f.* [*reprobation*, Fr. from *reprobate*.]
 1. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.
 This sight would make him do a desperate turn;
 Yea curse his better angel from his side,
 And fall to reprobation. *Shakefp. Othello.*
 Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the reprobation of any man to hell-fire. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*
 God, upon a true repentance, is not so fatally tied to the spindle of absolute reprobation, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Maine.*
 2. A condemnatory sentence.
 You are empower'd to give the final decision of wit, to put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of reprobation on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*
TO REPRODUCE, *v. a.* [*re* and *produce*; *reproduire*, Fr.]
 To produce again; to produce anew.
 If horse dung reproduces oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth. *Brown.*
 Those colours are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colours are mixed again, they reproduce the same white light as before. *Newton's Opticks.*
REPRODUCTION, *n. f.* [from *reproduce*.] The act of producing anew.
 I am about to attempt a reproduction in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*
REPROOF, *n. f.* [from *reprove*.]
 1. Blame to the face; reprehension.
 Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof the easier. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 Fear not the anger of the wife to rail;
 Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise. *Pope.*
 2. Censure; slander. Out of use.
 Why, for thy sake, have I suffer'd reproof? shame hath covered my face.
REPROVABLE, *adj.* [from *reprove*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension.
 If thou dost find thy faith as dead after the reception of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but reproveable. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
TO REPROVE, *v. a.* [*reprover*, Fr.]
 1. To blame; to censure.
 I will not reprove thee for thy sacrifices. *Psalms l. 8.*
 2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.
 What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitg.*
 There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but reprove. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

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What if thy son
 Prove disobedient and reprov'd, retort,
 Wherefore didst thou beget me? *Milton.*
 If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he shall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to reprove him. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
 3. To refuse; to disprove.
 My lords,
 Reprove my allegation if you can. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
 4. To blame for. With *of*.
 To reprove one of laziness, they will say, dost thou make idle a coat? that is a coat for idleness. *Carew.*
REPROVER, *n. f.* [from *reprove*.] A reprehender; one that reproves.
 Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold reprover. *South.*
 This shall have from every one, even the reprovers of vice, the title of living well. *Locke on Education.*
TO REPRUNE, *v. a.* [*re* and *prune*.] To prune a second time.
 Reprune apricots and peaches, faving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
REPTILE, *adj.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines *reptile* is confounded with *serpent*.
 Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloss,
 Cherish the fully'd reptile race with moils. *Gay.*
REPTILE, *n. f.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.
 Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or reptiles, which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*
 Holy retreat! silence no female hither,
 Conscious of social love and nature's rites,
 Must dare approach, from the inferior reptile,
 To woman, form divine. *Prior.*
REPUBLICAN, *adj.* [from *republick*.] Placing the government in the people.
REPUBLICAN, *n. f.* [from *republick*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.
 These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves so; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to republicans. *Ad.*
REPUBLICK, *n. f.* [*republica*, Lat. *republicque*, Fr.] Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.
 Those that by their deeds will make it known,
 Whose dignity they do sustain;
 And life, state, glory, all they gain,
 Count the republick's, not their own. *Benj. J. Anon.*
 They are indebted many millions more than their whole republick is worth. *Addison's State of the War.*
REPUABLE, *adj.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.
TO REPUDIATE, *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat. *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.
 Here is a notorious instance of the folly of the atheists, that while they repudiate all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, besides the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for.
 Let not those, that have repudiated the more inviting sins, show themselves philtred and bewitched by this. *G. of Tongue.*
REPUDIATION, *n. f.* [*repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection.
 It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of repudiation of a wife. *Arbutnot in Cato.*
REPUGNANCE, *n. f.* [*repugnance*, Fr. from *repugnant*.]
REPUGNANCY, *n. f.* [*repugnancy*, Fr. from *repugnant*.]
 1. Inconsistency; contrariety.
 But where difference is without repugnancy, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*
 It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reason of the formal incapacity and repugnancy of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*
 2. Reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passion.
 Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,
 And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
 Without repugnancy? *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
 Thus did the passions act without any of their present jars, combats or repugnances, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the fitness of composure. *South's Sermons.*
 That which causes us to lose most of our time, is the repugnance which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*
REPUGNANT, *adj.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.]
 1. Disobedient; not obsequious.
 His antique sword,
 Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
 Repugnant to command. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
 2. Contrary; opposite.
 Why I reject the other conjectures is; because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly repugnant thereto. *Woodward's Natural History.*
REPUGNANTLY, *adv.*

REQ

REPUGNANTLY, *adv.* [from *repugnant*.] Contradictorily.
 They speak not repugnantly thereto. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
TO REPULULATE, *v. n.* [*re* and *pullula*, Lat. *repulluler*, Fr.] To bud again.
 Though tares repullulate, there is wheat still left in the field. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
REPULSE, *n. f.* [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, Latin.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.
 My repulse at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it. *K. Cha.*
 Nor much expect
 A foe so proud will first the weaker seek;
 So bent, the more shall flame him his repulse. *Milton.*
 By fate repell'd, and with repulse tir'd. *Denham.*
TO REPULSE, *v. a.* [*repulsi*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.
 The christian defendants still repulsed them with greater courage than they were able to assail them. *Kneller.*
 This fleet, attempting St. Minoes, were repulsed, and without glory or gain, returned into England. *Hayward.*
 Man complete to have discover'd and repuls'd
 Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*
REPULSION, *n. f.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself.
 Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of repulsion or flying off from one another. *Arbutnot.*
REPULSIVE, *adj.* [from *repulse*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.
 The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a repulsive force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another? *Newton's Opticks.*
TO REPURCHASE, *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase*.] To buy again.
 Once more we sit on England's royal throne,
 Repurchase'd with the blood of enemies;
 What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,
 Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakefp.*
 If the son alien those lands, and repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descent are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale's Law of England.*
REPUTABLE, *adj.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous.
 If ever any vice shall become reputable, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to signalize himself. *Regiers's Sermons.*
 In the article of danger, it is as reputable to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broom.*
REPUTABLY, *adv.* [from *reputable*.] Without discredit.
 To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus reputably filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
REPUTATION, *n. f.* [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute*.] Credit; honour; character of good.
 Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving; you have lost no reputation at all, unless you repute yourself such a loser. *Shak.*
 Verily, upon the lake of Geneva, has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addison.*
 A third interprets motions, looks and eyes;
 At every word a reputation dies. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*
TO REPUTE, *v. a.* [*repute*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.
 The king was reputed a prince most prudent. *Shakefp.*
 I do repute her grace
 The rightful heir to England's royal seat. *Shakefp.*
 I do know of those,
 That therefore only are reputed wife,
 For saying nothing. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*
 Men, such as chuse
 Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute
 Worse than embrothel'd trumpets prostitute. *Donne.*
 If the grand vizier be so great, as he is reputed, in politicks he will never consent to an invasion of Hungary. *Temple.*
REPUTE, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Character; reputation.
 2. Established opinion.
 He who reigns
 Monarch in heav'n, till then as one secure,
 Sat on his throne, upheld by old repute. *Milton.*
REPUTELESS, *adj.* [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful.
 A word not indecent, but out of use.
 Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
 Had left me in reputeless banishment,
 A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
REQUEST, *n. f.* [*requeste*, Fr.]
 1. Petition; entreaty.
 But ask what you would have reform'd,
 I will both hear and grant you your requests. *Shakefp.*
 Haman stood up to make request for his life to Esther. *Esth.*

REQ

All thy request for man, accepted son!
 Obtain; all thy request was my decree. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Ask him to lend
 To this, the last request that I shall send,
 A gentle ear. *Denham.*
 2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.
 Tullus Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer Coriolanus being now in no request of his country. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
 Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, is in request, many excellent notions are suppressed. *Boyle.*
 Knowledge and fame were in as great request as wealth among us now. *Temple.*
TO REQUEST, *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat.
 To-night we hold a solemn supper, Sir,
 And I'll request your presence. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 It was to be requested of Almighty God by prayer, that those kings would seriously fulfil all that hope of peace. *Kneller.*
 The virgin quire for her request,
 The god that sits at marriage feast;
 He at their invoking came,
 But with a scarce well-lighted flame. *Milton.*
 In things not unlawful, great persons cannot be properly said to request, because all things considered, they must not be denied. *South's Sermons.*
REQUESTER, *n. f.* [from *request*.] Petitioner; solicitor.
TO REQUICKEN, *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken*.] To reanimate.
 By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
 His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
 Requick'd what in flesh was fatigate,
 And to the battle came he. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
REQUIEM, *n. f.* [Latin.]
 1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead requiem or rest.
 We should profane the service of the dead,
 To sing a requiem and such peace to her;
 As to peace-parted souls. *Shakefp.*
 2. Rest; quiet; peace. Not in use.
 The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,
 With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes;
 Else had I an eternal requiem kept,
 And in the arms of peace for ever slept. *Sandys.*
REQUIRABLE, *adj.* [from *require*.] Fit to be required.
 It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances requirable in a history to inform. *Hale.*
TO REQUIRE, *v. a.* [*require*, Lat. *requerir*, Fr.]
 1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right,
 Ye me require
 A thing without the compals of my wit;
 For both the lineage and the certain fire,
 From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet. *Spenser.*
 We do require them of you, so to use them,
 As we shall find their merits. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do; and this the law of God requirerth also at our hands. *Spelman.*
 This imply'd
 Subjection, but requir'd with gentle sway.
 Ours alliance other lands desir'd,
 And what we seek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*
 God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men also to labour, and the penalty of his condition required it. *Locke.*
 2. To make necessary; to need.
 The king's business required haste. *1 Sam. xxi. 8.*
 High from the ground the branches would require
 Thy utmost reach. *Milton.*
 But why, alas! do mortal men complain;
 God gives us what he knows our wants require,
 And better things than those which we desire. *Dryden.*
REQUISITE, *adj.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.
 When God new modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one set up by himself, it was requisite, that he should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South's Sermons.*
 Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately requisite to this performance. *Wake.*
REQUISITE, *n. f.* Any thing necessary.
 Res non parva labores, sed reliqua, was thought by a poet to be one of the requisites to a happy life. *Dryden.*
 For want of these requisites, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried up English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*
 This God on his part has declared for the requisites on ours, what we must do to obtain these blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*
REQUISITELY, *adv.*

RES

REQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *requisite*.] Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences. *Boyle*.

REQUISITENESS. *n. f.* [from *requisite*.] Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscurer passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written so obscurely. *Boyle*.

REQUITAL. *n. f.* [from *requite*.]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.
Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker*.

Since you
Wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

We hear
Such goodness of your justice, that our soul
Cannot but yield you forth to public thanks,
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*
I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profess *requi-*
tal. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

No merit their averfion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller*.

2. Reward; recompense.
He ask'd me for a song,
And in *requital* op'd his leathern scrip,
And shew'd me fimples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton*.

I have ta'en a cordial,
Sent by the king or Haly, in *requital*
Of all my miseries, to make me happy. *Denham*.

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower
world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefac-
tion, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays,
that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return how-
ever, though there can be no *requital*. *South's Sermons*.

TO REQUITE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.] To repay; to retaliate
good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. *Shak.*
He hath *requited* me evil for good. *1 Sam. xxv. 21.*
Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee
with a shrewd turn. *Ecclef. viii. 19.*

When Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead,
they said, Joseph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Genesis l.*
An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall *requite*
kindness to his friends. *Ecclef. xxx. 6.*

Him within protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milton*.

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame!
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from fight
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*;
O let us still the secret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake. *Pope*.

Unhappy Wallace,
Great patriot hero! ill *requited* chief!
Thomson.

REMOUSE. *n. f.* [*hryemur*, Saxon.] A bat.
REWARD. *n. f.* The rear or last troop.

RESALE. *n. f.* [*re and sale*.] Sale at second hand.
Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they
are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon*.

TO RESALUTE. *v. a.* [*resaluto*, Lat. *resaluto*, Fr.] To salute
or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* sand.
To *resalute* the world with sacred light,
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton*.

TO RESAIL. *v. a.* [*re and sail*.] To sail back.
From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court,
Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed. *Pope's Odyssey*.

TO RESCIND. *v. a.* [*rescindere*, Lat. *rescinder*, Fr.] To cut off;
to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which
being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the
promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to
rescind or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond*.

I spake against the test, but was not heard;
These to *rescind*, and peccage to restore. *Dryden*.

RESCISSIION. *n. f.* [*rescission*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] The act of
cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idola-
try, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be
also dissolved, it followeth not. *Bacon*.

RESCISSORY. *adj.* [*rescissivus*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] Having the
power to cut off.

TO RESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*rescribo*, Lat. *rescribere*, Fr.]
To write back.

RES

1. Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes
back *Toleramus*, he dispenses with that act otherwise un-
lawful. *Ayliffe's Pavegen*.

2. To write over again.
Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shewed him
the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box. *Howd.*

RESCRIPT. *n. f.* [*rescript*, Fr. *rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an
emperor.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground,
and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor,
who made a *rescript* thus; Use it. *Bacon's Apophthegms*.

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did,
after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their
determinations, which were filed *rescripts* or decretal epistles,
having the force of laws. *Ayliffe's Pavegen*.

TO RESCUE. *v. a.* [*rescorre*, old Fr.] To set free from any
violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with
Britomartis, who succoured him and *rescued* his love. *Spens.*
My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me. *Shaksp.*

We're beset with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shaksp.*
Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had
almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clar.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve
he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which
scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit
eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the re-
moving his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the super-
structure. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.

Who was that just man, whom had not heav'n
Rescued, had in his righteousness been lost? *Milton*.

Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryden*.

RESCUE. *n. f.* [*rescousse*, *rescousse*, old Fr. *rescussus*, low Lat.]
Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you
Have help to make this *rescue*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*.

RESCUER. *n. f.* [from *rescue*.] One that rescues.
RESEARCH. *n. f.* [*researche*, Fr.] Enquiry; search.

By a skillful application of those notices, may be gained in
such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, empty-
ing mines and draining fens. *Glauvill's Scip.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to
the better consideration of others, who shall have made *re-*
search into this business with more felicity. *Holder*.

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of
human wisdom fought for, but could not discover. *Regin.*

TO RESEARCH. *v. a.* [*researcher*, Fr.] To examine; to
enquire.

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions
of eminent personages, both how much may have been ble-
mished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by
their own felicity. *Wotton's Buckingham*.

TO RESEAT. *v. a.* [*re and seat*.] To seat again.
When he's produc'd, will you *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.

RESEIZER. *n. f.* One that seizes again.
RESEIZURE. *n. f.* [*re and seizure*.] Repeated seizure; seizure
a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the
more easy to judge of the forfeiture or *reseizure*: deface the
image, and you divest the right. *Bacon*.

RESEMBLANCE. *n. f.* [*resemblance*, Fr.] Likeness; similitude;
representation.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are
resemblances formed according to things spiritual, whereunto
they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker*.

Fairest *resemblance* of thy maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton*.

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they
bear a great *resemblance* to each other. *Dryden's Duffrynon*.

The quality produced hath commonly no *resemblance* with
the thing producing it; wherefore, we look on it as a bare
effect of power. *Locke*.

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and
imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design,
but can never express the life of the original. *Addison*.

So chymists boast they have a pow'r,
From the dead ashes of a flow'r,
Some faint *resemblance* to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift's Miscellanist*.

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and
our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope*.

TO RESEMBLE. *v. a.* [*resembler*, Fr.]
1. To compare; to represent as like something else.
Most fairly may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect of
that pure faculty, which is never separate from the love of
God. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

The torrid parts of Africa are *resembled* to a libbard's skin,
the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of ha-
bitations. *Brewster on Languages*.

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2. To be like; to have likeness to.
If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall
into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may
happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character. *Addison*.

TO RESEND. *v. a.* [*re and send*.] To send back; to send
again. Not in use.

I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*. *Shaksp.*

TO RESENT. *v. a.* [*ressentir*, Fr.]
1. To take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his ter-
ritories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my
philosophical theory, he then so well *resented*, that afterwards,
upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded
me to let your lordships understand, how great an inclination
he hath to further so hopeful a work. *Bacon*.

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is
now the most usual sense.

Thou with scorn
And anger would'st *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton*.

RESENT. *n. f.* [from *resent*.] One who feels injuries deeply.
The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great *resentor*,
and a weak discernment of the least disgrace. *Wotton*.

RESENTFUL. *adj.* [*resent and full*.] Malignant; easily pro-
voked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY. *adv.* [from *resenting*.] With deep sense;
with strong perception; with anger.

Hylobares judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulates your main
reasonings. *More's Divine Dialogues*.

RESENTMENT. *n. f.* [*resentment*, Fr.]
1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality.
More's Divine Dialogues.

Some faces we admire and dote on; others, in our impar-
tial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without
resentment; yea, with an invincible disregard. *Glauvill*.

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very grand work
of his demonstration, is but the knowledge of his own *re-*
sentment; but how the same things appear to others, they
only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in
themselves, only he that made them. *Glauvill's Scip.*

2. Deep sense of injury.
Can heav'nly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spirit in human woe? *Dryden*.

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment* against
the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity,
wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who
will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift*.

RESERVATION. *n. f.* [*reservation*, Fr.]
1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

Nor had I any *reservations* in my own soul, when I pass'd
that bill, nor repentings after. *King Charles*.

We swear with jejunctious equivocations and mental *re-*
servations. *Sanderfon against the Covenant*.

2. Something kept back; something not given up.
Ourself by monthly course,
With *reservation* of an hundred knights,
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode
Make with you by due turns. *Shaksp. King Lear*.

This is academical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or
rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason. *Bacon*.

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to
propagate among the people concerning the present ministry;
with what *reservation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot
determine. *Swift's Miscellanist*.

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.
He will'd me,
In heedfullest *reservation*, to bestow them
As notes, whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they of note. *Shaksp.*

RESERVATORY. *n. f.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place in which any
thing is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservoirary* as to
make a computation of the water now concealed therein,
peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward*.

TO RESERVE. *v. a.* [*reserve*, Fr. *reserve*, Lat.]
1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places;
but they should be too long for this, and I *reserve* them for
another. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have re-
reserved against the day of trouble? *Joh xxxviii. 23.*

David houghed all the chariot horses, but *reserved* of them
for an hundred chariots. *2 Sam. viii. 4.*

Flowers
Reserved from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton*.

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.
Reserve thy state, with better judgment check
This hideous rashness. *Shaksp.*
Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the
end? *Jer. iii. 5.*

3. To lay up to a future time.
The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temp-
tation, and to *reserve* the unjust unto the day of judgment to
be punished. *2 Peter ii. 9.*

RES

tations, and to *reserve* the unjust unto the day of judgment to
be punished.

The breach seems like the fissures of an earthquake, and
threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and *reserves*
its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety*.

Conceal your esteem and love in your own breast, and *re-*
serve your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift*.

RESERVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Store kept untouched.

The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion, that I
know not yet all that may be said: and therefore, though I
be beaten, it is not necessary I should yield, not knowing
what forces there are in *reserve* behind. *Locke*.

2. Something kept for exigence.
The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise
a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson*.

3. Something concealed in the mind.
However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is
still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to
his own private judgement. *Addison's Freeholder*.

4. Exception; prohibition.
Is knowledge so despis'd?

Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton*.

5. Exception in favour.
Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*, and
which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of re-
ligion. *Rogers's Sermons*.

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.
Ere guardian thought could bring its scatter'd aid,
My soul surpris'd, and from herself disjoin'd,
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind. *Prior*.

RESERVED. *adj.* [from *reserve*.]
1. Modest; not loosely free.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all,
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Walsh*.

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.
Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards. *Dryden*.

RESERVEDLY. *adv.* [from *reserved*.]
1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

I must give only short hints, and write but obscurely and
reservedly, until I have opportunity to express my sentiments
with greater copiousness and perspicuity. *Woodward*.

2. Scrupulously; coldly.
He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force;
Nor can a word be chang'd but for a worse. *Pope*.

RESERVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *reserved*.] Closeness; want of
frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity
And their *reservedness*, their many cautions
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline*.

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and
complement, even a solemn *reservedness*, which may well
conflict with honesty. *Wotton*.

There was great wariness and *reservedness*, and so great a
jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give or re-
ceive visits. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Disimulation can but just guard a man within the compass
of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effec-
tually done by that silence and *reservedness*, that every man
may innocently practise. *South's Sermons*.

RESERVER. *n. f.* [from *reserve*.] One that reserves.
RESERVOIR. *n. f.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is
kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are well provided
with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow-water. *Add.*

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;
This year a *reservoir*, to keep and spare;
The next, a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope*.

TO RESEATTLE. *v. a.* [*re and settle*.] To settle again.
Will the house of Austria yield the least article, even of
usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in
the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the
emperor's death. *Swift*.

RESETTLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *resettle*.]
1. The act of settling again.

To the quieting of my passions, and the *resettlement* of my
discomposed soul, I consider that grief is the most absurd of
all the passions. *Norris's Miscellanist*.

2. The state of settling again.
Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and, after a
resettlement, they rack it. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

RESIANCE. *n. f.* [from *resistant*.] Residence; abode; dwel-
ling. *Resistance* and *resistant* are now only used in law.

The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his king-
dom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a
resiance in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RESPIANT. *adj.* [*respiant*, Fr.] Resident; present in a place.
Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks great
lieutenant in Europe is always *respiant*, before that the Hunga-
rians were aware. *Knoles's History of the Turks*.

The Allobroges here *respiant* in Rome. *Benj. Johnson*.

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To RESIDE, *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. *resider*, Fr.]
 1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present.
 How can God with such *reside*? *Milton*.
 In no fix'd place the happy souls *reside*;
 In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds. *Dryden's Æneis*.
 2. [*Reside*, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom.
 Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, turn into
 a mouldy substance; there *residing* in the bottom a fair cloud
 and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle*.
 RESIDENCE, *n. f.* [*residence*, Fr.]
 1. Act of dwelling in a place.
 Something holy lodges in that breast,
 And with these raptures moves the vocal air,
 To testify his hidden *residence*. *Milton*.
 There was a great familiarity between the confessor and
 duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable
residences in Normandy. *Hale's Law of England*.
 2. Place of abode; dwelling.
 Within the infant rind of this small flower,
 Poison hath *residence* and medicine power. *Shakespeare*.
 Understand the same
 Of fish within their wat'ry *residence*. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
 Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time,
 and the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Addison*.
 3. [From *reside*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of
 liquors.
 Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence*
 or settlement of liquors. *Bacon*.
 Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto sense,
 are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in
 the evaporation of water, wherein, besides a terrene *residence*,
 some salt is also found. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 RESIDENT, *adj.* [*residents*, Lat. *resident*, Fr.] Dwelling or
 having abode in any place.
 I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it necessary,
 that Christ should be personally present or *resident* on
 earth in the millennium. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
 He is not said to be *resident* in a place, who comes thither
 with a purpose of retiring immediately; so also he is said to
 be absent, who is absent with his family. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
 RESIDENT, *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] An agent, minister, or officer
 residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.
 The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a
resident or consul in his kingdoms. *Addison*.
 RESIDENTIARY, *adj.* [from *resident*.] Holding residence.
 Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of
 Canaan, and their *residential* guardian. *More*.
 RESIDUAL, *adj.* [from *residuum*, Lat.] Relating to the
 RESIDUARY, *s.* residue; relating to the part remaining.
 'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage
 of the estate left him by the deceased. *Ayliffe*.
 RESIDUE, *n. f.* [*residu*, Fr. *residuum*, Lat.] The remaining
 part; that which is left.
 The causes are all such as expel the most volatile parts of
 the blood, and fix the *residue*. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 To RESIST, *v. a.* [*re* and *sisto*, Fr.] To beat again. Obsolete.
 In wretched prison long he did remain,
 Till they outran his utmost date,
 And then therein *resisted* was again,
 And ruled long with honourable state. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 To RESIGN, *v. a.* [*resigner*, Fr. *resigno*, Lat.]
 1. To give up a claim or possession.
 Resign
 Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shakespeare*.
 I'll to the king, and signify to him,
 That thus I have *resign'd* to you my charge. *Shakespeare*.
 To her thou didst *resign* thy place. *Milton*.
 Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove
 His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham*.
 Ev'ry Iliana would *resign* her breast;
 And ev'ry dear Hippolytus be blest. *Prior*.
 2. To yield up.
 Whoever shall *resign* their reasons, either from the root of
 deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial ingana-
 tions from others, although their condition may place them
 above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of
 vulgarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 Desirous to *resign* and render back
 All I receiv'd. *Milton*.
 Those, who always *resign* their judgment to the last man
 they heard or read, truth never sinks into those men's minds;
 but, camelion-like, they take the colour of what is laid be-
 fore them, and as soon lose and *resign* it to the next that
 comes in their way. *Locke*.
 3. To give up in confidence. With *up* emphatical.
 What more reasonable, than that we should in all things
resign up ourselves to the will of God. *Tillotson*.
 4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence.
 Happy the man, who studies nature's laws,
 His mind possessing in a quiet state,
 Fearless of fortune, and *resign'd* to fate. *Dryden*.
 A firm, yet cautious, mind,
 Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd*. *Pope*.

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5. To submit without resistance or murmur.
 What thou art, *resign* to death. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
 RESIGNATION, *n. f.* [*resignation*, Fr.]
 1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession.
 Do that office of thine own good will;
 The *resignation* of thy state and crown. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*
 He intended to procure a *resignation* of the rights of the
 king's majesty's sisters and others, entitled to the possession of
 the crown. *Hayward*.
 2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence.
 We cannot expect, that any one should readily quit his own
 opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *resignation* to an au-
 thority, which the understanding acknowledges not. *Locke*.
 There is a kind of sluggish *resignation*, as well as poorness
 and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery, that very few
 will recover themselves out of it. *Addison*.
 3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.
 RESIGNER, *n. f.* [from *resign*.] One that resigns.
 RESIGNMENT, *n. f.* [from *resign*.] Act of resigning.
 RESIGNMENT, *n. f.* [from *resign*, Lat.] The act of starting
 RESIGNMENT, *s.* or leaping back.
 If you strike a ball fiddling, the rebound will be as much
 the contrary way; whether there be any such *resignment*
 in echoes, that is, whether a man shall hear better if he stand
 aside the body repercussing, than if he stand where he speaketh,
 may be tried. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 RESILIENT, *adj.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.
 RESILITION, *n. f.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The act of springing back;
 resilience.
 RESIN, *n. f.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.] The fat sulphurous
 parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art,
 and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous men-
 strum. *Quincy*.
 RESINOUS, *adj.* [from *resin*; *resineux*, Fr.] Containing resin;
 consisting of resin.
 Resinous gums, dissolved in spirit of wine, are let fall again,
 if the spirit be copiously diluted. *Boyle on Colours*.
 RESINOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *resinous*.] The quality of being
 resinous.
 RESPIRANCE, *n. f.* [*respirance*, Fr. *respirantia*, low Lat.]
 Wisdom after the fact; repentance.
 To RESIST, *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat. *resister*, Fr.]
 1. To oppose; to act against.
 All the regions
 Do seemingly revolt; and, who *resist*,
 Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,
 And perish constant fools. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.
 Submit to God; *resist* the devil, and he will flee. *Ja. iv.*
 2. To not admit impression or force.
 Not keen nor solid could *resist* that edge. *Milton*.
 RESISTANCE, [*resistance*, Fr. This word, like many others,
 RESISTENCE, is differently written, as it is supposed to have
 come from the Latin or the French.]
 1. The act of resisting; opposition.
 Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and that no re-
 sistance was made against him, sent away all his forces. *1 Mac.*
 2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.
 The *resistance* of bone to cold is greater than of flesh; for
 that the flesh shrinketh, but the bone *resisteth*, whereby the
 cold becometh more eager. *Bacon*.
 Mufick so softens and disarms the mind,
 That not an arrow does *resistance* find. *Waller*.
 The idea of solidity we receive by our touch, and it arises
 from the *resistance* which we find in body to the entrance of
 any other body into the place it possesses. *Locke*.
 But that part of the *resistance*, which arises from the vis
 inertia, is proportional to the density of the matter, and can-
 not be diminished by dividing the matter into smaller parts,
 nor by any other means, than by decreasing the density of
 the medium. *Newton's Opticks*.
 RESISTIBILITY, *n. f.* [from *resistible*.] Quality of resisting.
 Whether the *resistibility* of Adam's reason did not equiva-
 lence the facility of Eve's seduction, we refer unto school-
 men. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 The name body, being the complex idea of extension and
resistibility, together, in the same subject, these two ideas are
 not exactly one and the same. *Locke*.
 RESISTIBLE, *adj.* [from *resist*.] That may be resisted.
 That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is in its own na-
 ture *resistible* by the will of man; though it many times pre-
 vails by its efficacy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
 RESISTLESS, *adj.* [from *resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be
 opposed.
 Our own eyes do every where behold the sudden and re-
 sistless assaults of death. *Raleigh's History of the World*.
 All at once to force *resistless* way. *Milton*.
 Since you can love, and yet your error see,
 The same *resistless* power may plead for me. *Dryden*.
 She chang'd her fate;
 Resistless in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden*.
 Though thine eyes *resistless* glance dart,
 A stronger charm is thine, a generous heart. *Logie*.
 RESOLVABLE.

RES

RESOLVABLE, *adj.* [from *resolvere*.]
 1. That may be analysed or separated.
 Pride is of such intimate connection with ingratitude, that
 the actions of ingratitude seem directly *resolvable* into pride,
 as the principal reason of them. *South*.
 As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat, a
 greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny like parch-
 ment. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 2. Capable of solution or of being made less obscure.
 The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable*
 from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts
 through which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 RESOLUBLE, *adj.* [*resoluble*, Fr. *re* and *solubilis*, Lat.] That
 may be melted or dissolved.
 Three is not precisely the number of the distinct elements,
 whereinto mixt bodies are *resolvable* by fire. *Boyle*.
 To RESOLVE, *v. a.* [*resolv*, Lat. *resolvere*, Fr.]
 1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.
 In all things then are our confusions best *resolved*, and in
 most agreeable fort unto God and nature *resolved*, when they
 are so far persuaded, as those grounds of persuasion will
 bear. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7*.
 Give me some breath,
 Before I positively speak in this;
 I will *resolve* your grace immediately. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
 I cannot brook delay, *resolve* me now;
 And what your pleasure is, shall satisfy me. *Shakespeare*.
Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are? *Dryden*.
 2. To solve; to clear.
 Examine, sift, and *resolve* their alleged proofs, till you
 come to the very root whence they spring, and it shall clearly
 appear, that the most which can be inferred upon such plenty
 of divine testimonies, is only this, that some things, which
 they maintain, do seem to have been out of scripture not ab-
 surdly gathered. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7*.
 I *resolve* the riddle of their loyalty, and give them opportu-
 nity to let the world see, they mean not what they do, but
 what they say. *King Charles*.
 He always bent himself rather judiciously to *resolve*, than
 by doubts to perplex a business. *Hayward*.
 The graves, when they have attained to the knowledge
 of these resolves, will easily *resolve* those difficulties which per-
 plex them. *Dryden's Duffresnoy*.
 The man, who would *resolve* the work of fate,
 May limit number. *Prior*.
 Happines, was presently *resolved* by all, must be some
 one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human
 nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune. *Rogers's Sermons*.
 3. To settle in an opinion.
 Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
 Your faithful service, and your toil in war. *Shakespeare*.
 4. To fix in a determination.
 Good proof
 This day affords, declaring these *resolv'd*
 To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton*.
 I run to meet th' alarms,
Resolv'd on death, *resolv'd* to die in arms. *Dryden*.
Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack;
 Nothing retards thy voyage, unless
 Thy other lord forbids voluptuousness. *Dryden's Persius*.
 5. To fix in constancy; to confirm.
 Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
 For more amazement:
 I'll make the statue move. *Shakespeare*.
 6. To melt; to dissolve.
Resolving is bringing a fluid, which is new concreted, into
 the state of fluidity again. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 Vegetable salts *resolve* the coagulated humours of a human
 body, and attenuate, by stimulating the solids, and dissolving
 the fluids. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 7. To analyse.
 Into what can we *resolve* this strong inclination of mankind
 to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the rea-
 son of so universal a consent should be constant. *Tillotson*.
 Ye immortal souls, who once were men,
 And now *resolv'd* to elements again. *Dryden*.
 The decretals turn upon this point, and *resolve* all into a
 monarchical power at Rome. *Baker's Reflections on Learning*.
 To RESOLVE, *v. n.*
 1. To determine; to decree within one's self.
 Confirm'd, then I *resolve*
 Adam shall share with me. *Milton*.
 Covetousness is like the sea, that receives the tribute of all
 rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore
 those, who have *resolved* upon the thriving sort of piety,
 have seldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom. *D. of Pi.*
 2. To melt; to be dissolved.
 Have I not hideous death within my view?
 Retaining but a quantity of life,
 Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax
Resolveth from its figure 'gainst the fire. *Shakespeare*.

RES

No man condemn me, who has never felt
 A woman's power, or try'd the force of love;
 All tempers yield and soften in those fires,
 Our honours, interests, *resolving* down,
 Run in the gentle current of our joys. *Southern's Oroonoko*.
 When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates,
 then *resolves* and turns alkaline. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 3. To be settled in opinion.
 Let men *resolve* of that as they please; this every intelli-
 gent being must grant, that there is something that is himself,
 that he would have happy. *Locke*.
 RESOLVE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Resolution; fixed determination.
 I'm glad, you thus continue your *resolve*,
 To suck the sweets of sweet philosophy. *Shakespeare*.
 When he sees
 Himself by dogs, and dogs by men pursu'd,
 He straight revokes his bold *resolve*, and more
 Repents his courage, than his fear before. *Denham*.
 Caesar's approach has summon'd us together,
 And Rome attends her fate from our *resolves*. *Addison, Cato*.
 RESOLVEDLY, *adv.* [from *resolved*.] With firmness and con-
 stancy.
 A man may be *resolvedly* patient unto death; so that it is
 not the mediocrity of resolution, which makes the virtue;
 nor the extremity, which makes the vice. *Grew's Cofinal*.
 RESOLVEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *resolved*.] Resolution; constancy;
 firmness.
 This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no
 reason be imagined a preparative to its remission. *D. of Piety*.
 RESOLVENT, *n. f.* [*resolvens*, Latin.] That which has the
 power of causing solution.
 In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellents;
 and in the increase, somewhat of *resolvents* ought to be
 mixed. *Wigman's Surgery*.
 Lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain a most
 wholesome juice, *resolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
 RESOLVER, *n. f.* [from *resolvere*.]
 1. One that forms a firm resolution.
 Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God
 that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that un-
 sincere *resolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
 2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.
 It may be doubted, whether or no the fire be the genuine
 and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle*.
 RESOLUTE, *adj.* [*resolutus*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; con-
 stant; steady; firm.
 Be bloody, bold, and *resolute*; laugh to scorn
 The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
 Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.
 Edward is at hand
 Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
 RESOLUTELY, *adv.* [from *resolute*.] Determinately; firmly;
 constantly; steadily.
 We *resolutely* must,
 To the few virtues that we have, be just. *Roscommon*.
 A man, who lives a virtuous life, despises the pleasures of
 sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of sense persists
resolutely in his course. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
 Some of those facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies;
 others he endeavours to extenuate, and the rest he distorts
 with unnatural turns. *Swift's Miscellanies*.
 RESOLUTENESS, *n. f.* [from *resolute*.] Determinateness; state
 of being fixed in resolution.
 All that my *resoluteness* to make use of my ears, not tongue,
 could do, was to make them acquiesce. *Boyle*.
 RESOLUTION, *n. f.* [*resolutio*, Lat. *resolution*, Fr.]
 1. Act of clearing difficulties.
 In matters of antiquity, if their originals escape due rela-
 tion, they fall into great obscurities, and such as future ages
 seldom reduce into a *resolution*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 The unravelling and *resolution* of the difficulties, that are
 met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an
 action. *Dryden's Oedipus*.
 2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts.
 To the present impulses of sense, memory and instinct, all
 the sagacities of brutes may be reduced; though witty men,
 by analytical *resolution*, have chymically extracted an artifi-
 cial logic out of all their actions. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind*.
 3. Dissolution.
 In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats
 are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of hu-
 midity congealed. *Digby on Bodies*.
 4. [From *resolute*.] Fixed determination; settled thought.
 I th' progress of this business,
 Ere a determinate *resolution*,
 The bishop did require a respite. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 O Lord, *resolutions* of future reforming do not always sa-
 tisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former mis-
 carriages.
 We spend our days in deliberating, and we end them with-
 out coming to any *resolution*. *L'Estrange*.
 How

RES

How much this is in every man's power, by making *resolutions* to himself, is easy to try.

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, *resolution*; and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual.

1. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad. The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *resolution*; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung.

I would unstate myself to be in a due *resolution*. They, who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope, If not what *resolution* from despair.

6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice. Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions*, which might occasion false alterations.

RESOLUTIVE. *adj.* [resolutus, Lat. resolutus, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE. *n. f.* [from *resono*, Lat.] Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old.

RESONANT. *adj.* [resonant, Fr. resonans, Lat.] Resounding, His volant touch

Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. To RESORT. *v. n.* [resortir, Fr.]

1. To have recourse. The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much despised all his gentler remedies.

2. To go publicly. Thither shall all the valiant youth *resort*, And from his memory inflame their breasts

To matchless valour. Hither the heroes and the nymphs *resort*.

3. To repair to. The fons of light Hafted, *resorting* to the fummons high.

To Argos' realms the victor god *resorts*, And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts.

4. To fall back. In law The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession.

RESORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.

Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick *resort*. 2. Concourse; confluence.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place.

3. Act of visiting. Join with me to forbid him her *resort*.

4. [Resort, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring. Some know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it.

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go, We wander after pathless destiny,

Whole dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know, In vain it would provide for what shall be.

To RESOUND. *v. n.* [resound, Lat. resonare, Fr.] 1. To echo; to sound back; to celebrate by sound.

The sweet finger of Israel with his plattery loudly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator.

The found of hymns, wherewith thy throne Incompass'd shall *resound* thee ever blest.

2. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,

Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! *resound*. 3. To return sounds; to sound with any noise.

With other echo late I taught your shades, To answer and *resound* far other song.

To RESOUND. *v. n.* To be echoed back. What *resounds* in fable or romance of Uther's sons.

What *resounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye?

RESOURCE. *n. f.* [It is commonly written *ressource*, which see; *ressources*, Fr. *skimmer* derives it from *ressoudre*, Fr. to spring up.]

Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient. Pallas view'd

His foes pursuing, and his friends pursu'd; Us'd threatnings, mix'd with prayers, his last *resource*;

With these to move their minds, with those to fire their force.

To RESO'W. *v. a.* [re and saw.] To sow anew. Over wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth, infomuch as they are forced to *resow* summer corn.

To RESPARK. *v. n.* [re and speak.] To answer. The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,

And the king's rowle the heav'n shall bruit again, Respeaking earthly thunder.

RESPECT. *v. a.* [respectus, Lat.] 1. To regard; to have regard to. Claudio, I quake,

Left thou should'st seven winters more *respect* Than a perpetual honour.

In orchards and gardens we do not so much *respect* beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs.

2. [Respect, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence. There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a *respected* friend.

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart *Respect* that ancient loyal house.

3. To have relation to. I always loved and *respected* Sir William. 4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *respect* them.

Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should *respect* the South, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof.

RESPECT. *n. f.* [respect, Fr. respectus, Lat.] 1. Regard; attention. You have too much *respect* upon the world;

They lose it, that do buy it with much care. My country's good with a *respect* more tender

Than mine own life. 2. Reverence; honour. You know me dutiful, therefore

Let me not shame *respect*; but give me leave To take that course by your content and voice.

RES

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Let me not shame *respect*; but give me leave To take that course by your content and voice.

Aeneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido, with *respect* in his gestures, and humility in his eyes.

I found the king abandon'd to neglect; Seen without awe, and serv'd without *respect*.

3. Awful kindness. He, that will have his son have a *respect* for him, must have a great reverence for his son.

4. Goodwill. Pembroke has got A thousand pounds a year, for pure *respect*;

No other obligation? That promises me thousands.

5. Partial regard. The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and his offering. 6. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment. 7. Reverend character.

Many of the best *respects* in Rome, Groaning under this age's yoke,

Have with'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes. 8. Consideration; motive.

Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned.

The love of him, and this *respect* beside; For that my grandire was an Englishman,

Awakes my conscience to confess all this. Since that *respects* of fortune are his love,

I shall not be his wife. 9. Relation; regard.

In *respect* of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may.

I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in *respect* of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in *respect* of the perfection of its laws.

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many *respects*, had some cause which produced it.

They believed but one supreme deity, which, with *respect* to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles.

RESPECTER. *n. f.* [from *respect*.] One that has partial regard. Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwise he would be a *respecter* of persons: for he hath proposed the same salvation to all.

RESPECTFUL. *adj.* [respect and full.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine? From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?

Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn? With humble joy, and with *respectful* fear,

The list'ning people shall his story hear. 2. To answer. The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,

And the king's rowle the heav'n shall bruit again, Respeaking earthly thunder.

RESPECTFULLY. *adv.* [from *respectful*.] With some degree of reverence. To your glad genius sacrifice this day,

Let common meats *respectfully* give way. RESPECTIVE.

RES

RESPECTIVE. *adj.* [from *respect*.]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things. 2. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their *respective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge.

When so many present themselves before their *respective* magistrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements.

3. [Respectful, Fr.] Relative; not absolute. The medium intended is not an absolute, but a *respective* medium: the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary.

4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete. *Respective* and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and with that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.

He was exceeding *respective* and precise. 5. [Respectful, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

What should it be, that he respects in her, But I can make *respective* in myself.

6. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete. *Respective* and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and with that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.

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What should it be, that he respects in her, But I can make *respective* in myself.

12. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete. *Respective* and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and with that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.

He was exceeding *respective* and precise. 13. [Respectful, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

What should it be, that he respects in her, But I can make *respective* in myself.

14. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete. *Respective* and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and with that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.

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What should it be, that he respects in her, But I can make *respective* in myself.

18. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete. *Respective* and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and with that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.

He was exceeding *respective* and precise. 19. [Respectful, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

What should it be, that he respects in her, But I can make *respective* in myself.

20. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete. *Respective* and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and with that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.

He was exceeding *respective* and precise. 21. [Respectful, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

What should it be, that he respects in her, But I can make *respective* in myself.

22. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete. *Respective* and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and with that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.

He was exceeding *respective* and precise. 23. [Respectful, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

What should it be, that he respects in her, But I can make *respective* in myself.

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He was exceeding *respective* and precise. 33. [Respectful, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

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He was exceeding *respective* and precise. 35. [Respectful, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

What should it be, that he respects in her, But I can make *respective* in myself.

RES

Widom and eloquence in vain would plead

One moment's *respite* for the learned head; Judges of writings and of men have dy'd.

2. Pause; interval. The fox then counsel'd th' ape, for to require

Respite till morrow e' aniver his desire. This customary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth

little *respite* or breathing time of peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessary, to make itself appear more honest.

Some pause and *respite* only I require, Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire.

To RESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To relieve by a pause.

In what bow'r or shade Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retir'd,

To *respite* his day-labour with repast, Or with repose.

2. [Respite, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay. An act passed for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, upon the publick faith, in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanning.

RESPLENDENCE. *n. f.* [from *resplendens*, Lat.] Lustre; brightness; splendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might.

To neglect that supreme *resplendency*, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun.

RESPLENDENT. *adj.* [resplendens, Lat.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation, *resplendent* in all glory.

There all within full rich array'd he found, With royal arras and *resplendent* gold.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more *resplendent*.

Empires of this fair world, *resplendent* Eve! Every body looks most splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnabar in the homogeneous light is most *resplendent*, in the green light it is manifestly less *resplendent*, in the blue light still less.

Resplendent brass, and more *resplendent* dainties. 2. To RESPOND. *v. n.* [respondere, Lat. respondere, Fr.]

1. To answer. Little used. 2. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay; Here rows a torrent, there meanders play.

RESPONDENT. *n. f.* [respondens, Lat.] 1. An answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the *respondent* should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation.

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections. How becomingly does Philopoli exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the *respondent*, like a long practised moderator?

The *respondent* may easily shew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him.

RESPONSE. *n. f.* [responsus, Lat.] 1. An answer.

Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the *responses* of the gods with all possible veneration.

The oracles, which had before flourished, began to droop, and from giving *responses* in verse, descended to prose, and within a while were utterly silenced.

2. [Respons, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in publick worship.

To make his parishioners kneel and join in the *responses*, he gave every one of them a haddock and common prayer book.

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation. Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct *response*; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *response*.

RESPONIBLE. *adj.* [from *responsus*, Lat.] 1. Answerable; accountable.

He as much satisfies the itch of telling news; he as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not *responsible* for the truth of his relations.

2. Capable.

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2. Capable of discharging an obligation.
The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot supply the place of; since the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as security by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible*. Locke.
- RESPONSIBLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *responsibile*.] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.
- RESPONSION**. *n. f.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.
- RESPONSIVE**. *adj.* [*responsivus*, Fr. from *respondere*, Lat.]
1. Answering; making answer.
A certificate is a *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
2. Correspondent; suited to something else.
Sing of love and gay desire,
Responsive to the warbling lyre. *Pentem.*
Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,
Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings
The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- RESPONSORY**. *adj.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.
- REST**. *n. f.* [Hebr. *rest*; Sax. *ruste*, Dutch.]
1. Sleep; repose.
All things retir'd to *rest*, mind us of like repose. *Milton.*
My soft limbs are wearied into *rest*. *Pope.*
2. The final sleep; the quietness of death.
Oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
For David left him, when he went to *rest*,
His lyre. *Dryden's Parson.*
3. Stillness; cessation of motion.
Putrefaction asketh *rest*; for the subtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation. *Bacon.*
What cause mov'd the Creator, in his holy *rest*,
So late to build.
All things past are equally and perfectly at *rest*; and to this way of consideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or but yesterday. *Locke.*
4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance.
Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls. *Mat. xi. 29.*
He giveth you *rest* from all your enemies. *Deut. xii. 10.*
Though the righteous be prevented with death; yet shall he be in *rest*. *Wisd. iv. 7.*
Scap'd from such storms of pow'r, holding it best
To be below herself to be at *rest*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
The root cut off, from whence these tumults rose,
He should have *rest*, the commonwealth repose. *Daniel.*
Thus fenc'd, but not at *rest* or ease of mind. *Milton.*
With what a load of vengeance am I prest,
Yet never, never, can I hope for *rest*; *James vi.*
For when my heavy burden I remove,
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love. *Dryden.*
Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew no *rest* but in motion, no quiet but in activity. *South's Sermons.*
Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms
Shall a short life enjoy a little *rest*. *Fanshawe.*
Thither, where sinners may have *rest*, I go. *Pope.*
The grave, where ev'n the great find *rest*. *Pope.*
The midnight murderer
Invades the sacred hour of silent *rest*. *Anonym.*
5. Cessation from bodily labour.
There the weary be at *rest*. *Job iii. 17.*
6. Support; that on which anything leans or rests.
Forth prick'd Clorinda from the throng,
And gainst Tancredie set her spear in *rest*. *Fairfax.*
A man may think, that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm, as upon a *rest*; but when all is done, good counsel setteth business straight. *Bacon.*
Their vizors clos'd, their lances in the *rest*,
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;
They sped the race. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Take the handle in your right hand, and clasping the blade of it in your left, lean it steady upon the *rest*, holding the edge a little afloat over the work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chisel may bear upon the *rest*, and the flat side of the chisel may make a small angle with the *rest*. *Moxon.*
7. Place of repose.
Sustain'd by him with comforts, till we end
In dust, our final *rest* and native home. *Milton.*
8. Final hope.
He sets up his *rest*, to do more exploits with his mace, than a maurice pike. *Shakep. Com. of Err.*
Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle. *Bacon.*
This answer would render their counsels of less reverence to the people, if, upon those reasons, they should recede from what they had, with that confidence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore resolv'd to set up their *rest* upon that flake; and to go through with it, or perish in the attempt. *Clarendon.*
9. [*Reste*, Fr. *quod restat*, Latin.] Remainder; what remains.
Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present com-

RES

- fort of having done our duty; and for this *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give. *Woolst. Religion.*
- The power in glory throne,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
- The *rest* a huntress. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
- REST**. *adj.* [*refectus*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Others; those included in any proposition.
By description of their qualities, many things may be learned concerning the *rest* of the inhabitants. *Clarendon.*
They had no other consideration of the publick, than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that the *rest*, who had larger hearts and more publick spirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Clarendon.*
Plato, and the *rest* of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God. *Stillingsfleet.*
Arm'd like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears,
And by his pious labour urges theirs. *Dryden.*
Upon so equal terms did they all stand, that no one had a fairer pretence of right than the *rest*. *Woodward.*
- TO REST**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.
Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *rests*. *Milton.*
2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.
Κοιμησας ον ληγε τον σπαραδον.
Glad I'd lay me down.
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*
And sleep secure. *Milton.*
3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without disturbance.
Thither let us tend
From off the tossing of these fiery waves,
There *rest*, if any *rest* can harbour there. *Milton.*
4. To be without motion; to be still.
Over the tent a cloud shall *rest* by day. *Milton.*
5. To be fixed in any state or opinion.
He will not *rest* content, though thou givest many gifts.
Every creature has a share in the common blessings of providence; and every creature should *rest* well satisfied with its proportion in them. *L'Estrange.*
After such a lord I *rest* secure,
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure. *Dryden.*
There yet survives the lawful heir
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce,
I *rest* assur'd to see you pale with fear. *Dryden.*
6. To cease from labour.
Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt *rest*. *Exodus xxiii. 12.*
The ark went before, to search out a *resting* place for them. *Numb. x. 33.*
From work *resting* he blest'd the seventh day.
When you enter into the regions of death, you *rest* from all your labours and your fears. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.
To urge the foe to battle,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse th' awards of providence;
And not to rest in heaven's determination. *Adams.*
8. To lean; to be supported.
As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast
So England now doth, with like toil oppress'd,
Her weary head upon your bosom *rest*. *Waller.*
On him I *rested*, and he bore me up.
And, not without confiding, fix'd my fate.
Sometimes it *rests* upon testimony, when testimony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed.
The philosophical use of words conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may *rest* upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after knowledge.
9. [*Reste*, Lat. *refectus*, Fr.] To be left; to remain.
Fall'n he is; and now
What *rests*, but that the mortal sentence pass
On his transgression. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. x.*
There *resteth* the comparative; that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not preferred before it, as extirpation of heresies.
- TO REST**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay to *rest*.
Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *rest* my wand'ring shade. *Dryden.*
2. To place as on a support.
- RESTAGNANT**. *adj.* [*restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion.
Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears against the *restagnant* quicksilver, is less pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle.*

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- TO RESTAGNATE**. *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnare*.] To stand without flow.
The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*. *Wifeman.*
- RESTAGNATION**. *n. f.* [from *restagnare*.] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.
- RESTAURATION**. *n. f.* [*restauratio*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former state.
Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causeth death; Christ as the cause original of *restoration* to life. *Hooker, b. vi. f. 56.*
O my dear father! *restoration* hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakep. King Lear.*
Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration, much less will they receive an integral *restoration*. *Brown.*
- TO RESTORE**. *v. a.* [*re* and *stern*.] To force back against the current.
How they *restored*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Toward Cyprus. *Shakep. Othello.*
- RESTFUL**. *adj.* [*refectus* and *ful*.] Quiet; being at *rest*.
Is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *restful* English court,
As far as Calais to my uncle's head. *Shakep. Rich. III.*
- RESTHARROW**. *n. f.* A plant.
Restharrow hath a papilionaceous flower, which is succeeded by a swelling pod, and which is sometimes long, and at other times short; is bivalve, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*
- RESTIFF**. *adj.* [*refectus*, Fr. *refectus*, Ital.]
1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. It is originally used of an horse, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.
All, who before him did ascend the throne,
Labour'd to draw three *restive* nations on. *Recommon.*
This *restiff* stubbornness is never to be excused under any pretence whatsoever. *L'Estrange.*
Some, with fludious care,
Their *restiff* steeds in sandy plains prepare. *Dryden.*
The archangel, when discord was *restive*, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden's Dedication to Froward.*
So James the drowy genius wakes
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,
And slumbering on its arms. *Dryden.*
The pamp'ring colt will discipline disdain,
Impatient of the lash, and *restiff* to the reins. *Dryden.*
2. Being at *rest*; being less in motion. Not used.
3. Pallies offend happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- RESTIVENESS**. *n. f.* [from *restiff*.] Obstinate reluctance.
Overt virtues bring forth praise; but secret virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a man's self, which the Spanish name *desembolura*, partly expressed, where there be not stands nor *restiveness* in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*
That it gave occasion to some men's further *restiveness*, is imputable to their own depraved tempers. *King Charles.*
- RESTITUTION**. *n. f.* [*restitutio*, Lat.] The act of extinguishing.
- RESTITUTION**. *n. f.* [*restitutio*, Lat.]
1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away.
To subdue an usurper, should be no unjust enterprise or wrongful war, but a *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were most unjustly expelled and long kept out. *Spenser on Ireland.*
He would pawn his fortunes
To hopele's *restitution*, so he might
Be call'd your vanquisher. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
Now is Cupid a child of conscience; he makes *restitution*. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
He *restitution* to the value makes
Nor joy in his extorted treasure takes. *Sondy.*
Whoever is an effective real cause of doing a neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he does it, is bound to make *restitution*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reasonable we should make *restitution*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden to be introduced, making *restitution* of thousands he has cheated: let it suffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has lost his note. *Arbutnot.*
2. The act of recovering its former state or posture.
In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic; that so their roots may yield to softness, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of *restitution*. *Grew's Cognol.*
- RESTLESS**. *adj.* [from *rest*.]
Being without sleep.

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- Restless* he pass'd the remnants of the night
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning light:
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky. *Dryden.*
2. Unquiet; without peace.
Ease to the body some, none to the mind;
From *restless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm
Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone,
But rush upon me thronging, and present
Times past, what once I was, and what I'm now. *Milton.*
Could we not wake from that lethargick dream,
But to be *restless* in a worse extreme. *Denham.*
We find our souls disordered and *restless*, tossed and disquieted by passions, ever seeking happiness in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing what they seek. *Atterbury.*
What tongue can speak the *restless* monarch's woes,
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes. *Prior.*
3. Unconstant; unsettled.
He was stout of courage, strong of hand,
Bold was his heart, and *restless* was his spirit. *Fairfax.*
He's proud, fantastick, apt to change,
Restless at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden.*
4. Not still; in continual motion.
How could nature on their orbs impose
Such *restless* revolution, day by day
Repeated. *Milton.*
- RESTLESSLY**. *adv.* [from *restless*.] Without *rest*; unquietly.
When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another, strains this power of the soul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and scarce observable difference of some things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together. *South.*
- RESTLESSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *restless*.]
1. Want of sleep.
Restlessness and intermission from sleep, grieved persons are molested with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harvey.*
2. Want of *rest*; unquietness.
Let him keep the *rest*,
But keep them with repining *restlessness*!
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my breast. *Herbert.*
3. Motion; agitation.
The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass, manifests its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its *rest* bear equal witness to. *Boyle.*
- RESTORABLE**. *adj.* [from *restore*.] What may be restored.
By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desolate. *Swift.*
- RESTORATION**. *n. f.* [from *restore*; *restauratio*, Fr.] The act of replacing in a former state. This is properly *restoration*.
Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,
Thy longing people's expectation!
Sent from the gods to set us free
From bondage and from usurpation:
Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration*. *Dryden's Albion.*
The Athenians, now deprived of the only person that was able to recover their losses, repent of their rashness, and endeavour in vain for his *restoration*. *Swift.*
2. Recovery.
The change is great in this *restoration* of the man, from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers.*
- RESTORATIVE**. *adj.* [from *restore*.] That which has the power to recruit life.
Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil;
But life preserves, destroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight. *Milton.*
- RESTORATIVE**. *n. f.* [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.
I will kiss thy lips;
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *restorative*. *Shakep. Rom. and Jul.*
God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the phylick and *restorative* of the spirit. *South's Sermons.*
Asses milk is an excellent *restorative* in consumptions. *M. r.*
He prescribes an English gallon of asses milk, especially as a *restorative*. *Arbutnot.*
- TO RESTORE**. *v. a.* [*restaurare*, Fr. *restaurare*, Lat.]
1. To give back what has been lost or taken away.
Restore the man his wife. *Gen. xx. 7.*
He shall *restore* in the principal, and add the fifth part. *Lev. vi. 5.*
She lands him on his native shores
And to his father's longing arms *restores*. *Dryden.*
2. To bring back.
The father banish'd virtue shall *restore*,
And crimes shall threat the guilty world no more. *Dryden.*
I hus

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- Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *reflore*
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*
3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin to its former state.
These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *reflore* themselves from the first general curse inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins's Mahem. Magick.*
In his odyssies, Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *reflored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*
4. To recover passages in books from corruption.
RESTORER. *n. f.* [from *restore*.] One that restores.
Next to the son,
Destin'd *restorer* of mankind, by whom
New heav'n and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milton.*
I foretel you, as the *restorer* of poetry. *Dryden.*
Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift.*
- TO RESTRAIN. *v. a.* [*restringere*, Fr. *restringe*, Lat.]
1. To withhold; to keep in.
If the *restrain'd* the riots of your followers,
'Tis to such wholesome end as clears her. *Shakespeare.*
The gods will plague thee,
That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
2. To repress; to keep in awe.
The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke.*
That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke.*
3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.
A heavy summons lies like lead upon me,
Merciful pow'rs!
Refrain in me the curd thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Compassion gave him up to tears
A space, till firmer thoughts *restrain'd* excess. *Milton.*
4. To abridge.
Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*.
And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
5. To hold in.
His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headfall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots. *Shakespeare.*
6. To limit; to confine.
We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men. *Hobbes, b. i. c. 8.*
Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next minute. *South's Sermons.*
Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; i. e. they are generally so. *Watts's Logic.*
- RESTRAINABLE. *adj.* [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained.
Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Bro.*
- RESTRAIN'DLY. *adv.* [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude.
That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the scripture, is manifested by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller proportionable part of the world. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- RESTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds.
If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restrainer, and expect the will of the restrainer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- RESTRAINT. *n. f.* [from *restrain*; *restraint*, Fr.]
1. Abridgement of liberty.
She will well excuse,
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you;
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourself alone,
To know the reason of this strange *restraint*. *Shakespeare.*

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- I request
Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth move the murr'ring lips of discontent. *Shakespeare.*
It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke.*
I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great *restraint* upon us. *Felton on the Gliffick.*
2. Prohibition.
What mov'd our parents to transgress his will
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides? *Milton.*
3. Limitation; restriction.
If all were granted, yet it must be maintained within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Brown.*
4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding.
There is no *restraint* to the Lord to save, by many or by few. *1 Sam. xiv. 6.*
- Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in women overtrusting,
Lest her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook. *Milton.*
Is there any thing, which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person, than a severe temperance and a *restraint* of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*
- TO RESTRICT. *v. a.* [*restringere*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. A word scarce English.
In the enumeration of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *restricted* by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbutnot.*
- RESTRICTED. *n. f.* [*restringere*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation.
This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a diversion not a trade. *Go. of Ton.*
Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the most *restriction* to certain places. *Temple's Miscellany.*
All duties are matter of conscience; with this *restriction*, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior. *L'Estrange.*
- Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bounds and due *restriction* knows;
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*
Celsus's rule, with the proper *restrictions*, is good for people in health. *Arbutnot.*
- RESTRICTIVE. *adj.* [from *restrict*.]
1. Expressing limitation.
They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diss. on Roman Idols.*
2. [*Restrictif*, Fr.] Styptic; astringent.
I applied a plaster over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wise's Surgery.*
- RESTRICTIVELY. *adv.* [from *restrictive*.] With limitation.
All speech, tending to the glory of God or the good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be understood to *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity, or the necessary concerns of human life, may lawfully be brought into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*
- TO RESTRICT. *v. a.* [*restringere*, Lat.] To limit; to confine.
- RESTRINGENT. *n. f.* [*restringens*, Lat. *restringent*, Fr.] That which hath the power of restraining.
The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stench, and incrustatives to thicken the blood. *Harris.*
- RESTY. *adj.* [*restif*, Fr.] Obstinate in standing still. See RESTIFF.
- Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury, weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, find them neither *resty* nor vicious. *Swift.*
- TO RESUBLIME. *v. a.* [*re et sublime*.] To sublime another time.
When mercury sublimate is *resublimed* with fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water, and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with spirit of salt returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton.*
- TO RESULT. *v. n.* [*resultare*, Fr. *resultare*, Lat.]
1. To fly back.
With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smoaks along the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. [*Resultare*, Fr.] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.
Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *result* sweet, the other bitter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

RES

- Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight. *Denb.*
Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very face of things would immediately *result*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Pleasure and peace do naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
The horror of an object may overbear the pleasure *resulting* from its greatness. *Addison.*
Their effects are often very disproportionate to the principles and parts that *result* from the analysis. *Baker.*
3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.
RESU'L.T. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Resilience; act of flying back.
Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch to his former place. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.
Did my judgment tell me, that the propositions sent to me were the *results* of the major part of their votes, I should then not suspect my own judgement for not speedily concurring with them. *King Charles.*
As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich *result* of all:
So she was all a sweet, whole ev'ry part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Dry.*
Buying of land is the *result* of a full and fatiated gain: men in trade seldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ. *Locke.*
3. Inference from premises.
These things are a *result* or judgment upon fact. *South.*
4. Resolve; decision. Improper.
Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Swift.*
- RESU'L.TANCE. *n. f.* [*resultance*, Fr.] The act of *resulting*.
RESU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *resumere*.] What may be taken back.
This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*
- TO RESUME. *v. a.* [*resumere*, Lat.]
1. To take back what has been given.
The fun, like this, from which our fight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*
Sees not my love, how time *resumes*
The glory which he lent these flow'rs;
Though none should taste of their perfumes,
Yet must they live but some few hours:
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*
2. To take back what has been taken away.
That opportunity,
Which then they had to take from's, to *resume*
We have again. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
3. To take again.
He'll enter into glory, and *resume* his seat. *Milton.*
At this, with look serene, he rais'd his head;
Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. *Dryden.*
4. *Dryden* uses it with *again*, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.
To him our common grandfire of the main
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *resume* again. *Dryden.*
5. To begin again what was broken off: as, to *resume* a discourse.
- RESUMPTION. *n. f.* [*resumptio*, Fr. *resumptus*, Lat.] The act of *resuming*.
And if there be any fault in the last, it is the *resumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Denham.*
- RESUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*resumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.
- RESUPINATION. *n. f.* [*resupino*, Lat.] The act of lying on the back.
- TO RESURVEY. *v. a.* [*re et survey*.] To review; to survey again.
I have, with curious eye, o'erlanc'd the articles;
Appoint some of your council presently
To sit with us, once more with better heed
To *resurvey* them. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
- RESURRECTION. *n. f.* [*resurrectionem*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.
The Sadduces were grieved, that they taught, and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from the dead. *Acts iv. 2.*
Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay
Longer on earth, than certain times t' appear
To his disciples. *Milton.*
He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul springs forward to the great object which he has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being remitted to her in a glorious and joyful *resurrection*. *Addison's Spectator.*
Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a publick fact, so well attested as the *resurrection* of Christ. *Watts.*
- TO RESUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*resuscitare*, Latin.] To stir up anew; to revive.

RET

- We have beasts and birds for dissections, though divers parts, which you account vital, be perished and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some that seem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*
- RESUSCITATION. *n. f.* [from *resuscitare*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.
Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*
- TO RETAIL. *v. a.* [*retailer*, Fr.]
1. To divide into small parcels.
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will *retail* my conquest won,
And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*
2. To sell in small quantities.
All encouragement should be given to artificers; and those, who make, should also vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*
3. To sell at second hand.
The sage dame,
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*
4. To sell in broken parts.
He is furnish'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me. *Shakespeare.*
- RETAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities.
The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense, is resolved to deal in it himself by *retail*. *Addison.*
We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale,
And selling basely by *retail*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- RETAILER. *n. f.* [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities.
From these particulars we may guess at the rest, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakew.*
- TO RETAIN. *v. a.* [*retinere*, Lat. *retinere*, Fr.]
1. To keep; not to lose.
Where is the patience now,
That you so oft have boasted to *retain*. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Though th' offending part felt mortal pain,
Th' immortal part its knowledge did *retain*. *Denham.*
The vigor of this arm was never vain;
And that my wonted prowess I *retain*,
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*
A tomb and fun'ral honours I decreed;
The place your armour and your name *retains*. *Dryden.*
Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke.*
2. To keep; not to lay aside.
Let me *retain*
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge,
God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Rom. i. 22.*
Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Be obedient and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*
They, who have reformed painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method. *Dryden.*
3. To keep; not to dismiss.
Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philem. xii. 13.*
Hollow rocks *retain* the found of blust'ring winds. *Mil.*
4. To keep in pay; to hire.
A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*
- TO RETAIN. *v. n.*
1. To belong to; to depend on.
These betray upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*
In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixture, and though they wholly seem to *retain* to the body, depart upon disunion. *Brown.*
2. To keep; to continue. Not in use.
No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*
- RETAINER. *n. f.* [from *retain*.]
1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on.
You now are mounted,
Where pow'rs are your *retainers*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it. *Swift.*
2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.*
3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.
By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in case of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful assemblies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RET

A combination of honest men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral retainers to each side, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit submission to their leaders.

Addison's Spectator.
To RETAKE. *v. a.* [re and take.] To take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remembrance should be taken into consideration.

Clarendon.
To RETALIATE. *v. a.* [re and talio, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors.

Swift.
If a first minister of state had used me as you have done, retaliating would be thought a mark of courage.

Swift.
RETALIATION. *n. f.* [from retaliate.] Requit; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest retaliation or revenge; so that at the same time their outward man might be a saint, and their inward man a devil.

South.
God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full retaliation.

Calamy's Sermons.
To RETARD. *v. a.* [retardo, Lat. retardare, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course.

How Iphitus with me, and Pelias
Slowly retire; the one retarded was
By feeble age, the other by a wound.

Denham.
2. To delay; to put off.

Nor kings nor nations
One moment can retard th' appointed hour.

Dryden.
It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season, as to retard a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve.

Pope.
To RETARD. *v. n.* To stay back.

Some years it hath also retarded, and come far later, than usually it was expected.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
RETARDATION. *n. f.* [retardation, Fr. from retard.] Hindrance; the act of delaying.

Out of this man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of hoary hairs.

Bacon.
RETARDER. *n. f.* [from retard.] Hinderer; obstructor.

This disputing way of enquiry, is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable retarder.

Glanvill.
To RETCH. *v. n.* [hycan, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach.

RETCHLESS. *adj.* [sometimes written wretchless, properly wretchless. See RECKLESS.] Careless.

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life, from whence his own began;
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone.

Dryden.
RETENTION. *n. f.* [retentus, Lat.] The act of discovering to the view.

This is rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a retention of its native colour, than a change.

Boyle.
RETENTION. *n. f.* [retention, Fr. retentio, from retentus, Lat.]

1. The act of retaining.

No woman's heart
So big to hold so much; they lack retention.

Shakefp.
A forward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing, as an innovation; and they, that reverence too much old things, are but a scorn to the new.

Bacon's Natural History.
2. Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents.

Quincy.
3. Memory.

The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted retention.

South's Sermons.
Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas, which from sensation or reflection the mind hath received.

Locke.
4. Limitation.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without retention or restraint;

Shakefp. Twelfth Night.
All his.

5. Custody; confinement; restraint.

I sent the old and miserable king
To some retention and appointed guard.

Shakefp. K. Lear.
RETENTIVE. *adj.* [retentus, Lat. retentivus, Fr.]

1. Having the power of retention.

It keepeth sermons in memory, and doth in that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help the retentive force of that stomach of the mind.

Hooker.
Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my retentive enemy, my goal?

Shakefp.
From retentive cage
When fullen Philomel escapes, her notes
She varies, and of past imprisonment
Sweetly complains.

Philips.
In Totnam fields the brethren with amaze
Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;
Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the found,
And courts to courts return it round and round.

Pope.

RET

2. Having memory.

To remember a song or tune, our souls must be an harmony continually running over in a silent whisper those musical accents, which our retentive faculty is preserver of.

Glan.
RETENTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from retentive.] Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE. *n. f.* [reticence, Fr. reticentia, from retices, Lat.] Concealment by silence.

RETICLE. *n. f.* [reticulum, Lat.] A small net.

RETICULAR. *adj.* [from reticulum, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED. *adj.* [reticulatus, Lat.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of reticulated work.

Woodward on Fossils.
RETIFORM. *adj.* [retiformis, Lat.] Having the form of a net.

The uvicous coat and inside of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the sight; and if any be by the retiform coat reflected, they are ray choaked in the black inside of the uvica.

Ray.
RETINUE. *n. f.* [retinue, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny.

Not only this your all licens'd fool,
But other of your insolent retinue,
Do hourly carp and quarrel.

Shakefp. King Lear.
What followers, what retinue can't thou gain,
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou can't feed them on thy cost?

Milton.
There appears
The long retinue of a prosperous reign,
A series of successful years.

Dryden.
Neither pomp nor retinue shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasures.

Rogers's Sermons.
To RETIRE. *v. n.* [retire, Fr.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
And to herself the gladly doth retire.

Davies.
The less I may be blest with her company, the more I will retire to God and my own heart.

King Charles.
Thou open'st widom's way,
And giv'st access, though secret she retire.

Milton.
The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen charged to retire to their country habitations.

Hayward.
2. To retreat from danger.

Set up the standard towards Zion, retire, stay not.
Set Uriah in the fore front of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may die.

2 Sam. xi. 15.
From each hand with speed retir'd,
Where erst was thickest th' angelick throng.

Milton.
3. To go from a publick station.

He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, retiring to the Lacedemonians.

2 Mac. v.
4. To go off from company.

The old fellow skuttled out of the room, and retired.

Arch.
To RETIRE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away.

He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife, and children into a forest thereby.

Sidon.
They, full of rage, retired themselves into this castle.

Sidon.
He, our hope, might have retir'd his power,
And driven into despair an enemy's hate.

Shakefp. Temp.
Thence retire me to my Milan.

Shakefp. Temp.
There may be as great a variety in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them.

Bacon.
As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth retire his golden rays,
Needs must the spring be everlasting there,
And every season like the month of May.

Davies.
These actions in her closet, all alone,
Retir'd within herself, she doth fulfill.

Davies.
After some slight skirmishes, he retired himself into the castle of Farnham.

Clarendon.
Hydra-like, the fire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And scarce the wealthy can one half retire,
Before he rushes in to share the prey.

Dryden.
RETIRE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat; recession.

I heard his praises in pursuit,
But ne'er, till now, his scandal of retire.

Shakefp.
Thou hast talk'd
Of sallies and retires, of trenches, tents.

Shakefp.
The battle and the retire of the English succours were the causes of the loss of that dutchy.

Bacon's Henry VII.
2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in use.

Eye, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd from the place of her retire.

Milton.
RETIRE. *part. adj.* [from retire.] Secret; private.

Language most shews a man; speak that I may see thee: it springs out of the most retired and inmost parts of us.

B. Jans.
You find the mind in sleep retired from the senses, and out of these motions made on the organs of sense.

Locke.
Some

RET

Some, accustomed to retired speculations, ruin natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and the abstract generalities of logic.

Locke.
He was admitted into the most secret and retired thoughts and counsels of his royal master king William.

Addison.
RETIREDNES. *n. f.* [from retired.] Solitude; privacy; secrecy.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness.

Donne.
So affects my muse now a chaste fallowness.

How could he have the leisure and retiredness of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders?

Aiterbury.
RETIREMENT. *n. f.* [from retire.]

1. Private abode; secret habitation.

My retirement there tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts.

Denham's Dedication.
Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years.

Addison.
2. Private way of life.

An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven.

Thomson.
3. Act of withdrawing.

Short retirement urges sweet return.

Milton.
In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming.

Locke.
RETO'LD. *part. pass.* of retell. Related or told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had said
At such a time, with all the rest retold,
May reasonably die.

Shakefp.
Upon his dead corpse there was such misuse
By those Welchwomen done, as may not be
Without much flame retold or spoken of.

Shakefp.
To RETORT. *v. a.* [retortus, Lat.]

1. To throw back.

His virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they retort that heat again
To the first giver.

Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.
He paid through hostile scorn;
And with retorted scorn his back he turn'd.

Milton.
2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility.

His proof will easily be retorted, and the contrary proved, by interrogating; shall the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God? if he shall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he shall not, then certainly I, that am such, am none of the elect; for all, that are elect, shall certainly inherit the kingdom of God.

Hammond.
What if toy son
Prove disobedient, and reprovd, retort,
Wherefore didst thou beget me?

Milton.
The respondent may shew, how the opponent's argument may be retorted against himself.

Watts.
3. To curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were sinuous.

Bacon.
RETORT. *n. f.* [retorte, Fr. retortum, Lat.]

1. A censure or incivility returned.

I laid his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the retort courteous.

Shakefp.
2. A chemical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

Recent urine distilled yields a limpid water; and what remains at the bottom of the retort, is not acid nor alkaline.

Arb.
RETORTER. *n. f.* [from retort.] One that retorts.

RETORTION. *n. f.* [from retort.] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS. *v. a.* [re and toss.] To toss back.

Toss and retoss the ball incessant flies.

Pope's Odyssey.
To RETOUCH. *v. a.* [retoucher, Fr.] To improve by new touches.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I touch this essay, shall be inserted.

Dryden.
"Not, Sir, if you revise it and retouch."

Pope.
To RETRACE. *v. a.* [retracere, Fr.] To trace back.

Then if the line of Turnus you retrace,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race.

Dryden.
To RETRACT. *v. a.* [retractus, Lat. retractus, Fr.]

1. To recall; to recant.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,
Nor faint in the pursuit.

Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.
Although they retain the word mandrake in the text, they in effect retract it in the margin.

Brown's Vulg. Errors.
If his subtilties could have satisfied me, I would as freely have retracted this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it.

Still.
She will, and she will not, the grants, denies,
Consents, retract, advances, and then flies.

Granville.
2. To take back; to resume.

A great part of that times, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was employed in making provisions for bread; and the excess

RET

of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was retracted and cut off.

Woodward's Natural History.
RETRACTATION. *n. f.* [retraction, Fr. retractatio, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion.

These words are David's retraction, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful resolution.

South's Sermons.
RETRACTION. *n. f.* [from retract.]

1. Act of withdrawing something advanced.

They make bold with the deity, when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and retractions, as we do not repute to the Almighty.

Woodw.
2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.

There came into her head certain verses, which if she had had present commodity, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other.

Sidney, b. ii.
3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and state, of the benefit of all my either retractions or concessions.

King Charles.
RETRACT. *n. f.* [Spenser. [retraite Fr.]

1. Retreat. Obsolete.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concurrence unto him, and seeing the business past retrait, resolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle.

Bacon.
2. [Retrait, Fr. ritratto, Italian.] A cast of the countenance. Obsolete.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working bellgards and amorous retraite,
And every one her with a grace endows.

Fairy Queen.
RETREAT. *n. f.* [retraite, Fr.]

1. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious retreat.

L'Estrange.
2. Place of security.

This place our dungeon, not our safe retreat,
Beyond his potent arm.

Milton.
That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat
From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat.

Dry.
There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these retreats more like the dens of robbers, than the fortresses of fair warriors.

Locke.
3. Act of retiring before a superior force.

Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to brave charges; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour.

Bacon.
To RETREAT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to a private abode.

Others more mild
Retreated in a silent valley, sing
Their own heroic deeds.

Milton.
2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.

3. To retire from a superior enemy.

4. To go out of the former place.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide.

Milton.
My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated.

Woodw.
Having taken her by the hand, he retreated with his eye fixed upon her.

Arbutnot and Pope.
RETREATED. *part. adj.* [from retreat.] Retired; gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH. *v. a.* [retrancher, Fr.]

1. To cut off; to pare away.

The pruner's hand must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench.

Denham.
Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Metamorphoses; but many things ought to have been retrenched.

Dryden.
We ought to retrench those superfluous expenses to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity.

Aiterbury.
2. To confine. Improper.

In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for retrenching within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the subject.

Addison's Freeholder, N° 6.
To RETRENCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expense.

Can I retrench? yes mighty well
Shrink back to my paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And like its master, very low.

Pope's Epist. of Horace.
RETRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [retranchement, Fr. from retranch.] The act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the fober retranchments of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure.

Dryden's Dedication to Virgil.
The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our politest authors, who nevertheless have made these retranchments, and consequently encreased our former scarcity.

Addison.
I would rather be an advocate for the retranchment, than the encrease of this charity.

RET

TO RETRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat. *retribuere*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon so many scores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unless we do restore; and all the duties we can pay our maker are less properly requitals than restitutions. *Boyle.*

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to use a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*

RETRIBUTION. *n. f.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribuo*.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits Of painful superstition, and blind zeal, Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged to higgles and dodge in the amends. *Hall.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of a deity, and a persuasion of a state of *retribution* to men after this life. *South.*

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Addison's Spectator.*

RETRIBUTORY. *adj.* [from *retribuo*.] Repaying; making *RETRIBUTIVE.* } repayment.

Something strangely *retributive* is working. *Clarissa.*

RETRIEVABLE. *adj.* [from *retrievo*.] That may be retrieved.

TO RETRIEVE. *v. a.* [*retrouer*, Fr.] To recover; to restore.

By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen the danger we complain of. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To repair.

O reason! once again to thee I call; Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve* their names. The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

Philomela's liberty *retriev'd*, Cheers her sad soul. *Philips.*

4. To recall; to bring back.

If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors. *Berkeley to Pope.*

RETROCESSION. *n. f.* [*retrocessionem*, Lat.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPIATION. *n. f.* [*retro and copulation*.] Post-coition.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocooperation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RETROGRADATION. *n. f.* [*retrogradationem*, Fr. from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, stations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, sufficiently demonstrates, that their motions are governed by counsel. *Ray on the Creation.*

RETROGRADE. *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.]

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not *retrograde*. *Bacon.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent

In going back to school to Wittenberg, Is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

3. In astronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when by their proper motion in the zodiac, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first; but this *retrogradation* is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or *retrograde*. *Harris.*

Their wand'ring course, now high, now low, then hid, Progressive, *retrograde*, or standing still, In fix thou see'st. *Shakespeare's Paradise Lost.*

Two geomantick figures were display'd; One when direct, and one when *retrograde*. *Dryden.*

TO RETROGRADE. *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

RETROGRESSION. *n. f.* [*retro andgressus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards.

The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogression*, but temporary unto any one. *Bro.*

RETROMINGENCY. *n. f.* [*retro and mingo*, Lat.] The quality of staling backwards.

The last foundation was *retromingency*, or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urine backwards, or

aversly between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RETROMINGENT. *adj.* [*retro and mingo*, Lat.] Staling backward.

By reason of the backward position of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except it be in *retromingenti*. *Brown.*

RETROSPECT. *n. f.* [*retro and specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind of things past.

As you arraign his majesty by *retrospect*, so you condemn his government by second sight. *Addison's Freeholder, No 9.*

RETROSPECTION. *n. f.* [from *retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backwards.

Can't thou take delight in viewing This poor life's approaching ruin, When thy *retrospection* vast Sees the glorious ages past? Happy nation were we blind, Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

RETROSPECTIVE. *adj.* [from *retrospect*.] Looking backwards.

In vain the grave, with *retrospective* eyes, Would from the apparent what conclude the why. *Pope.*

TO RETU'ND. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO RETURN. *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.]

1. To come to the same place.

Return, my son David, for I will do thee no harm. *1 Sam.* Who so rolleth a stone, it will *return* upon him. *Prov. xxvi.*

Go, *return* on thy way to the wilderness. *1 Kings xix. 15.*

2. To come back to the same state.

The waters *returned* from off the earth continually. *Gen.* Judgment shall *return* unto righteousness. *Psal. xciv. 15.*

In *returning* and rest shall ye be saved. *Isaiah xxxix. 15.*

On their embattel'd ranks the waves *return*. *Milton.*

If they *returned* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To go back.

I am in blood Stept in so far, that should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Hezekiah sent to the king of Assyria, saying, I have offended, *return* from me. *2 Kings xviii. 14.*

To *return* to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

4. To make answer.

The thing of courage, As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth sympathize; And with an accent tun'd in fell false key, Returns to chiding fortune. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*

He said; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*; Must I, oh Jove in bloody wars contend! *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind Be good, and friendly still, and oft *return*. *Milton.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

With the year Seasons *return*, but not to me *return*. *Milton.*

Days, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn. *Milton.*

7. To retort; to reanimate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

TO RETU'RN. *v. a.*

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a trespass offering. *1 Sam. vi. 3.* Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings ii. 44.*

What peace can we *return*, But to our power, hostility, and hate. *Milton.*

When answer none *return'd*, I set me down. *Milton.*

What counsel give ye to *return* answer to this people. *2 Chr.*

3. To send back.

Reject not then what offer'd means, who knows But God hath set before us, to *return* thee Home to thy country and his sacred house. *Milton's Agon.*

4. To give account of.

Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned*. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

5. To transmit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of coming back to the same place.

The king of France so suddenly gone back! Something since his coming forth is thought of, That his *return* was now most necessary. *Shakespeare.*

When forc'd from hence to view our parts he mourns; Takes little journeys, and makes quick *return*. *Dryden.*

2. Retrogression.

3. Act

RET

REV

3. Act of coming back to the same state.

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up. *1 Kings xx. 22.*

4. Revolution; vicissitude.

Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have *returns* and vicissitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidracas in India, and is what the Macedonians called *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale.

As for any merchandize you have bought, ye shall have your *return* in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.*

As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that those things bear, and the swiftness of their *returns*; for, in some grounds, a radish comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and so make double *returns*. *Bacon.*

6. Profit; advantage.

The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Remittance; payment from a distant place.

Within these two months, I do expect *return* Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakespeare.*

Brokers cannot have less money by them, than one twentieth part of their yearly *returns*. *Locke.*

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.

You made my liberty your late request, Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? I grow impatient, 'till I find some way, Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since these are some of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our successes, can we reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of God?

Nothing better becomes a person in a publick character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of esteem. *Atterbury.*

Returns, like these, our mistress bids us make, When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Prior.*

Ungrateful lord! Would'st thou invade my life, as a *return* For proffer'd love? *Rowe.*

9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.

The other ground of God's sole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapse.

This is breaking into a constitution to serve a present expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to stifle the present pain, but with certain prospect of sudden *returns*. *Swift.*

11. [*Retour*, Fr.]

Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an house, or ground-plot, is called a *return* side. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

Both these sides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a stately tower in the midst of the front. *Bacon.*

RETU'RNABLE. *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable*. *Hale.*

He shall have an attachment against the sheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* unto the king's bench. *Ayliffe.*

RETU'RNER. *n. f.* [from *return*.] One who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the *returners* of our money. *Locke.*

REVE. *n. f.* The baillif of a franchise or manour.

The *reves*, the miller, and the mincing lady prioress speak in character. *Dryden.*

TO REVEAL. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *revelare*, Fr.]

1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret.

Be affam'd: speaking again that which thou hast heard, and *revealing* of secrets. *Ecclesi. xli. 23.*

I will cure them, and *reveal* unto them the abundance of peace. *Jer. xxxiii. 6.*

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown, She might not, would not yet *reveal* her own. *Waller.*

The answer to one who asked what time was, *si non regas intellige*; that is, the more I think of time, the less I understand it; might persuade one, that time, which *reveals* all other things, is itself not to be discovered. *Locke.*

2. To impart from heaven.

The sufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which shall be *revealed* in us. *Romans viii. 18.*

REVEALER. *n. f.* [from *reveal*.]

1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, as a stable assent unto things invident, upon authority of the divine *revealer*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The lives of the *revealers* may be justly set over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. One that discovers to view.

He brought a taper; and the *revealer* light Expos'd both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden.*

TO REVEL. *v. n.* [*Skimmer* derives it from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; Mr. Lye from *revelen*, Dutch, to rove loosely about, which is much countenanced by the old phrase, *revel-rout*.]

1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

My honey love, Will we return unto thy father's house, And *revel* it as bravely as the best. *Shakespeare.*

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two. Tybalt being slain to late, It may be thought we held him carelessly, Being our kinsman, if we *revel* much. *Shakespeare.*

Antony, that *revels* long o' nights, Is up. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

We shall have *revelling* to-night; I will assume thy part in some disguise. *Shakespeare.*

He can report you more odd tales Of our outlaw Robin Hood, That *revell'd* here in Sherwood, Though he ne'er shot in his bow. *Benj. Johnson.*

Were the doctrine new, That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true; For every part to dance and *revel* goes, They tread the air, and fall not where they rose. *Danney.*

Where'er I *revel'd* in the women's bow'rs; For first I sought her but at looser hours The apples she had gather'd smelt most sweet. *Prior.*

REVEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch th' unclean knight, And ask him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*, In their so sacred paths he dares to tread? *Shakespeare.*

They could do no less but, under your fair conduct, Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat An hour of *revells* with them. *Shakespeare.*

TO REVEL. *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back.

Those, who miserray, escape by their flood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

REVEL-ROUT. *n. f.* A mob; an unlawful assembly of a rabble. *Ainsworth.*

For this his minion, the *revel rout* is done. —I have been told, that you Are frequent in your visitation to her. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

REVELATION. *n. f.* [from *revelatio*, Fr.] Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Testament. *D. of Pis.*

As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the mystical part, so it is a far more benign dispensation of the practical part. *Sprat.*

REVELLER. *n. f.* [from *revel*.] One who feasts with noisy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green and white, You moonshine *revellers* attend your office. *Shakespeare.*

Unwelcome *revellers*, whose lawless joy Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye. *Pope.*

REVELRY. *n. f.* [from *revel*.] Loose jollity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity, And fall into our rustic *revelry*. *Shakespeare.*

There let Hymen oft appear In saffron robe with taper clear, And pomp, and feast, and *revelry*, With mask and antick pageantry. *Milton.*

TO REVENGE. *v. a.* [*revenger*, *revancher*, Fr.]

1. To return an injury.

If our hard fortune no compassion draws, The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Come, Antony and young Octavius, *Revenge yourselves* alone on Cassius. *Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar.*

It is a quarrel most unnatural, To be *reveng'd* on him that loveth thee. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Northumberland slew thy father; And thine, lord Clifford; and you vow'd *revenge*: If I be not, heav'n's be *reveng'd* on me! *Shakespeare.*

Edom hath *revenged himself* upon Judah. *Ezek. xxv. 12.*

O Lord, visit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors. *Jer.*

Who shall come to stand against thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous men? *Wisdom xii. 12.*

Your fury of a wife, Not yet content to be *reveng'd* on you, Th' agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden.*

REVENGE. *n. f.* [*revanche*, *revanche*, Fr.] Return of an injury.

REV

What will not ambition and revenge descend to. *Milton.*
 The satyr in a rage
 Forgets his business is to laugh and bite,
 And will of death and dire revenges write. *Dryden.*
 Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an impunity to any
 person that took revenge upon an adulterer. *Brome.*
REVENGEFUL. *adj.* [from *revenge*.] Vindictive; full of re-
 venge; full of vengeance.
 May my hands
 Never brandish more revengeful steel
 Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*
 If thy revengeful heart cannot forgive,
 Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,
 Which hide in this true breast. *Shaksp. Richard III.*
 Into my borders now Jarbas falls,
 And my revengeful brother scales the walls. *Denham.*
 Repenting England, this revengeful day,
 To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*
REVENGEFULLY. *adv.* [from *revengeful*.] Vindictively.
 He smil'd revengefully, and leap'd
 Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
 His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;
 Gods I accuse you not. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
REVENGER. *n. f.* [from *revenge*.]
 1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's
 injuries.
 May be, that better reason will assuage
 The rash revenger's heat; words, well dispos'd,
 Have secret pow'r to appease enflamed rage. *Fairy Queen.*
 I do not know,
 Wherefore my father should revengers want,
 Having a son and friends. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
 So shall the great revenger ruin
 Him and his issue, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
 Morocco's monarch
 Had come in person, to have seen and known
 The injur'd world's revenger and his own. *Waller.*
 2. One who punishes crimes.
 What government can be imagined, without judicial pro-
 ceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a reli-
 gious oath, which supposes an omniscient being, as conscious
 to its falsehood or truth, and a revenger of perjury. *Bentley.*
REVENGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *revenge*.] Vengeance; return of
 an injury.
 It may dwell
 In her son's flesh to mind revengement,
 And be for all chaste dames an endless monument. *F. & Q.*
 By the periculis of the same verse, vagabond is understood
 for such a one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*
REVENGINGLY. *adv.* [from *revenging*.] With vengeance;
 vindictively.
 I've belov'd a lady,
 The princeess of this country; and the air on't
 Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
REVENUE. *n. f.* [from *revenue*, Fr. Its accent is uncertain.] In-
 come; annual profits received from lands or other funds.
 They privily send over unto them the revenues, wherewith
 they are there maintained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
 She bears a duke's revenues on her back,
 And in her heart scorns our poverty. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
 Only I retain
 The name and all the addition to a king;
 The sway, revenue, beloved sons, be yours. *Shaksp.*
 Many offices are of so small revenue, as not to furnish a
 man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. *Temple.*
 If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs,
 she might have kept that revenue on still. *L'Estrange.*
 His vassals easy, and the owner blest,
 They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest;
 Not to a nation's revenues are paid;
 The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*
 To REVEBERATE. *v. a.* [from *reverte*, Lat.] To strike against; to
 reverberate. Not in use.
 Referee thy state, with better judgment check
 This hideous rashness:
 The youngest daughter does not love thee least;
 Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound
 Reverbs no hollowness. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
REVEBERANT. *adj.* [from *revertens*, Lat.] Refounding; beat-
 ing back. The reading in the following passage should be, I
 think, *reverberant*.
 Hollow your name to the reverberate hills,
 And make the babbling gossip of the air
 Cry out, Olivia! *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
 To REVEBERATE. *v. a.* [from *reverte*, Lat. *reverberat*, Fr.]
 1. To beat back.
 Start
 An echo with the clamour of thy drum,
 And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brad,
 That shall reverberate all as well as thine. *Shaksp. K. John.*
 Nor doth he know them for aught,
 Till he behold them formed in th' applause
 Where they're extended; which, like an arch, reverberates
 The sound again. *Shaksp.*

REV

As the sight of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear a
 sinuous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and reverberate the
 sound. *Bacon.*
 As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the ex-
 pence of walls to receive and reverberate the faint rays of the
 sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production
 of warmer countries. *Swift.*
 2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverbe-
 rated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.
 Crocus martis, that is steel corroded with vinegar or sul-
 phur, and after reverberated with fire, the loadstone will not
 attract. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 To REVEBERATE. *v. n.*
 1. To be driven back; to bound back.
 The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon
 Villerio, that they dispelled all clouds. *Howells.*
 2. To rebound.
REVEBERATION. *n. f.* [from *revertens*, Fr. from *revertens*.]
 The act of beating or driving back.
 To the reflection of visible, small glasses suffice; but to
 the reverberation of audibles, are required greater spaces. *Bac.*
 The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel
 walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several re-
 verberations of the same image from two opposite looking-
 glasses. *Addison.*
REVEBERATORY. *adj.* [from *revertens*, Fr.] Returning;
 beating back.
 Good lime may be made of all kinds of flints, but they are
 hard to burn, except in a reverberatory kiln. *Mason.*
 To REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [from *revertens*, Fr. *reverberat*, Lat.] To re-
 venge; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.
 An emperor often stamp'd on his coins the face or orna-
 ments of his colleagues, and we may suppose Lucius Verus
 would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus
 Aurelius, whom he rather reverberated as his father, than treated
 as his partner in the empire. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
 Jove shall again revenge your pow'r,
 And rise a swan, or fall a show'r. *Prior.*
 Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r rever'd,
 And that the prince below'd was truly fear'd. *Prior.*
 In my conquest be thy might declar'd,
 And for thy justice be thy name rever'd. *Prior.*
REVERENCE. *n. f.* [from *reverens*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]
 1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.
 God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of the saints;
 and to be had in reverence of all about him. *Pf. lxxxix. 7.*
 When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign
 the reverence of government is lost. *Bacon's Essays.*
 Higher of the genial bed,
 And with mysterious reverence I deem. *Milton.*
 In your prayers, use reverent postures and the lowly ge-
 stures of humility, remembering that we speak to God, in our
 reverence to whom we cannot exceed. *Taylor.*
 A poet cannot have too great a reverence for readers. *Dryd.*
 The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful re-
 verence of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of
 his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his
 service, and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*
 2. Act of obedience; bow; courtesy.
 Now lies he there,
 And none so poor to do him reverence. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*
 Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence. *Esth. iii. 2.*
 He led her easily forth.
 Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,
 She reverence did, then blush'd as one dismay'd. *Fairfax.*
 Had not men the hoary heads rever'd,
 Or boys paid reverence, when a man appear'd,
 Both must have dy'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 Upstarts the bedlam,
 And reverence made, accosted thus the queen. *Dryden.*
 The monarch
 Commands into the court the beauteous Emily:
 So call'd, she came; the senate rose and paid
 Becoming reverence to the royal maid. *Dryden.*
 3. Title of the clergy.
 Many now in health
 Shall drop their blood, in approbation
 Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
 4. Poetical title of a father.
 O my dear father! let this kiss
 Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
 Have in thy reverence made. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 To REVERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with re-
 verence; to regard with awful respect.
 Those that I reverence, those I fear, the wife;
 At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
 While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
 To loathsome sickness, worthily since they
 God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*
 He flew Action, but despoil'd him not;
 Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;
 Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,
 And reverenc'd thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden.*
 As

REV

As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as slaves, so his
 majesty will command us to reverence him as sons. *Rogers.*
REVERENCE. *n. f.* [from *reverens*.] One who regards with
 reverence.
 The Athenians quite sunk in their affairs, had little com-
 merce with the rest of Greece, and were become great re-
 verencers of crowned heads. *Swift.*
REVEREND. *adj.* [from *reverens*, Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.]
 1. Venerable; deserving reverence; expecting respect by his
 appearance.
 Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a
 reverend estimation. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
 Reverend and gracious senators. *Shaksp.*
 Onias, who had been high priest, reverend in conversation,
 and gentle in condition, played for the Jews. *2 Mac. xv. 12.*
 Reverend old man! lo here confest he stands. *Pope.*
 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We stile a clergyman,
 reverend; a bishop, right reverend; an archbishop, most re-
 verend.
 A reverend fire among them came,
 Who preach'd conversion and repentance. *Milton.*
REVERENT. *adj.* [from *reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expressing sub-
 mission; testifying veneration.
 They forthwith to the place
 Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell
 Before him reverent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 Meet then the senior, far renown'd for senile,
 With reverent awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*
REVERENTIAL. *adj.* [from *reverentia*, Fr. from *reverens*.] Ex-
 pressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.
 That oaths made in reverential fear
 Of love and his wrath may any forswear. *Donne.*
 The least degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly
 consisting in a reverential esteem of things sacred. *South.*
 The reason of the infirmity being forgot, the after-ages
 perverted it, supposing only a reverential gratitude paid to the
 earth as the common parent. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 All look up, with reverential awe,
 At crimes that scape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*
REVERENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *reverentia*.] With show of
 reverence.
 The Jews, reverentially declining the situation of their
 temple, place their beds from North to South. *Brown.*
REVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *reverens*.] Respectfully; with
 awe; with reverence.
 Chide him for faults, and do it reverently. *Shaksp.*
 To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair,
 Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;
 So reverently men quit th' open air,
 When thunder speaks th' angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*
 Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;
 Only relieve the sacred one:
 Low, reverently low,
 Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:
 To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*
REVERER. *n. f.* [from *revere*.] One who venerates; one who
 reveres.
 When the divine revelations were committed to writing,
 the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that it was the
 business of the Majorites, to number not only the sections
 and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testa-
 ment. *Government of the Tongue.*
REVERSAL. *n. f.* [from *reverse*.] Change of sentence.
 The king, in the reversal of the attainders of his partakers,
 had his will. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 To REVERSE. *v. a.* [from *reversus*, Lat.]
 1. To turn upside down.
 A pyramid reversed may stand upon his point, if balanced
 by admirable skill. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
 2. To overturn; to subvert.
 These now controul a wretched people's fate,
 These can divide, and these reverse the state. *Pope.*
 3. To turn back.
 Michael's sword stay'd not;
 But with swift wheel reverse, deep entering shar'd
 Satan's right side. *Milton.*
 4. To contradict; to repeal.
 Better it was in the eye of his understanding, that some-
 time an erroneous sentence definitive should prevail, till the
 same authority, perceiving such oversight, might afterwards
 correct or reverse it, than that trifles should have respite to
 grow, and not come speedily unto some end. *Hooker's Pref.*
 And albeit they made great moans, yet could they not pro-
 cure this sentence to be reversed. *Hayward.*
 Death, his doom which I
 To mitigate thus plead, not to reverse,
 To better life shall yield him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Though grace may have reversed the condemning sentence,
 and sealed the sinner's pardon before God, yet it may have
 left no transcript of that pardon in the sinner's breast. *South.*
 Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints from
 facts, carry them in their minds to be judg'd of, by what

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they shall find in history to confirm or reverse these imperfect
 observations. *Locke.*
 5. To turn to the contrary.
 These plain characters we rarely find,
 Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;
 Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,
 Or affections quite reverse the soul. *Pope.*
 6. To put each in the place of the other.
 With what tyranny custom governs men; it makes that
 reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and re-
 verses even the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*
 7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.
 Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
 And to his fresh remembrance did reverse
 The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Fairy Queen.*
 To REVERSE. *v. n.* [from *revertens*, Fr. *reversus*, Lat.] To return. *Spens.*
REVERSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Change; vicissitude.
 The strange reverse of fate you see;
 I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
 By a strange reverse of things, Justinian's law, which for
 many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theo-
 dosian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*
 2. A contrary; an opposite.
 Count Tariff appeared the reverse of Goodman fact. *Add.*
 The performances, to which God has annexed the promises
 of eternity, are just the reverse of all the pursuits of sense. *Rog.*
 3. [Reverse, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is
 not impressed.
 As the Romans set down the image and inscription of the
 consul, afterward of the emperor on the one side, so they
 changed the reverse always upon new events. *Camden.*
 Our guard upon the royal side;
 On the reverse our beauty's pride. *Waller.*
 Several reverses are owned to be the representations of an-
 tique figures. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
REVERSIBLE. *adj.* [from *reversibilis*, Fr. from *reverse*.] Capable of
 being reversed.
REVERSION. *n. f.* [from *reversion*, Fr. from *reverse*.]
 1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the pre-
 sent possessor.
 As were our England in reversion his,
 And he our subjects next degree in hope. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*
 A life in reversion is not half so valuable, as that which
 may at present be entered on. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
 2. Succession; right of succession.
 He was very old, and had out-lived most of his friends;
 many persons of quality being dead, who had, for recom-
 pence of services, procured the reversion of his office. *Clarend.*
 Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future re-
 pentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life
 depends upon his breath, and is so restrained to the present,
 that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next
 minute. *South's Sermons.*
 So many candidates there stand for wit,
 A place at court is scarce so hard to get;
 In vain they crowd each other at the door;
 For e'en reversion are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*
REVERSIONARY. *adj.* [from *reversion*.] To be enjoyed in
 succession.
 There are multitudes of reversionary patents and reversionary
 promises of preferments. *Arbutnot.*
 To REVERT. *v. a.* [from *revertens*, Lat.]
 1. To change; to turn to the contrary.
 Wretched her subjects, gloomy fits the queen,
 Till happy chance revert the cruel scene;
 And apish folly, with her wild resort
 Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*
 2. To reverberate.
 The stream boils
 Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
 Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*
 To REVERT. *v. n.* [from *revertens*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back.
 My arrows,
 Too slightly timbred for so loud a wind,
 Would have reverted to my bow again. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without
 his kingly assent, the lands shall revert to the king. *Bacon.*
REVERT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A mu-
 sical term.
 Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetoric? what
 is a revert but her antitrophe? *Peachment of Musick.*
REVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *revert*.] Returnable.
REVERTY. *n. f.* [from *revertens*, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought.
 Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any re-
 flection or regard of the understanding. *Locke.*
 If the minds of men were laid open, we should see but
 little difference between that of the wife man and that of the
 fool; there are infinite reveries and numberless extravagancies
 pass through both. *Addison.*
 I am really so far gone, as to take pleasure in reversion of
 this kind. *Pope.*
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 To REVERSE.

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To REVIST. v. a. [revist, revist, Fr. revist, Lat.]

1. To clothe again.

Her, nathless,
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus revist, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenser.*
When thou of life renewest the seeds,
The withered fields revist their cheerful weeds. *Watson.*
2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.
REVISTARY. n. f. [revistaire, Fr. from revist, Lat.] Place
where dresses are deposited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled;
the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name, which was
engraved in the revistary of the temple. *Camden's Remains.*
REVISTION. n. f. [revistum, Lat.] Return to life.

If the Rabines prophecy succeed, we shall conclude the
days of the phoenix, not in its own, but in the last and general
flames, without all hope of revistion. *Brown.*

To REVISTUAL. v. a. [re and vidual.] To stock with viduals
again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and spent
much time there, taking care to revistual myself and none
of the rest. *Raleigh's Apology.*

To REVISTW. v. a. [re and vidual.]

1. To look back.

So swift he flies, that his revistuing eye
Has lost the chafers, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

2. To see again.

I shall revist Sicilia; for whose fight
I have a woman's longing. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

3. To consider over again; to retrace; to reexamine.

Segrais says, that the Aeneis is an imperfect work, and that
death prevented the divine poet from revistuing it; and, for
that reason, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

Shall I the long laborious scene revist,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew. *Pope.*

4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.

REVISTW. n. f. [revist, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-
examination.

We make a general revist of the whole work, and a ge-
neral revist of nature; that, by comparing them, their full
correspondency may appear. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and re-
visions; the more narrowly we look into them, the more oc-
casion we shall have to admire. *Aitken's Sermons.*

To REVISTE. v. a. [re and vile.] To reproach; to vilify;
to treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every quib,
That list at will them to reviste or snib. *Spenser.*

I read in's looks
Matter against me; and his eye revist'd
Me as his abject object. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their
revistings. *Isaiah li. 7.*

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, revisteth him to
his face, and railleth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

REVISTE. n. f. [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; ex-
probration. Not used, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myself,—to whom
The gracious judge, without reviste, reply'd. *Milton.*

REVISTE. n. f. [from reviste.] One who revistes; one who
treats another with contumelious terms.

The bitterest revistes are often half-witted people. *G. of T.*

REVISTINGLY. adv. [from reviste.] In an opprobrious manner;
with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer
me to be revistingly broad. *Maine.*

REVISTAL. n. f. [from reviste.] Review; reexamination.

The revistal of these letters has been a kind of examination
of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down
in them the undisguised state of the mind. *Pope.*

To REVISTE. v. a. [revist, Lat.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;
Not, Sir, if you reviste it, and retouch. *Pope.*

REVISTE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Review; reexamination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his
eyes and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of cor-
rections and revistes. *Boyle.*

2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

REVISTE. n. f. [revist, Fr. from reviste.] Examiner; super-
intendant.

REVISTION. n. f. [revistion, Fr. from reviste.] Review.

To REVISTIT. v. a. [revistit, Fr. revist, revistito, Lat.] To
visit again.

Thou I revistit safe,
And feel thy foreign vital lamp; but thou
Revistit'st not these eyes, that rowl in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

Let the pale fire revistit Thebes, and bear
These pleasing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope's Statius.*

REVISTAL. n. f. [from reviste.] Recall from a state of lan-
guour, oblivion, or obscurity.

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To REVIVE. v. n. [revivre, Fr. revive, Lat.]

1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the soul of the child came
unto him again, and he revived. *1 Kings xvii. 22.*
So he dies;
But soon revives; death over him no power
Shall long usurp. *Milton.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languour, obli-
vion, or obscurity.

I revive at this last fight, assur'd that man shall live. *Milt.*

To REVIVE. v. a.

1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious, than those gardens feign'd
Of reviv'd Adonis. *Milton.*

2. To raise from languour, insensibility, or oblivion.

Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,
Might not revive desire of knightly exercise. *Pa. Queen.*

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little reviving in our
bondage. *Ezra ix. 8.*

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to revive again in our minds
those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out
of sight. *Locke.*

4. To quicken; to rouse.

I should revive the soldiers hearts;
Because I ever found them as myself. *Shakep.*

What first Aeneas in this place beheld,
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*

Old Egeus only could revive his son,
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

REVIVER. n. f. [from revive.] That which invigorates or
revives.

To REVIVIFICATE. v. a. [revivifier, Fr. re and vivifier,
Lat.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION. n. f. [from revivificate.] The act of re-
calling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, so long
are these medicines of revivification in preparing. *Spektator.*

REVIVISCENCY. n. f. [revivisco, reviviscencia, Lat.] Renewal
of life.

Scripture makes mention of a restitution and reviviscency of
all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

REVIVION. n. f. [revivion, Fr. re and vivion.] Return to a state
of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

To REVIVITE. v. a. [re and vitare.]

1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join
what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the great
Was reunited to the crown of France. *Shakep. Henry V.*

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

To REVIVITE. v. n. To cohere again.

REVOCABLE. adj. [revocable, Fr. revoco, revocabilis, Lat.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that
is not revocable. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. That may be repealed.

REVOCABLENESS. n. f. [from revocable.] The quality of being
revocable.

To REVOCATE. v. a. [revoco, Lat.] To recall; to call back.

His successor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did revoke
And re-assume his liberalities. *Daniel's Civil War.*

REVOCATION. n. f. [revocation, Fr. revocatio, Lat.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that saw the people bent for the revocation of Calvin,
gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.

Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he
had received advice of his revocation. *Hovel's Pocal Forst.*

3. Repeal; reversal.

If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal, it
is not necessary to pray a revocation of such a grievance. *Ayliffe.*

To REVOCUE. v. a. [revocuer, Fr. revoco, Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverse.

That society hath before consented, without revoking the
same after. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole
cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein
revoke our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly,
yea all that were makers of it with oversight and error. *Hail.*

What reason is there, but that those grants and privileges
should be revoked, or reduced to the first intention. *Spenser.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;
Revoke his doom, or else my sentence give. *Dryden.*

2. To check; to repress.

She strove their sudden rages to revoke,
That at the last suppressing fury mad,
They 'gan abstain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

3. To

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3. To draw back.

Shame were to revoke
The forward footing for an hidden shade. *Fairy Queen.*

Seas are troubled, when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

REVOCEMENT. n. f. [from revoke.] Revocation; repeal;
recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd,
That through our intercession, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*

To REVOLIT. v. n. [revolter, Fr. revolte, Italian.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of
pravity or rebellion.

All will revolt from me, and turn to him. *Shakep.*

Spot more delicious, than those gardens do revolt,
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakep. K. John.*

Jafon and his company revolted from the kingdom. *2 Mac.*

His people hath a revolting and a rebellious heart; they
are revolted and gone. *Jer. v. 53.*

2. To change. Not in use.

You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot soon revolt and change your mind. *Shakep.*

REVOLIT. n. f. [revolte, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Defection; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much en-
feebled by daily revolts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not
those two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest,
in case of a revolt. *Addison's State of the War.*

2. A revolter; one who changes sides. Not in use.

You ingrate revolt,
You bloody Nero's, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England. *Shakep. King John.*

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger. *Shakep.*

REVOLTED. part. adj. [from revolt.] Having swerved from duty.

Thou single hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*

REVOLTER. n. f. [from revolt.] One who changes sides; a
defector; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting
He will accept thee to defend his cause,
A murderer, a revoler, and a robber. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He was not a revoler from the truth, which he had once
embraced. *Aitken's Sermons.*

Those, who are negligent or revolvers, shall perish. *Swift.*

To REVOLVE. v. n. [revolve, Lat.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not revolve about any common center. *Cheyne.*

If the earth revolve thus, each house near the equator must
move a thousand miles an hour. *Watt's Impr. of the Mind.*

Each revolving year,
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

2. To fall in a regular course of changing possellers; to devolve.

On the defection of an appeal, the jurisdiction does ipso
jure revolve to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To REVOLVE. v. a. [revolve, Lat.]

1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the East her turn the shines,
Revolve'd on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To consider; to meditate on.

You may revolve what tales I told you
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakep.*

REVOLUTION. n. f. [revolution, Fr. revolutio, Lat.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it
began to move.

On their orbs impose
Such restless revolution, day by day
Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

They will be taught by the diurnal revolution of the hea-
vens. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain revolutions are they brought,
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mount-
ing, than the short revolution of a day. *Dryden.*

The Persian wept over his army, that within the revolution
of a single age, not a man would be left alive. *Wake.*

3. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used
among us as if it signified, for the change produced by the admis-
sion of king William and queen Mary.

4. Rotation in general; returning motion.

Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my defenceless head. *Milton.*

To REVOLUT. v. a. [revoluit, Fr. re and voluit.] To vomit;
to vomit again.

They might cast it up, and take more vomiting and revo-
luting what they drink. *Hakewill on Providence.*

REVOLUSION. n. f. [revulsion, Fr. revulsio, Lat.] The act of
revolving or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the

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distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it
to some very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion*;
if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means,
we call it *derivation*.

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an adverse
part. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual
applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable
enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours
from the head. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

To REWARD. v. a. [re and award, to give in return.
Stinner.]

1. To give in return.

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded
thee evil. *1 Sam. xxiv. 17.*

They rewarded me evil for good. *Palm xxxv. 12.*

2. To repay; to recompense for something good.

To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

The supreme being rewards the just, and punishes the un-
just. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

REWARD. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something
willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we
may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and
not a reward. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*

They have a good reward for their labour. *Ecclesi. iv. 9.*

To myself I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my reward. *Dryden.*

Men have consented to the immortality of the soul and the
recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some
rewards of virtue after this life. *Tillotson.*

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment
or recompense of evil.

REWARDABLE. adj. [from reward.] Worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature re-
wardable or punishable. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if
done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and
rewardable by God, if done in obedience to our superiors.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

REWARDER. n. f. [from reward.] One that rewards; one
that recompenses.

A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakep. Rich. III.*

As the supreme Being is the only proper judge of our per-
fections, so is he the only fit rewarder of them. *Addison.*

Ill judges, as well as rewarders, have popular assemblies
been, of those who best deserved from them. *Swift.*

To REWARD. v. a. [re and word.] To repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the text,
And I the matter will reward; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

RHABARBARATE. adj. [from rhabarbara, Lat.] Impregnated
or tinged with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the feminine, rha-
barbarate, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the
purging waters. *Elyer on the Humours.*

RHABDOMANCY. n. f. [rhabdōmancy and rhabdōmancy.] Divination by
a wand.

Of peculiar rhabdomancy is that which is used in mineral
discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's
rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine
be under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RHAPSODIST. n. f. [from rhapsody.] One who writes without
regular dependence of one part upon another.

Ask our rhapsodist, if you have nothing but the excellence
and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or
punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever re-
claim. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHAPSODY. n. f. [rhapsodia; ῥαψῳδία, to sew, and ὄδῃ, a
song.] Any number of parts joined together, without ne-
cessary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes
A rhapsody of words. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

This confusion and rhapsody of difficulties was not to be sup-
posed in each single sinner. *Hammond.*

He, that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads
his mind with a rhapsody of tales fit for the entertainment of
others. *Locke.*

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a rhapsody
of evening tales. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHETORICK. n. f. [rhetorica; rhetorica, Fr.]

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2. The power of persuasion; oratory.
The heart's still rhetoric, silos'd with eyes, *Shakep.*
His sober lips then did he softly part,
Whence of pure rhetoric whole streams outflow, *Fairfax.*
Enjoy your dear wit and gay rhetoric, *Milton.*
That hath so well been taught her dazling fence.
RHETORICAL, *adj.* [rhetoricus, Lat. from rhetoric.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative.
The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my mind, that rhetorical flourishes cannot at all loosen it. *More.*
Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharsalia, these were prefaces of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are scarce rhetorical sequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*
The subject moral, logical, or rhetorical, which does not come under our senses. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
RHETORICALLY, *adv.* [from rhetorical.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.
To RHETORICATE, *v. n.* [rhetorico, low Lat. from rhetoric.] To play the orator; to attack the passions.
I will be much more seasonable to reform, than apologize or rhetoricate; not to suffer themselves to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be saved. *Decay of Piety.*
RHETORICIAN, *n. s.* [rhetorician, Fr. rhetor, Lat.] One who teaches the science of rhetoric.
The ancient sophists and rhetoricians, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*
Tis the business of rhetoricians to treat the characters of the passions. *Dryden's Duressay.*
A man may be a very good rhetorician, and yet at the same time a mean orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
RHETORICIAN, *adj.* Suited a master of rhetoric.
Boldly pretum'd with rhetorician pride,
To hold of any question either side. *Blackmore.*
RHEUM, *n. s.* [ῥεῦμα; rheuma, Fr.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without such a rheum; *Shakep.*
And he long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse. *Shakep.*
You did void your rheum upon my beard.
Why holds thine eye that lamentable rheum,
Like a proud river peering o'er his bounds. *Shakep.*
Each changing season does its poison bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*
RHEUMATICK, *adj.* [ῥευματικός; from rheuma.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watry humour.
The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatick diseases do abound. *Shakep.*
The blood taken away looked very fizy or rheumatick. *Floy.*
RHEUMATISM, *n. s.* [ῥευματισμός; rheumatisme, Fr. rheumatismus, Lat.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.
Rheumatism is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis musculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*
The throbbing quinsy 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I lend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
RHEUMY, *adj.* [from rheum.] Full of sharp moisture.
Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the rheumy and unpurged air,
To add unto his sickness. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*
The South he loos'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings;
From his divided beard two streams he pours;
His head and rheumy eyes distil in thow'rs. *Dryden.*
RHINOCEROS, *n. s.* [ῥίνο and κέρας; rhinoceros, Fr.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in his front.
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
If you draw your beast in an emblem, fiew a landscape of the country natural to the beast; as to the rhinoceros an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham.*
RHOMB, *n. s.* [ῥόμβος; rhombus, Lat. ῥόμβος.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base. *Trevoux and Harris.*
Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb suppos'd.
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton.*
See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milton.*
RHOMBICK, *adj.* [from rhomb.] Shaped like a rhomb.

RIB

- Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a rhombick figure. *Greu.*
RHOMBICOID, *n. s.* [ῥομβοειδής; rhomboides, Fr.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.
Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhombick figure; talk, of such as are rhomboid. *Greu.*
RHOMBICOIDAL, *adj.* [from rhomboid.] Approaching in shape to a rhomb.
Another rhomboidal selenites of a compressed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*
RHUBARB, *n. s.* [ῥαβάρβα; rhubarba, Lat.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.
What rhubarb, fenna, or what purgative drug
Would scour these English hence. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion of rhubarb in small ale. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
RHYME, *n. s.* [ῥυθμός; rhyme, Fr.]
1. A harmonical succession of sounds.
2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last found of one verse to the last found or syllable of another.
The youth with songs and rhymes:
Some dance, some hale the rope. *Denham.*
For rhyme the rudder is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Hudibras.*
Such was the news, indeed, but songs and rhymes
Prevail as much in these hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise
Against an eagle fousing from the skies. *Dryden.*
If Cupid throws a single dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;
For rhyme with reason may dispense,
And found has right to govern sense.
3. Poetry; a poem.
All his manly power it did disperse,
As he was warmed with enchanted rhymes,
That oftentimes he quak'd.
Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton.*
Now sportive youth,
Carol in condite rhythms with sutting notes,
And quaver inharmonious.
RHYME or reason. Number or sense.
I was promis'd on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
But from that time into this season,
I had neither rhyme nor reason.
The guiltness of my mind drove the grossness of the hyp-
pocry in a received belief, in despite of the teeth of all
rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakep.*
To RHYME, *v. n.*
1. To agree in sound.
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But forgot his notions as they fell.
And, if they rhim'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*
2. To make verses.
These fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves
into ladies favours, they do always reason themselves out
again. *Shakep. Henry V.*
There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,
Who rhym'd for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Dunbar.*
RHYMER, *n. s.* [from rhyme.] One who makes rhymes;
RHYMSTER, *s.* a versifier; a poet in contempt.
Scall'd rhymers will ballad us out o' tune. *Shakep.*
It was made penal to the English, to permit the Irish to
graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minstrels,
rhymers, or news-tellers. *Darwin on Ireland.*
Rhymers come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man.
His rhyme is constrained at an age, when the passion of
love makes every man a rhymers, though not a poet. *Dryden.*
I speak of those who are only rhymsters, not poets.
So modern rhymers wisely blast
The poetry of ages past,
And from their ruin build their own.
RHYTHMICAL, *adj.* [ῥυθμικός; rhythmicus, Fr. from rhythm or rhythm.] Harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.
RIB, *n. s.* [ribbe, Saxon.] A bone in the body.
1. Of these there are twenty-four in number, viz. twelve on each side the twelve vertebrae of the back; they are segments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the sternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebrae, the rounder and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head, which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebrae: the ribs thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebrae: the ribs have each a small canal or sinus, which runs along their under sides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extre-
mities, which are fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuse angle with the bony part of the ribs; this angle respects the head: the cartilages are

RIC

- harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breasts: the ribs are of two sorts; the seven upper are called true ribs, because their cartilaginous ends are received into the sinus of the sternum: the five lower are called false ribs, because they are looser and shorter, of which only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and intestines: the last of these short ribs is shorter than all the rest; it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the mucleus obliquus descendens. *Quincy.*
Why do I yield to that suggestion?
Whole horrid image doth upbraid my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature!
He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm
And life blood streaming fresh. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side,
Who tempted first the briny flood. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.
I should not see the sandy hour glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing his high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*
RIBALD, *n. s.* [ribaldus, Fr. ribaldo, Italian.] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.
That lewd ribald, with vile lust advanced,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse to fair and sheen. *Fairy Queen.*
Your ribald nag of Egypt,
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sails, and flies. *Shakep. Antony and Cleopatra.*
The busy day,
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the ribald crows,
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakep.*
Ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds,
From flathing Bentley down to piddling Tibbalds. *Pope.*
RIBALDRY, *n. s.* [from ribald; ribaldie, old Fr.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.
Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than bare-faced ribaldry. *Dryden.*
The ribaldry of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other. *Dryden.*
In the same antique loom these scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jests and fulsom ribaldry. *Granville.*
If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by ribaldry or prophaneities. *Swift.*
RIBAND, *n. s.* [rubande, ruban, Fr.] A file of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.
Quaint in green, the shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakep.*
A ribband did the dauid tresses bind,
The rest was loose. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
See, in the lists they wait the trumpets found;
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry sword,
And ev'ry riband bears some mystick word.
RIBBED, *adj.* [from rib.]
1. Furnished with ribs.
Was I by rocks engender'd? rib'd with steel?
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?
Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,
Which shrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a clos'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins,
But as the seasons in their circle run,
It opens its ribb'd surface to the nearer sun.
2. Inclosed as the body by ribs.
Remember
The nat'ral brav'ry of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, ribb'd and pale'd in,
With rocks unfeeling, and roaring waters. *Shakep.*
RIBBON, *n. s.* See RIBAND.
To RIBBROAST, *v. n.* [rib and raast.] To beat soundly. *A*
beast burlesque word.
That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent ribbroasting. *Butler.*
I have been pinched in feth, and well ribbroast under my
former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all. *L'Estrange.*
RIBSWORT, *n. s.* A plant.
Ric, *n. s.* Ric denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as
Ricard in these verses of Fortunatus:

RIC

- Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus adfit,*
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.
Hilperic Barbarians a stout helper term'd.
So Alfric is altogether strong; Aethelric, nobly strong or powerful: to the same sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutar-
chus, Opimius. *Gibson's Camden.*
RICE, *n. s.* [oryza, Lat.] One of the esculent grains: it hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick hulk, somewhat like barley: this grain is greatly cultivated in most of the Eastern countries. *Miller.*
Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human constitutions, proper for the consumptive, and those subject to hemorrhages. *Arbutnot.*
If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into a dish of rice milk. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
RICH, *adj.* [riche, Fr. ricco, Italian; rica, Saxon.]
1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent.
I am as rich in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl. *Shakep.*
The rich shall not give more, and the poor no less. *Exod.*
A thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich burgher. *Milton.*
Several nations of the Americans are rich in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*
He may look upon the rich as benefactors, who have beau-
tified the prospect all around him. *Seed.*
2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous.
Earth, in her rich attire, *Milton.*
Consummate lovely smil'd.
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or de-
gree.
So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow,
By the rich odour taught to steer,
Though neither day nor star appear.
If life be short, it shall be glorious,
Each minute shall be rich in some great action. *Rowe.*
Sauces and rich spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*
4. Fertile; fruitful.
There are, who fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*
RICHED, *adj.* [from rich.] enriched. Obsolete.
Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests, and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakep. King Lear.*
RICHES, *n. s.* [richesses, Fr.]
1. Wealth; money or possession.
The instrumentality of riches to charity has rendered it necessary by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*
Chemists seek riches by transmutation and the great elixir. *Sprat.*
Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer. *Locke.*
What riches give us, let us first enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and
fire. *Pope.*
2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.
The riches of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*
RICHLY, *adv.* [from rich.]
1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently.
In Belmont is a lady richly left,
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakep.*
Women richly gay in gems. *Milton.*
2. Plentifully.
In animals, some smells are found more richly than in plants.
After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged cases will richly improve him. *Watts.*
3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.
There is such licentiousness among the basest of the people, that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one another a chastisement, which they so richly deserve. *Addison.*
RICHNESS, *n. s.* [from rich.]
1. Opulence; wealth.
Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and richness adorn'd. *Sid.*
2. Finery; splendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.
This town is famous for the richness of the soil. *Addison.*
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.
I amused myself with the richness and variety of colours in the western parts of heaven. *Speclator.*
5. Pampering qualities.
The lively tincture of whose gushing blood
Shou'd clearly prove the richness of his food. *Dryden.*
Rick.

RID

RICK. *n. f.* See REEK.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation

O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;

Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn

Were down the sudden current born.

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houses, barns,

and corn ricks.

A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make

small ricks of them in the field.

RICKETS. *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] A name given to the di-temper at its appearance by *Gilissen*.

The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal di-

tribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty,

and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation

and friction.

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and rickets are put al-

together, by reason of their likeness.

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,

I thou'd possess th' estate, if he were dead;

He's so far gone with the rickets and th' evil,

That one small dose will send him to the devil.

Old Busby walks us in a theme,

Whole props support our infant vein,

And help the rickets in the brain;

But when our souls their force dilate,

Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate.

RICKETS. *adj.* [from *rickets*.] Disaffected with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case

of rickety children, the diet should be gently astringent.

RICKUS. *n. f.* A plant.RICKURE. *n. f.* [*rickura*, Lat.] A gaping.RID. *pret. of ride.*To RID. *v. a.* [from *hæbban*, Saxon.]

1. To let free; to redeem.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou

shalt rid me from the wicked man.

Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters.

I will bring you out from under their burthens, and rid

you out of their bondage.

2. To clear; to disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be rid of their learned

pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them,

who had given him entertainment.

I must rid all the seas of pirates.

We'll use his countenance; which being done,

Let her, who would be rid of him, devise

His speedy taking off.

Upon the word, slept forth

Three of thy crew, to rid thee of that care.

I can put on

Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,

Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,

Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd.

Did faints for this bring in their plate;

For when they thought the cause had need on't,

Happy was he that could be rid on't.

The god uneasy till he slept again,

Relov'd at once to rid himself of pain.

At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which

we are apt to think nothing absent can equal.

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire,

in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though

every little trouble moves us, and sets on work to get rid of

it.

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any

town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaden themselves

with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been

glad of such an opportunity to get rid of them?

The father, seeing himself entirely rid of Theodosius, was

not very much concerned at the obstinate refusal of his

daughter.

3. To dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,

We'll thither straight; for willingness rids away.

4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy.

Ah deathmen! you have rid this sweet young prince.

RIDANCE. *n. f.* [from *rid*.]

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, riddance from all adversity,

and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart

To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.

—A gentle riddance.

By this, the cock had a good riddance of his rival.

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,

That lie bestrown, ungloriously and unsmooth,

At riddance, if we mean to tread with ease.

RID

RIDDEN. the participle of ride.

He could never have ridden out an eternal period, but it

must be by a more powerful being than himself.

RIDDLE. *n. f.* [*rædels*, Saxon, from *ræde*, counsel, perhaps

a trial of wit.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.

How did you dare

To trade and traffick with Macbeth,

In riddles and in charms of death.

The Theban monster, that propos'd

Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;

That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spite

Cast herself headlong from the Ilianian steep.

Her mother was thinking of a riddle.

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady;

Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!

So towards never use their might,

But against such as will not fight.

3. [*hættel*, Saxon.] A coarse or open sieve.

Horfe-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted

with a riddle.

To RIDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical

analogy between the two senses of the word riddle: as, we

say, to lift a question; but their derivations differ.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,

Who bears a nation in a single man?

2. To separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be riddled in.

To RIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously

or obscurely.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;

Riddling confession finds but riddling thrust.

RIDDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle.

Though like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,

Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove

Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state

Is poor.

To RIDE. *v. n.* *preter. rid or rode*; *part. rid or ridden*.Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback.

Brutus and Cassius

Are rid, like madmen, through the gates of Rome,

Were you but riding forth to air yourself,

Such parting were too petty.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden?

So stands a forest tall of mountain oaks

Advanc'd to mighty growth; the traveller

Hears from the humble valley, where he rides,

The hollow murmurs of the winds that blow

Amidst the boughs.

Let your master ride on before, and do you gallop after

him.

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they ride.

Upon this chaos rid the distressed ark, that bore the small

remains of mankind.

3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,

Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree,

On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian cars

To his experience'd tongue.

4. To manage an horse.

Skill to ride seems a science,

Proper to gentle blood; some others feign,

To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain.

The horses I saw well chosen, ridden, and furnished,

Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,

He rode, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease.

5. To be on the water.

On the Western coast

Rideth a puissant army.

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not

able longer to ride it out with his galleys; but was enforced to

slip his anchors, and run his gallees on ground.

They were then in a place to be aided by their ships, which

rode near in Edinburgh Frith.

6. To be supported by something subervient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,

Whose nature is so far from doing harms,

That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty

My practices did easy.

To RIDE. *v. a.* To manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible, nor oblige

us to be ridden at the pleasure of every coxcomb.

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers,

coblers and brewers.

RID

RIDDER. *n. f.* [from *ride*.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the gen'rous horse,

Refrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,

Do to the rider's will their rage submit,

And answer to the spur, and own the bit.

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

His horses are bred better; and to that end riders dearly

hired.

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,

And to rough riders give my choicest wine.

3. An infertile leaf.

RIDGE. *n. f.* [*hugels*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch,

the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to stay;

But in a trice advanc'd the knight

Upon the bare ridge bolt upright.

2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebrae of the

back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,

Whole snowy ridges the roving Tartar bounds,

Dilodges from a region scarce of prey.

His sons

Shall dwell to Seir, on that long ridge of hills!

The highest ridges of those mountains serve for the main-

tenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies.

3. A steep protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct,

For haste.

About her coasts unruly waters roar,

And, rising on a ridge, insult the shore.

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou visitest the earth; thou waterest the ridges thereof

abundantly; thou fettest the furrows thereof.

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis fet with

ridges round the point.

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before

Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm ridges.

Land for grafs lay down when you sow wheat or rye; but

then your corn should be sowed on broad ridges.

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches,

and made circular breadthways like an half cylinder, whose

diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch

and half a quarter in thicknefs, are laid upon the upper part

or ridges of the roof, and also on the hips.

6. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or ridings of the

flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side

of the jaw to the other like fleshy ridges, with interjacent

furrows or sinking cavities.

To RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.

Thou from heav'n

Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,

Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs

Were bristles rang'd like those that ridge the back

Of chaf'd wild boars, or rust'd porcupines.

RIDGELING. *n. f.* [*gwis rijcula*, Lat. *Any.*] A ram half

ridg'd.

Tend my herd, and see them fed;

To morning pastures, evening waters led:

And 'ware the Libyan ridg'd butting head.

Tend them well, and see them fed

In pastures fresh, and to their watering led;

And 'ware the ridg'd with his butting head.

RIDG'Y. *adj.* [from *ridge*.] Rising in a ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,

There stands a rock, the raging billows roar

Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,

Uncoil their ridg'd backs, and at his feet appear.

RIDICULE. *n. f.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that

species that provokes laughter.

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long

And the sad burthen of some merry song.

Touch'd and sham'd by ridicule alone.

Those, who aim at ridicule,

Should fix upon some certain rule,

Which fairly hints they are in jest.

To RIDICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter;

to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I with the vein of ridiculing all that is serious and good

may have no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry

had on theirs.

He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant, that he might

the better turn to ridicule those that valued themselves on

their books.

RIDICULOUS. *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of

laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

Thus was the building left

ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd.

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was

in his power not to be ridiculous.

RIF

RINTCULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculous*.] In a manner worthy

of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is

so ridiculously merry, that the design of his philosophy was

pleasure and not instruction.

RIDICULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ridiculous*.] The quality of being

ridiculous.

What sport do Tertullian, Minucius and Arnobius make

with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the

meanness of the matter they are made, the casualties of fire,

and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the

ridiculousness of worshipping such things.

RIDING. *particip. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no

suffragan bishop shall have more than one riding apparitor,

and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one riding ap-

paritor, but only a foot messenger.

RIDING. *n. f.* [from *ride*.] A district visited by an officer.RIDINGCOAT. *n. f.* [*riding* and *coat*.] A coat made to keep

out weather.

When you carry your master's ridingcoat in a journey, wrap

your own in it.

RIDINGHOOD. *n. f.* [*riding* and *hood*.] A hood used by wo-

men, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIG

They have an idle tradition, that a misle bird, feeding upon a seed she cannot digest, expelled it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some rift, putteth forth the misletoe.

Either tropick
'Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n; the clouds
From many a horrid rift abortive pour'd
Pierce rain, with lightning mixt.
Some pick out bullets from the vessels sides,
Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift. *Dryd.*
To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split.
To the dread rattling thunder
Have I giv'n fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt. *Shakep. Temp.*
At sight of him the people with a shout
Rifted the air. *Milton's Agonistes.*
On rifted rocks, the dragon's late abodes,
The green rock trembles. *Pope's Messab.*
To RIFT. *v. n.*
1. To burst; to open.
I'd shriek, that even your ears
Should rift to hear me. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*
Some trees are belt for ship-timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to rift with ordnance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
When ice is congealed in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes rift. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. [Raver, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.
RIG. *n. s.* Rig, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, *hrygg*; and the Islandick, *hryggur*, both signifying a back. *Gilson's Camden.*
To RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]
1. To dress; to accoutre. Cloaths are proverbially said to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.
Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Estrange.*
2. To fit with tackling.
He, like a foolish pilot, hath shipwreck'd
My vessel gloriously rigg'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The finner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and rigged; but also carried on with full wind. *South's Sermons.*
He bids them rig the fleet.
He rigged out another small fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Arbutnot on Cains.*
RIGADON. *n. s.* [rigadon, French.] A dance.
RIGATION. *n. s.* [rigatio, Lat.] The act of watering. *Diët.*
RIGGER. *n. s.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.
RIGGING. *n. s.* [from *rig*.] The falls or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep,
To make fit rigging, or to build a ship. *Creech.*
His batter'd rigging their whole war receives;
All bare, like some old oak with tempests beat,
He stands, and fees below his scatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*
RIGGISH. *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whorish.
Vilest things
Become themselves in her, that the holy priests
Bless her, when she is riggish. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*
To RIGGLE. *v. a.* [properly to wriggle.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain.
RIGHT. *adj.* [rig, Saxon; *rectus*, Dutch; *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Latin.]
1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable; true; not erroneous; not wrong.
How forcible are right words! but what doth your arguing reprove? *Job vi. 25.*
The words of my mouth are plain to him that understandeth, and right to them that find knowledge. *Prov. viii.*
The Lord God led me in the right way. *Gen. xxiv. 48.*
There being no law of nature, nor positive law of God, that determines which is the right heir in all cases, the right of succession could not have been certainly determined. *Locke.*
If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly right, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke.*
Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed; and being once reformed and set right, it may be kept so, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Holder on Time.*
A time there will be, when all these unequal distributions of good and evil shall be set right, and the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Atterbury.*
2. Not mistaken; passing a true judgement; passing judgement according to the truth of things.
You are right, justice and you weigh this well;
Therefore still bear the balance and the sword. *Shakep.*
3. Just; honest; equitable.
Their heart was not right with him, neither were they steadfast in his covenant. *Psalms lxxviii. 37.*

RIG

4. Happy; convenient.
The lady has been disappointed on the right side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband, than she discovered in the lover. *Addison's Spectator.*
5. Not left.
It is not with that certainty to be received, what is believed concerning the right and left hand, that men naturally make use of the right, and that the use of the other is a disreition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the right. *Dryden.*
6. Strait; not crooked.
The idea of a right lined triangle necessarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*
7. Perpendicular.
RIGHT. *interj.* An expression of approbation.
Right, cries his lordship, for a rogue in need
To have a taste, is infolence indeed:
In me 'tis noble, suits my birth and state. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *adv.*
1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth.
Then shall the right aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, shall they fly to the mark. *Widom v. 21.*
With strict discipline instructed right,
Have learn'd to use your arms before you fight. *Rochester.*
Take heed you steer your vessel right, my son,
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,
And in a moment links you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
To understand political power right, and derive it from its original, we must consider what state all men are naturally in, and that is a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons.

2. In a direct line.
Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Proverbs iv. 25.*
Ye shall be driven out right forth, and none shall gather up him that wandereth. *Jer. xlix. 5.*
The people passed over right against Jericho. *Job. iii. 10.*
Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go right forwards to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*
This way, right down to Paradise descend. *Milton.*
3. In a great degree; very. Now obsolete.
I gat me to my Lord right humbly. *Psalms xxx. 8.*
Right noble princes,
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens. *Shakep. Rich. III.*
Pardon us the interruption
Of thy devotion and right christian zeal, *Shakep.*
I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant is become. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
God shall help her right early. *Psalms xlv. 5.*

The senate will smart deep
For your upbraidings: I should be right sorry
To have the means to be to veng'd on you,
As I shall shortly on them. *Benj. Jonson.*
Right many a widow his keen blade,
And many fatherless, had made. *Hudibras, p. 1.*
4. It is still used in titles: as, right honourable; right reverend.
I mention the right honourable Thomas Howard lord high marshal. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

RIGHT. *n. s.*
1. Justice; not wrong.
Persons of noble blood are less envied in their rising; for it seemeth but right done to their birth. *Bacon.*
In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks this right, as to remember that they are no idolaters. *Bacon.*
One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgement from above. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserv'd, had fortune done him right. *Dryden.*
He, that would do right to religion, cannot take a more effectual course, than by reconciling it with the happiness of mankind.

2. Freedom from error.
Seldom your opinions err;
Your eyes are always in the right. *Prior.*
3. Just claim.
The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what right. *Raleigh's Essay.*
The proud tyrant would many times say, that whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of right his, for as much as he was possessed of the imperial scepter, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Constantine. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
Subdue by force, all who refuse
Right reason for their law; and for their king
Messiah, who by right of merit reigns. *Milton.*

My
RIGHT. *n. s.*
1. Justice; not wrong.
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In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks this right, as to remember that they are no idolaters. *Bacon.*
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In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong,
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RIG

My right to it appears,
By long possession of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*
By long possession of eight hundred years.
The Might and right are inseparable in the opinion of the world. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all heroic poems; every poet hath as much right to them, as every man hath to air. *Dryden.*
Judah pronounced sentence of death against Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that because he did it, therefore he had a right to do it. *Locke.*
Agrippa is generally ranged in sets of medals among the emperors; as some among the empresses have no other right. *Addison.*

4. That which justly belongs to one.
To thee doth the right of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred. *Job. vi. 11.*
The custom of employing these great persons in all great offices, passes for a right.
The pris'ner freed himself by nature's laws,
Born free, he sought his right. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
5. Property; interest.
A subject in his prince may claim a right,
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight. *Dryden.*
6. Power; prerogative.
God hath a sovereign right over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this right, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks: but in making laws, he hath not made use of this right. *Tillotson.*
7. Immunity; privilege.

The citizens,
Let them but have their rights, are ever forward
In celebration of this day with feasts. *Shakep.*
Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own rights and liberties, due to them by the law. *Clarendon.*
8. The side not left.

On his right
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His only son. *Milton.*
9. To RIGHTS. In a direct line; straight.
These strata falling, the whole tract sinks down to rights into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it. *Woodward.*
10. To RIGHTS. Deliverance from error.

Several have gone about to inform them, and set them to rights; but for want of that knowledge of the present system of nature, have not given the satisfaction expected. *Woodward.*
To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have publish'd me? gentle my lord,
You scarce can right me thoroughly. *Shakep.*
If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and bound to restitution. *Taylor.*
I could not expedient fee,
On this side death, to right our family. *Waller.*
Make my father known,
To right my honour, and redeem your own. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUS. *adj.* [iustitiae, Saxon; whence rightwile in old authors, and rightwisely in bishop Fisher: so much are words corrupted by pronunciation.]
1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.
That far be from thee, to slay the righteous with the wicked; and that the righteous should be as the wicked. *Gen.*
2. Equitable.
Kill my rival too; for he no less
Deserves; and I thy righteous doom will bless. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *righteous*.] Honestly; virtuously.
Athens did righteously decide,
When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd;
As righteously they did those dooms repent,
Still they were wise, whatever way they went. *Dryden.*

RIGHTHOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *righteous*.] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness.
The scripture, ascribing to the persons of men righteousness, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be construed, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults. *Hosker.*
Here wretched Phileas warns the world with cries,
Cou'd warning make the world more just or wise;
Learn righteousness, and dread th' avenging deities. *Dry.*

RIGHTFUL. *adj.* [right and full.]
1. Having the right; having the just claim.
As in this haughty great attempt,
They laboured to supplant the rightful heir;
I lost my liberty, and they their lives. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*
Some will mourn in aches, some coal black,
For the depopling of a rightful king. *Shakep. Rich. II.*
2. Honest; just.

Nor would, for gold or fee,
Be won, their rightful causes down to tread. *Fairy Queen.*
Gather all the smiling hours;
Such as with friendly care have guarded
Patriots and kings in rightful wars. *Prior.*

RIG

RIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *rightful*.] According to right; according to justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible that his title was not found, but was rightfully in Mortimer, who had married the heir of York. *Dryden's Preface to Pablen.*

RIGHT-HAND. *n. s.* Not the left.
The rank of officers, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right-hand brings you to the place. *Shakep.*

RIGHTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *rightful*.] Moral rectitude.
But still although we fail of perfect rightfulness,
Seek we to tame these superfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest fightfulness. *Sid.*

RIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *right*.]
1. According to truth; properly; suitably; not erroneously.
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton.*
Descend from heav'n, Urania! by that name
If rightly thou art call'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
For glory done
Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and plagues of men. *Milton.*
A man can never have to certain a knowledge, that a proposition, which contradicts the clear principles of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed, or that he understands the words rightly, wherein it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true. *Locke.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?
Or from their deeds I rightlier may divine,
Unto my down with infolence or wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Honestly; uprightly.
Let not my jealousies be your dishonour;
You may be rightly just, whatever I shall think. *Shakep.*
3. Exactly.
Should I grant, thou didst not rightly see;
Then thou wert first deceiv'd. *Dryden.*
4. Straitly; directly.
We with one end; but differ in order and way, that leadeth rightly to that end. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

RIGHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *right*.]
1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude.
It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the rightness of his conscience, by such an infallible certainty of persuasion, as amounts to the clearness of a demonstration; but it is sufficient if he knows it upon grounds of such a probability, as shall exclude all rational grounds of doubting. *South.*
Like brute beasts we travel with the herd, and are never so solicitous for the rightness of the way, as for the number or figure of our company. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Straitness.
Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the rightness of the line, but by the shortness of the distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
RIGID. *adj.* [rigide, Fr. rigidus, Latin.]
1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.
A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more rigid and inflexible, than a solid one of the same substance and weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Severe; inflexible.
His severe judgment giving law,
His modest fancy kept in awe;
As rigid husbands jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair. *Denham.*
3. Sharp; cruel. It is used somewhat harshly by Phillips.
Queen of this universe! do not believe
Those rigid threats of death; ye shall not die. *Milton.*
Cressy plains
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour unwittitood
Could do in rigid fight. *Phillips.*

RIGIDITY. *n. s.* [rigiditas, Fr. from rigid.]
1. Stiffness.
Rigidity is said of the solids of the body, when, being stiff or impliable, they cannot readily perform their respective offices; but a fibre is said to be rigid, when its parts so strongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their resistance in order to the preservation of health: it is to be remedied by fomentations.

Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion, which is necessary to carry on the vital functions: rigidity of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from the rigidity of the fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.
This severe observation of nature, by the one in her comeliness, and by the other in her absolute forms, must needs produce in both a kind of rigidity, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness. *Watson's Architecture.*

RIGIDLY. *adv.* [from rigid.]
1. Stiffly; unpliantly.
2. Severely; inflexibly.
RIGIDNESS. *n. s.* [from rigid.] Severity; inflexibility.

RIGLET.

RIM

- RIGLET.** *n. f.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood. Thus the pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets*. *Mox.*
- RIGOL.** *n. f.* A circle. Used in *Shakespeare* for a diadem. This sleep is found; this is a sleep. That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorce'd So many English kings. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
- RIGOUR.** *n. f.* [*rigor*, Latin.]
1. Cold; stiffness.
 2. The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milton.*
 3. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease: during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation. *Art.*
 4. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham's Sophy.*
 5. *Rigor* makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. *Clarif.*
 6. Severity of conduct. Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary? *Sprat.*
 7. This prison lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
 8. Strictness; unabated exactness. It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be relaxed, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.*
 9. Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour*, the essentials; but are names expressing our passions. *Glanvill.*
 10. The base degenerate age requires Severity and justice in its *rigour*: This awes an impious bold offending world. *Addison.*
 11. Rage; cruelty; fury. He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites, That strongest oak might seem to overthrow; The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights, That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Queen.*
 12. Driven by the necessities of the times and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles.*
 13. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel, And supple into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*
 14. **RIGOROUS.** *adj.* [from *rigour*.] Severe; allowing no abatement. He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law, And therefore law shall scorn him further trial, Than the severity of publick power. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 15. Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers's Sermons.*
 16. **RIGOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *rigorous*.] Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. Left they faint At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd, For I behold them soften'd, and with tears Bewailing their excess, all terror hide. *Milton.*
 17. The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. *Dryden.*
 18. **RILL.** *n. f.* [*riulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet. May thy brimmed waves from this Their full tribute never miss, From a thousand petty *rills*, That tumble down the snowy hills. *Milton.*
 19. **TO RILL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams. Io! Apollo, mighty king, let envy, Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake, Draw tuns unmeasurable; while thy favour Administers to my ambitious thirst The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling* Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*
 20. **RILLET.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *riulet*.] A small stream. A creek of Ose, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 21. **RIM.** *n. f.* [*rima*, Saxon.]
 22. A border; a margin. It keeps of the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the rim. *Grew.*
 23. That which encircles something else. We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or rim of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 24. The drum-maker uses it for rims. *Motimer's Husbandry.*
 25. **RIME.** *n. f.* [*hym*, Saxon.]
 26. Hoar frost. Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in rime frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows. *Bacon's Natural History.*

RIN

- In a hoar frost, a *rime*, is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. *Grew.*
2. [*Rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink. Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the rime or chink of their larynx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TO RIME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost. *To RIMPLE.* *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See **CRUMPLE** and **RUMPLE**.
- The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wifeman.*
- RIMY.** *adj.* [from *rime*.] Steamy; foggy; misty. The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous. *Harvey.*
- RIND.** *n. f.* [*rind*, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk. Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard, Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear My tender sides in this rough *rind* embar'd. *Fairy Queen.*
- Within the infant *rind* of this small flower Poison hath residence, and medicine power. These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.*
- Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*, Hung amiable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Thou can't not touch the freedom of this mind With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind* Thou hast immanc'd. *Milton.*
- This monument, thy maiden beauty's due, High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view; On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden.*
- TO RIND.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.
- RING.** *n. f.* [*hryn*, Saxon.]
1. A circle; an orbicular line. In this habit Met I my father with his bleeding rings, Their precious gems new lost. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism girded about with many parallel and horizontal rings. *Newton.*
 3. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament. A quarrel. — About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring. *Shakespeare.*
 4. I have seen old Roman rings too very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a top should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*
 5. A circle of metal to be held by. The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung, Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*
 6. Some eagle got the ring of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Gallus.*
 7. A circular course. Chaste Diana, Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race, Place me, O place me in the dusty ring, Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*
 8. A circle made by persons standing round. Make a ring about the corps of Cæsar, And let me shew you him, that made the will. *Shakespeare.*
 9. The Italians, perceiving themselves almost environed, call themselves into a ring, and retired back into the city. *Hay.*
 10. Round my arbour a new ring they made, And footed it about the secret shade. *Dryden.*
 11. A number of bells harmonically tuned. A squirrel spends his little rage, In jumping round a rowling cage; The cage as either side turn'd up, Striking a ring of bells a-top. *Prior.*
 12. The found of bells or any other sonorous body. Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle. Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater ring, than if the pellet did strike upon brags in the open air. *Bacon.*
 13. Hath left in shadows dread His burning idol all of blackest hue; In vain with cymbals ring, They call the grisly king. *Milton.*
 14. The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the ring of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 15. **TO RING.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *ring*. [*hryn*, Saxon.]
 16. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. I 'gin to be awarey of the fun; Ring the alarm bell. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 17. [From *ring*.] To encircle. Talbot, Who, ring'd about with bold adversity, Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
 18. To fit with rings. Death, death; oh amiable lovely death! Thou odoriferous stench, found rottenness, Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night, Thou hate and terror to prosperity, And I will kiss thy detestable bones, And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows, And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakespeare.*
 19. To refrain a hog by a ring in his nose. **TO RING.** *v. n.*
 20. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. Ring out ye crystal spheres, And let your silver chime Move in melodious time; And let the base of heav'n's deep organ blow, No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds, Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial. *Shakespeare.*
 21. Easy it might be to ring other changes upon the same bells. *Norris's Miscellanies.*
 22. At Latagus a weighty stone he flung; His face was flatted, and his helmet rung. *Dryden.*
 23. To practise the art of making musick with bells. Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification. *Holder.*
 24. To found; to resound. Hercules, missing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the ring rang of it. *Bacon.*
 25. The particular *ringing* found in gold, distinct from the found of other bodies, has no particular name. *Locke.*
 26. With sweeter notes each rising temple rung, A Raphael painted! and a Vida sung! *Pope.*
 27. To utter as a bell. Ere to black Hecat's fummons The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums, Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 28. To tinkle. My ears still ring with noise; I'm vex'd to death: Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*
 29. To be filled with a bruit or report. That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation to rings of, are not indeed, what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the world. *South.*
 30. **RING-BONE.** *n. f.* Ring-bone is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pattern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes gets quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone*. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
 31. **RINGDOVE.** *n. f.* [*rhingelduove*, German.] Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dove-cote pigeons, and *ringdoves*. *Motimer.*
 32. **RINGER.** *n. f.* [from *ring*.] He who rings. **RINGLEADER.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The head of a riotous body. He caused to be executed some of the ringleaders of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 33. The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by these ringleaders, were executed. *Addison.*
 34. **RINGLET.** *n. f.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.]
 35. 1. A small ring. Silver the lintals, deep projecting o'er; And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope.*
 36. 2. A circle. You deny puppets, that By moon-shine do the green ringlets make, Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
 37. Never met we, Upon the beached margin of the sea, To dance our ringlets to the whistling wind, But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakespeare.*
 38. 3. A curl. With ringlets quaint, and wanton windings wove, Milt. Her golden tresses in wanton ringlets wav'd, As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*
 39. These in two fable ringlets taught to break, Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. *Pope.*
 40. **RINGSTREAKED.** *adj.* [*ring* and *streaked*.] Circularly streaked. He removed the he goats that were ring streaked and spotted, and all the she goats that were speckled. *Gen. xxx. 35.*
 41. **RINGTAIL.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *tail*.] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*
 42. **RINGWORM.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A circular tetter. It began with a terpigo, making many round spots, such as is generally called *ringworm*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
 43. **TO RINSE.** *v. a.* [from *rein*, German, pure, clear.]
 44. 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. This last costly treaty Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass Did break i' th' rinsing. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 45. Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not rinsed his hands in water, he shall be unclean. *Lev. xv. 11.*

RIN

- RIP.** *v. a.* [*hrypan*, Saxon.]
1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife. You bloody Nero's, *ripping* up the womb Of your dear mother England, blush for shame. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Wilt thou dash their children, and *rip* up their women with child? *2 Kings viii. 12.*
 3. The beast prevents the blow, And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe. *Dryden.*
 4. The *ripping* chissel is a socket chissel, about an inch broad, and hath a blunt edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
 5. To take away by laceration or cutting. Macduff was from his mother's womb Untimely *ripp'd*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 6. Eicupapius, because *ripped* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo. *Hayward.*
 7. *Rip* this heart of mine Out of my breast, and shew it for a coward's. *Orcutt.*
 8. The conscious husband Charges on her the guilt of their disease; Affecting fury acts a madman's part, He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granvill.*
 9. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your discipline was planted, at such time as this age we live in began to make first trial thereof. *Hooker.*
 10. You

RIP

2. To wash the soap out of cloaths. They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse*, they say, With water sometimes ink and sometimes whey, According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*
- RINSER.** *n. f.* [from *rinse*.] One that washes or rinses; a washer.
- RIPOT.** *n. f.* [*riotte*, old Fr. *riotto*, Italian.]
1. Wild and loose felicity. When his headstrong *riot* hath no curb, When rage and hot blood are his counsellors, When means and lavish manners meet together, Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly Tow'd fronting peril and oppos'd decay. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
 2. So senseless of expence, That he will neither know how to maintain it, Nor cease his flow of *riot*. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
 3. All now was turn'd to jollity and game, To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance. *Milton.*
 4. A sedition; an uproar. Transform'd to serpents all, as accessories To his bold *riot*. *Milton.*
 5. To run *RIOT.* To move or act without controul or restraint. One man's head runs *riot* upon hawks and dice. *L'Estr.*
 6. You never can defend his breeding, Who, in his lary's running *riot*, Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift's Miscel.*
 7. **TO RIOT.** *v. n.* [*riotte*, old Fr.]
 8. 1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. Let us walk homely as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness. *Romans xiii. 13.*
 9. Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight, Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*
 10. 2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose; No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*
 11. 3. To banquet luxuriously.
 12. 4. To raise a sedition or uproar.
 13. **RIOTER.** *n. f.* [from *riot*.]
 14. 1. One who is dissipated in luxury.
 15. 2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.
 16. **RIOUSE.** *n. f.* [from *riot*.] Dissoluteness; luxury. From every work he challenged sloin, For contemplation sake; yet otherwise His life he led in lawless *riouse*. *Fairy Queen.*
 17. **RIOUS.** *adj.* [*rioteux*, Fr. from *riot*.]
 18. 1. Luxurious; wanton; licentious; festive. What needs me tell their feast and goodly guise, In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain. *Fairy Queen.*
 19. When all our offices have been oppress With *riotous* feeders, I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock, And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
 20. John came neither eating nor drinking, that is far from the diet of Jerusalem and other *riotous* places, but far'd coarsely. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 21. With them no *riotous* pomp nor Asian train, T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears; But war severely like itself appears. *Dryden.*
 22. 2. Seditious; turbulent.
 23. **RIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *riotous*.]
 24. 1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously*. *Ecclesi. xiv. 4.*
 25. 2. Seditiously; turbulently.
 26. **RIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *riotous*.] The state of being riotous.
 27. **TO RIP.** *v. a.* [*hrypan*, Saxon.]
 28. 1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife. You bloody Nero's, *ripping* up the womb Of your dear mother England, blush for shame. *Shakespeare.*
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 36. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your discipline was planted, at such time as this age we live in began to make first trial thereof. *Hooker.*
 37. You

RIP

You rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenser on Ireland.*
This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing unto me, and indeed favourerth of some reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*
They ripped up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
The relations considering that a trial would rip up old sores, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design. *Arbutnot.*
RIPE. *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]
1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.
Macbeth
Is ripe for shaking, and the pow'r above
Put on their instruments. *Shakefp.*
The time was the time of the first ripe grapes. *Numb. xiii.*
Their fruit is improfitable, not ripe to eat. *Wisd. iv. 5.*
So may't thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd, for death mature. *Milton.*
2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.
Those happiest smiles,
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakefp.*
3. Complete; proper for use.
I by letters shall direct your course,
When time is ripe. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.
There was a pretty redness in his lips,
A little riper and more lully red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakefp.*
O early ripe! to thy abundant store,
What could advancing age have added more. *Dryden.*
5. Finished; consummate.
Beasts are in sensible capacity as ripe, even as men themselves, perhaps more ripe. *Hogker, b. i. f. 6.*
6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.
He thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe. *Milton.*
While things were just ripe for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quarrel. *Addison.*
7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.
Ripe for heav'n, when fate Æneas calls,
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me. *Dryden.*
TO RIFE. *v. n.* [from the *adj.*] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.
From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shakefp.*
Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;
But stay the very riping of the time. *Shakefp.*
Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,
In my grave's inside, see what thou art now;
Yet tho't not yet to good, till us death lay
To ripe and mellow there, w' are stubborn clay. *Donne.*
TO RIFE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.
He is retir'd, to ripe his growing fortunes,
To Scotland. *Shakefp.*
RIFELY. *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time.
It fits us therefore ripely;
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness. *Shakefp.*
TO RÍPEN. *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe.
This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
Afore the four grape is ripening in the flower. *Jf. xviii. 5.*
The pricking of a fruit, before it ripeneth, ripens the fruit more suddenly. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Trees, that ripen latest, blossom soonest; as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they could not have the sun long enough to ripen. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And strangers to the sun yet ripen here. *Grawville.*
TO RÍPEN. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.
My father was no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,
Were growing time once ripen'd to my will. *Shakefp.*
When to ripen'd manhood he shall grow,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*
That I settled
Your father in his throne, was for your sake,
I left th' acknowledgment for time to ripen. *Dryden.*
The genial sun
Has daily, since his course begun,
Rejoiced the metal to refine,
And ripen'd the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*
Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,
The rest succeeding times shall ripen into fate. *Pope.*
Here elements have lost their utes,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

RIS

Before the ripen'd field the reapers stand. *Thomson.*
RÍPENESS. *n. f.* [from *ripe*.] *Shakefp.*
1. The state of being ripe; maturity.
They have compared it to the ripeness of fruits. *Wisd.*
Little matter is deposited in the absciss, before it arrives towards its ripeness. *Shakefp's Surge.*
2. Full growth.
I time, which made them their fame out-live,
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*
3. Perfection; completion.
To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of palms
devised for us, that they, which are either in years but young,
or touching perfection of virtue as yet not grown to ripeness,
might, when they think they sing, learn. *Hecker.*
I his royal infant promises
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to ripeness. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*
I to manhood am arriv'd to near,
And inward ripeness doth much less appear,
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th. *Milton.*
4. Fitness; qualification.
Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:
Ripeness is all. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
RÍPPER. *n. f.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.
TO RÍPPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.
RÍPTOWELL. *n. f.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*
TO RISE. *v. n.* pret. *rise*; part. *risen*. [rýsan, Saxon; *reisan*, Dutch.]
1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture.
I have seen her rise from her bed, and throw her night-gown upon her. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
2. To get up from rest.
Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will; go to bed when she list; rise when she list. *Shakefp.*
As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to their work,
rising betimes for a prey. *Job xxiv. 5.*
That is to live,
To rest secure, and not rise up to grieve. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, rise. *Milton.*
3. To get up from a fall.
True in our fall,
False in our promis'd rising. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
4. To spring; to grow up.
They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude,
Now ris'n to work them farther woe. *Milton.*
5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune.
Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shakefp.*
If they rise not with their service, they will make their service fall with them.
To rise i' th' world,
No wife man that's honest should expect. *Orson.*
Those, that have been raised by some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to rival him. *South.*
6. To swell.
If the bright spot stay in his place, it is a rising of the burning. *Lev. xiii. 21.*
7. To ascend; to move upwards.
The sap in old trees is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs, but teth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon.*
If two plane polish'd plates of a polish'd looking-glass be laid together, so that their sides be parallel, and at a very small distance from one another, and then their lower edges be dipped into water, the water will rise up between them. *New.*
8. To break out from below the horizon, as the sun.
He maketh the sun to rise on the evil and the good. *Matt. v. 45.*
The sun rise upon him. *Gen. xxxii. 31.*
He affirmeth, that Tunny is fat upon the rising of the Pleiades, and departs upon Arcturus. *Brown's Vulg. Errant.*
Whether the sun
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun. *Milton.*
9. To take beginning; to come into existence, or notice.
10. To begin to act.
High winds began to rise. *Milton.*
With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*
11. To appear in view.
The poet must lay out all his strength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he describes may immediately present itself, and rise up to the reader's view. *Addison.*
12. To change a station; to quit a siege.
He, rising with small honour from Gunza, and leaving the power of the christians, was gone. *Knight.*
13. To be excited; to be produced.
Indeed you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul; for from that hour the lov'd me. *Orson.*
A thought rose in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Speilator, N.º 565.*

RIS

14. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections.
At our heels all hell should rise,
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*
Numidia's spacious kingdom lies
Ready to rise at its young prince's call. *Addison's Cato.*
No more shall nation against nation rise,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*
15. To be roused; to be excited to action.
Who will rise up for me against evil-doers? or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity? *Pf. xciv.*
Gather together, come against, and rise up to the battle. *Jer.*
He shall rise up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of mock shall be brought low. *Ecd. xii. 4.*
16. To make hostile attack.
If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and rise up against him, and smite him mortally, and fleeth into one of these cities, the elders of his city shall fetch him thence. *Deut.*
17. To grow more or greater in our respect.
A hideous gabbie rises loud
Among the builders. *Milton.*
The great duke rises on them in his demands, and will not be fatished with less than a hundred thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg pardon. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
18. To increase in price.
Bullion is risen to six shillings and five pence the ounce; i. e. that an ounce of uncoined silver will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined silver. *Locke.*
19. To be improved.
From such an untainted couple, we can hope to have our family rise to its ancient splendour of face, air, countenance, and shape. *Futler, N.º 75.*
20. To elevate the stile.
Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise. *Roscommon.*
21. To be revived from death.
After I am risen again, I will go before you. *Mat. xxvi.*
The stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave. *Milton.*
22. To come by chance.
As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise
An ancient book. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
23. To be elevated in situation.
He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd,
Which with the spoils of his dead foe he grac'd. *Dryden.*
A house we saw upon a rising.
Ath, on banks or rising grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
RISSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of rising.
2. The act of mounting from the ground.
In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their rise. *Bacon.*
3. Eruption; ascent.
Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden rise of water; for the flame filling no more place, the air and water succeed.
The hill submits itself
In small descents, which do its height beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play;
Whole rise not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*
4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.
Rais'd to high, from that convenient rise
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the skies. *Greech.*
Since the arguments against them rise from common received opinions, it happens, in controversial discourses, as it does in the assailing of towns, where, if the ground be but firm, whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit rise for the present purpose. *Locke.*
5. Elevated place.
Such a rise, as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the light. *Denham.*
6. Appearance of the sun in the East.
Phœbus! stay;
The world to which you fly so fast,
From us to them can pay your hate
With no such object, and salute your rise
With no such wonder, as De Mornay's eyes. *Waller.*
7. Encrease in price.
Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered the present state of the king's treasure, the rise or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war.
The bishops have had share in the gradual rise of lands. *Sw.*
8. Beginning; original.
It has its rise from the lazy admonitions of those who give rules, and propose examples, without joining practice with their instructions. *Locke on Education.*

RIV

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave rise to the republick, which calls itself after his name. *Addison.*
10. Elevation; encrease of sound.
In the ordinary rises and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two beams between the unison and the diapason. *Bacon.*
RÍSER. *n. f.* [from *rise*.] One that rises.
The ile Ææa, where the palace stands
Of th' early riser, with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora; where she loves to dance. *Chapman.*
RISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing.
How comes lowliness of stile to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without it a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without risibility he can be a man. *Dryden.*
Whatever the philosophers may talk of their risibility, neigling is a more noble expression than laughing. *Arbut.*
RÍISIBLE. *adj.* [risible, Fr. *risibilit*, Lat.]
1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.
We are in a merry world, laughing is our business; as if because it has been made the definition of man, that he is risible, his manhood consisted in nothing else. *Gow, of Tongue.*
2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.
Risk. *n. f.* [*risques*, Fr. *riegs*, Spanish.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.
Some run the risk of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
When an insolent despoiler of discipline, nurtured into contempt of all order by a long risk of licence, shall appear before a church governor, severity and resolution are that governor's virtues. *South's sermons.*
By allowing himself in what is innocent, he would run the risk of being betrayed into what is not so. *Atterbury.*
An innocent man ought not to run an equal risk with a guilty one. *Clarissa.*
TO RISK. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.
Who would hope new fame to raise,
Or risk his well established praise,
That, his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or car'd a Jove. *Addison.*
RÍSKER. *n. f.* [from *risk*.] He who risks.
He thither came, to observe and smook
What courtes other risers took. *Baile.*
RISSE. the obsolete preterite of *rise*.
Rise not the consular men and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down; and fled thy side. *Benj. Jofus.*
RITE. *n. f.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance.
The ceremonies, we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient rites and customs of the church. *Hogker.*
It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a holy rite, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
When the prince her fun'ral rites had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden.*
RÍTUAL. *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution.
Instant I bade the priests prepare
The ritual sacrifice, and solemn pray'r. *Prior.*
If to tradition were added, certain constant ritual and emblematical observances, as the emblems were expressive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain. *Forbes.*
RÍTUAL. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.
An heathen ritual could not instruct a man better than these several pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies, that attended different sacrifices. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
RÍTUALIST. *n. f.* [from *ritual*.] One skilled in the ritual.
RÍVAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bank; a coast. Not in use.
Think
You stand upon the rivage, and behold
A city on th' incessant billows dancing;
For so appears this fleet. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
RIVAL. *n. f.* [*riualis*, Lat.]
1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor.
Oh love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship diddain. *Dryden.*
2. A competitor in love.
She saw her father was grown her adverse party, and yet her fortune such as the must favour her rival.
France and Burgundy,
Great rivals in our younger daughter's love. *Shakefp.*
Your rival's image in your worth I view;
And what I lov'd in him, esteem in you. *Grawville.*
RÍVAL. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous.
Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I should be fortunate. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*
Equal

RIV

- Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*
- You bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*
- To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose.
Those, that have been raised by the interest of some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and at length step into his place. *South.*
 2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of refounding brass;
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
- To RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of use.
- Burgundy,
We first address'd tow'rd you, who with this king
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakep. King Lear.*
- RIVALITY. *n. f.* [rivalitas, Lat. from rival.] Competition;
RIVALRY. *n. f.* emulation.
- It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between
those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided
a whole age. *Addison.*
- RIVALSHIP. *n. f.* [from rival.] The state or character of a
rival.
- To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*. [ryt, broken Saxon; *rijoen*,
Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide
by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption.
At his haughty helmet
So hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*,
And cleft his head. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
- The varlet at his plaint was grieved fore,
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Fa. Queen.*
- Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,
The fierce three-forked engine making way,
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Fa. Queen.*
- O Cicero!
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shakep.*
- As one he stood escap'd from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*
- The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and *riven* with
the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the sweet peace of
Druid. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*
- Had I not been blind, I might have seen
Yon *riven* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*
- Let it come;
Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*
- To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence.
Freckles *rive*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodw.*
- To RIVE. for *derive* or *direct*.
- Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakep.*
- To RIVEL. *v. a.* [rēpēlē, Saxon, corrugated, rumpel'd.] To
contract into wrinkles and corrugations.
Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,
And *rivel'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryd.*
- And since that plenteous autumn now is past,
Whose grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *rivel'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*
- Alum sticks, with contracting pow'r,
Shrink his thin essence like a *rivel'd* flow'r. *Pope.*
- RIVEN. part. of *rive*.
- RIVER. *n. f.* [riviere, Fr. *rius*, Lat.] A land current of
water bigger than a brook.
It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with
many goodly rivers, replenished with all sorts of fish. *Spens.*
- The first of these rivers has been celebrated by the Latin
poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its ra-
pidity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RIVER-DRAGON. *n. f.* A crocodile. A name given by Milton
to the king of Egypt.
Thus with ten wounds
The river-dragon tam'd at length, submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- RIVER-GOD. *n. f.* Tutelary deity of a river.
His wig hung as trait as the hair of a river-god rising from
the water. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
- RIVER-HORSE. *n. f.* Hippopotamus.
Rote,
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,
The river-horse and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*
- RIVET. *n. f.* [river, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to
drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.
The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakep. Henry V.*

ROA

- Thy armour
I'll crush, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be matter of it. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*
- Though Valeria's fair, and though the loves me too,
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are secret rivets to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*
- The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow
So smooth and equal, that no fight can find
The rivet, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*
- The rivets of those wings includ
Fit not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- This instrument should move easy upon the rivet. *Sharp.*
- To RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with rivets.
This man
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,
Out of the hand of Jove; and rivet him
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *Benj. Johnson.*
 2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable.
In rivetting the pin you rivet in should stand upright to the
plate you rivet it upon; for if it do not stand upright, you
will be forced to set it upright, after it is rivetted. *Moxon.*
- You were to blame to part with
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And rivetted with faith unto your flesh. *Shakep.*
- Why should I write this down, that's rivetted,
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
- What one party thought to rivet to a settledness by the
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*
- Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,
Her blows not shook but rivetted his throne. *Dryden.*
- Thus hath God not only rivetted the notion of himself into
our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being neces-
sary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Till.*
- If the eye sees those things rivetted, which are loose, where
will you begin to rectify the mistake. *Lake.*
- Where we use words of a loose and wandering signifi-
cation, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims,
brought as proofs to establish propositions, wherein the terms
stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm
and rivet. *Lake.*
- Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs. *Congree.*
- They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, flopping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison's Cat.*
- A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as
we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and rivet the
friendship between us. *Atterbury.*
- RIVULET. *n. f.* [rivulus, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a
streamlet.
By fountain or by shady rivulet,
He fought them. *Milton.*
- The veins, where innumerable little rivulets have their
confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*
- I saw the rivulet of Salforata, formerly called Albulas, and
smelt the stench that arises from its water, which Martial
mentions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RUXDOLLAR. *n. f.* A German coin, worth about four shil-
lings and six-pence sterling. *Ditt.*
- ROACH. *n. f.* [from rutulus, Lat. red-haired.]
A roach is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste:
his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of
him: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and
foolishness; and it is noted, that roaches recover strength, and
grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Walton's Angler.*
- If a gudgeon meet a roach,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*
- ROAD. *n. f.* [rade, Fr.]
1. Large way; path.
Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he
might easily ride on the beaten road way, should trouble him-
self with breaking up of gaps?
To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*
 2. [Rade, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor.
Peering in maps for ports and roads;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*
- About the island are many roads, but only one harbour.
Sandys's Journey.

3. Inroad;

ROA

3. Inroad; incurion.
The Volcians stand
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
- Caion was desirous of the spoil, for that he was, by the
former road into that country, become famous and rich.
Kneller's History of the Turks.
- The king of Scotland, seeing none came into Perkin,
turned his enterprise into a road, and wafted Northumber-
land with fire and sword. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be de-
rived from *rade*, the preterite of *ride*: as we say, a short ride;
an easy ride.
With easy roads he came to Leicester,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*
- He from the East his flaming road begins. *Milton.*
- To ROAM. *v. n.* [romigare, Italian. See Room.] To wan-
der without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play
the vagrant.
Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia. *Shakep.*
- Daphne roaming through a thorny wood. *Shakep.*
- The lonely fox roams far abroad,
On secret rapin bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*
- What were unenlighten'd man,
A savage roaming through the woods, and wild
In quest of prey. *Thomson's Summer.*
- To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.
Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd;
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*
- ROAMER. *n. f.* [from roam.] A rover; a Rambler; a wan-
derer.
- ROAN. *adj.* [rouen, Fr.]
Roan horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour,
with grey or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farr. Diet.*
- To ROAR. *v. n.* [rajan, Saxon.]
1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.
Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*
 2. To cry in distress.
At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blubb'd at him. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
 3. To sound as the wind or sea.
South, East, and West, with mix'd confusion roar,
And howl the foaming billows to the shore.
Loud as the wolves on Orcas' stormy steep,
Howl to the roaring of the northern deep. *Pope.*
 4. To make a loud noise.
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar.
Consider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*
- ROAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of the lion or other beast.
 2. An outcry of distress.
 3. A clamour of merriment.
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?
your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table
in a roar?
The sound of the wind or sea.
Any loud noise.
Deep throated engines belch'd, whose roar
Imbowel'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton.*
- Off on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shoar,
Swinging flow with fullen roar.
When cannons did diffuse,
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their roar.
The waters, list'ning to the trumpet's roar,
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden.*
- ROARV. *adj.* [better roary; roars, Lat.] Dewy.
On Lebanon his foot he set,
And shook his wings with roary May dews wet. *Fairfax.*
- To ROAST. *v. a.* [roast, Fr. *rosten*, German; *roysten*,
Saxon; roasted; from *rastrum*, Lat. a grate; to roast, being,
in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron.]
1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.
He roasteth not that which he took in hunting. *D. of Piet.*
 2. Roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

ROB

2. To impart dry heat to flesh.
Here elements have lost their uses,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not roast, nor water boil. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. To dress at the fire without water.
In eggs boiled and roasted, there is scarce difference to be
discerned. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. To heat any thing violently.
Roasted in wrath and fire,
He thus o'erfiz'd with coagulate gore,
Old Priam seeks. *Shakespeare.*
- ROAST. for roasted.
He lost his roast beef stomach, not being able to touch a
filloin. *Addison's Spectator, N° 517.*
- And if Dan Congreve judges right,
Roast beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*
- It warns the cook-maid, not to burn
The roast meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift's Miscel.*
- To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It
was perhaps originally *roist*, which signified a tumult, to
direct the populace.
- The new-made duke, that rules the roast. *Shakespeare.*
- Where champions ruleth the roist, *Tusser's Husbandry.*
- There dailie disorder is most.
Alma flap-dash, is all again
In ev'ry finew, nerve, and vein;
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost,
While every where the rules the roast. *Prior.*
- ROB. *n. f.* [I believe Arabick.] Insipidated juices.
The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence,
passeth into a jelly, rob, extract, which contain all the virtues
of the infusion. *A buthnot on Aliments.*
- To ROB. *v. a.* [rober, old Fr. *robare*, Italian.]
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret
theft; to plunder. 'To be robbed, according to the present
use of the word, is to be injured by theft secret or violent;
to rob, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to steal, is
to take away privately.
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to rob my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with these lawcy terms?
Our fins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's
justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we
robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*
 2. To take away unlawfully.
I have not here designed to rob him of any part of that
commendation, which he has so justly acquired from the
whole author, whose fragments only fall to my portion. *Dry.*
 3. Better be disdained of all, than fashion a carriage to rob
love from any. *Shakespeare.*
- Procure, that the nourishment may not be robbed and
drawn away. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus assuming all, he robs from you.
Oh double sacrilege on things divine,
To rob the relic, and deface the shrine! *Dryden.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [from rob.] A thief; one that robs by force,
or steals by secret means; a plunderer.
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- Barabbas was a robber. *St. John.*
- Had'st thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Ascalon; then, like a robber, strip'd'st them
Of their robes. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- The robber must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways
of escape; and probably, after all, his sin betrays him to the
goal, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*
- Bold Prometheus did aspire,
And stole from heav'n the seeds of fire;
A train of ills, a ghastly crew,
The robber's blazing track pursue. *Dryden's Horace.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [robberie, old Fr. from rob.] Theft perpe-
trated by force or with privacy.
Thieves for their robbery have authority,
When judges steal themselves. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*
- A storm or robbery
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
- I hate robbery for burnt-offering. *Isaiah lxi. 8.*
- Some more effectual way might be found, for suppressing
common thefts and robberies. *Temple.*
- ROBE. *n. f.* [robbe, Fr. *robba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A
gown of state; a dress of dignity.
Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

22 A

My

ROC

My Nan shall be the queen of all fairies,
Finely attir'd in a robe of white. *Shaksp.*
The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;
Yet he those robes of empire justly bore,
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*
How by the finest art the native robe
To weave. *Thomson's Autumn.*
To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest.
What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious
emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarg-
ing the christian borders; and an order of St. George only to
robe, and feast, and perform rites and observances. *Bacon.*
There in long robes the royal magi stand;
The sage Chaldeans rob'd in white appear'd,
And Brachmans. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*
Robed in loose array she came to bathe. *Thomson.*
RO'BERY. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsl.*
ROBERTSMAN. *n. f.* In the old statutes, a sort of bold and
ROBERTSMAN. stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so
called from Robinhood, a famous robber.
RO'BIN. *n. f.* [rubecula, Lat.] A bird so named
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. from his red breast.
Up a grove did spring, green as in May,
When April had been moist; upon whose bushes
The pretty robins, nightingales, and thrushes
Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*
The robin-red-breast, till of late had rest,
And children faced held a martin's nest. *Pope.*
ROB'ROUS. *adj.* [robur, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict.*
ROBUST. *adj.* [robustus, Lat. robustus, Fr.]
ROBUSTIOUS. strong; finewy; vigorous; forceful.
1. Strong; finewy; vigorous; forceful.
These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clustring down,
Vain monument of strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*
2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy.
The men sympathize with the mastiffs, in robustious and
rough coming on. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
It offends me to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear
a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the
groundlings. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
While I was managing this young robustious fellow, that
old spark, who was nothing but skin and bone, split through
my fingers. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson's Autumn.*
3. Requiring strength.
The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while after, and
leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly
again to any robust employment. *Locke.*
4. Robustious is now only used in low language, and in a sense
of contempt.
ROBUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from robust.] Strength; vigour.
Beef may confer a robustness on my son's limbs, but will
hebetate his intellects. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
ROCAMBOLE. *n. f.* See GARLICK.
Rocambole is a sort of wild garlick, otherwise called Spanish
garlick; the seed is about the bigness of ordinary peas. *Mort.*
Garlick, rocambole, and onions abound with a pungent vo-
latile salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
ROCHE-ALUM. *n. f.* [roche, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of
alum.
Roche-alum is also good. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
RO'CHET. *n. f.* [rochet, Fr. rochetum, from roccus, low Lat. a
coat.]
1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating.
What zealous phrenzy did the senate seize,
That tare the rochet to such rags as these? *Cleveland.*
2. [Rubellia, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsl.*
ROCK. *n. f.* [roc, rocche, Fr. rocca, Italian.]
1. A vast mass of stone.
The splitting rocks cow'r'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shaksp.*
There be rock herbs; but those are where there is some
mould. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Distilling some of the tinctor liquor, all that came over
was as limpid and colourless as rock water, and the liquor
remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous. *Boyle.*
These lesser rocks, or great bulky stones, are they not ma-
nifest fragments?
Of amber a nodule, invell'd with a coat, called rock
amber. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood pigeons and
rock pigeons. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Ye darksome pines, that o'er yon rocks recline'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*
2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.
Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him
that leans on them, yet the rock of Israel will be an ever-
lasting stay. *King Charles.*

3. [Rock, Danish; rocca, Italian; rucca, Spanish; spinnet,
Dutch.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool
was spun by twisting a ball below.
A learned and a manly soul
I purpos'd her; that should with even powers,
The rock, the spindle, and the sheers, controul
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *Benj. Johnson.*
On the rock a scanty measure place
Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel apace. *Dryden.*
To ROCK. *v. a.* [roccare, Fr.]
1. To shake; to move backwards and forwards.
If, by a quicker rocking of the engine, the smoke were
more swiftly shaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and
fro. *Boyle.*
The wind was laid; the whirling found
Was dumb; a rising earthquake rock'd the ground.
A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help
itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground
to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which
the inequality of the ground might more easily permit to roll
its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep.
Come, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon these sleepers be. *Shaksp.*
Leaning her head upon my breast,
My panting heart rock'd her asleep. *Suckling.*
Like sick and froward children,
Were rock'd asleep by reason. *Denham.*
While his secret soul on Flanders preys,
He rocks the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*
High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council late. *Dryden.*
3. To lull; to quiet.
Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come mischance between us twain! *Shaksp.*
To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and
fro.
The rocking town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel
Astonish'd. *Philips.*
Like this rocking of the battlements. *Young's Revenge.*
ROCK-DOE. *n. f.* A species of deer.
The rock-doe breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of
admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in
the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward,
as to reach over her buttocks. *Crew's Myology.*
ROCK-RUBY. *n. f.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and
jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not
deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill on Gems.*
Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds.
Woodward on Gems.
ROCK-SALT. *n. f.* Mineral salt.
Two pieces of transparent rock-salt; one white, the other
red. *Woodward on Gems.*
RO'CKER. *n. f.* [from rock.] One who rocks the cradle.
His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a rocker slept. *Dryden.*
RO'CKET. *n. f.* [rochetto, Italian.] An artificial firework,
being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal,
and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable
height, and there bursts.
Every rocket ended in a constellation, frowning the air with
a shower of silver fangles. *Addison.*
When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise
In rockets, till they reach the wond'ring skies. *Garth.*
RO'CKET. *n. f.* A plant.
The flower of the rocket consists of four leaves expanded
in form of a cross; the point becomes a pod, divided into
two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves
adhere on both sides: these cells are full of roundish seeds;
to which may be added, the whole plant hath a peculiar fetid
smell. *Miller.*
Rocket is one of the fallet furniture. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
RO'CKLESS. *adj.* [from rock.] Being without rocks.
A crystal brook
Is weedless all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*
RO'CKROSE. *n. f.* [rock and rose.] A plant.
RO'CKWORK. *n. f.* [rock and work.] Stones fixed in mortar,
in imitation of the asperities of rocks.
The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural
mound of rockwork. *Addison.*
RO'CKY. *adj.* [from rock.]
1. Full of rocks.
Val de Compare presenteth her rocky mountains. *Sandys.*
Make the bold prince
Through the cold North and rocky regions run. *Waller.*
The valleys he refrains
With rocky mountains. *Dryden.*
Nature lodges her treasures in rocky ground. *Locke.*
2. Resembling

ROC

ROG

2. Resembling a rock.
Such destruction to withstand, he oppos'd the rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. *Milton.*
3. Hard; stony; obdurate.
I, like a poor bark, of fails and tackling reft,
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bottom. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
ROD. *n. f.* [roede, Dutch.]
1. A long twig.
Some chose a hazel rod of the same year's shoot, and this
they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walk-
ing softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of
the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bow-
ing towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*
2. A kind of scepter.
Sh' had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The rod and bird of peace. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
3. Any thing long and slender.
The pastoral reed of Hermes, or his opiate rod. *Milton.*
Let the fisherman
Increase his tackle, and his rod retie. *Gay.*
Haste, ye Cyclops, with your forked rods,
T'his rebel love braves all the gods,
And every hour by love is made,
Some heaven-defying Enclade. *Granville.*
4. An instrument for measuring.
Decempeda was a measuring rod for taking the dimensions
of buildings, and signified the same thing as peritica, taken as
a measure of length. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.
If he be but once so taken idly roguing, he may punish him
with stocks; but if he be found again so loitering, he may
scourge him with whips or rods. *Spenjer on Ireland.*
I am whipt and scour'd with rods,
Nettled, and stung with plimies, when I hear
Of Bolingbroke. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
In this condition the rod of God hath a voice to be heard,
and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick
man the particular meaning of the voice. *Hammond.*
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements;
that thy rod, as well as thy staff, may comfort us. *K. Charles.*
They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And under rods of rough centurions smart. *Dryden.*
As soon as that sentence is executed, these rods, these in-
struments of divine displeasure, are thrown into the fire. *Att.*
A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*
RODE. *pret. of ride.*
He in paternal glory rode. *Milton.*
RODOMONTADE. *n. f.* [from a boastful boisterous hero of
Ariosto, called Rodomonte; rodomontade, Fr.] An empty noisy
bluster or boast; a rant.
He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these
gamefome days men will give him hints, which may put him
upon his rodomontades. *Government of the Tongue.*
The libertines of painting have no other model but a rodo-
montade genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries
them away. *Dryden's Dufresny.*
He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote
a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's Cethagus, I could shew
that the rodomontades of Almanzor are neither so irrational
nor impossible, for Cethagus threatens to destroy nature. *Dry.*
To RODOMONTADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thra-
sonically; to boast like Rodomonte.
ROE. *n. f.* [ra, ra-beon, Saxon.]
1. A species of deer.
He would him make
The roe bucks in flight to overtake. *Fairy Queen.*
They were as swift as the roes upon the mountains. *Chr.*
Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a roe at
his full speed? *Arbutnot and Pope.*
2. The female of the hart.
Thy greyhounds are fleetier than the roe. *Shaksp.*
Run like a roe or hart upon
The lofty hills of Bitheron. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
ROE. *n. f.* [properly roan or rone; rann, Danish; rogen, Ger-
man.] The eggs of fish.
Here comes Romeo
Without his roe, like a dried herring. *Shaksp.*
ROGA'TION. *n. f.* [rogation, Fr. from rogo, Lat.] Litany;
supplication.
He perfecteth the rogations or litanies before in use, and ad-
deth unto them that which the present necessity required. *Hook.*
Supplications, with this solemnity for appealing of God's
wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and ro-
gations of the Latin. *Taylor.*
ROGA'TION-WEEK. *n. f.* The week immediately preceeding
Whitunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein,
the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation
days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions
then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for
the devotion of holy Thursday. *Dist.*

ROI

ROGUE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.
For fear lest we, like rogues, should be reputed,
And for ear-marked beads abroad be bruited. *Hubbard.*
The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and
more terrify the idle rogue. *Spenjer on Ireland.*
The scum of people and wicked condemned men spoileth
the plantation; for they will ever live like rogues, and not
fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief. *Bacon's Essays.*
The troops are all scattered, and the commanders very
poor rogues. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*
2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.
Thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shaksp.*
A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and
take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner; but
then there is a vast disparity, when one action is murder,
and the other justice. *South.*
If he call rogue and rascal from the garret,
He means you no more mischief than a parrot. *Dryden.*
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*
3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.
Oh, what a rogue and pleasant slave am I!
I never knew a woman love man so. *Shaksp.*
—Alas, poor rogue, I think indeed she loves. *Shaksp.*
4. A wag.
To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To wander; to play the vagabond.
If he be but once so taken idly roguing, he may punish him
with the stocks. *Spenjer on Ireland.*
He rogued away at last, and was lost. *Carew.*
2. To play knavish tricks.
RO'GUERY. *n. f.* [from rogue.]
1. The life of a vagabond.
To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild roguery. *Donne.*
2. Knavish tricks.
They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted
lewd life in thievery and roguery. *Spenjer on Ireland.*
You rogue, here's lime in this sack too; there is nothing
but roguery to be found in villainous man. *Shaksp.*
Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em
To rogueries, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras, p. i.*
The kid smelt out the roguery. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
'Tis no scandal grown,
For debt and roguery to quit the town. *Dryden.*
The roguery of alchymy,
And we, the bubbled fools,
Spend all our present stock in hopes of golden rules. *Swift.*
3. Waggery; arch tricks.
RO'GUESHIP. *n. f.* [from rogue.] The qualities or personage
of a rogue.
Say, in what nasty cellar under ground,
Or what church porch, your roguish may be found? *Dry.*
RO'GUISH. *adj.* [from rogue.]
1. Vagrant; vagabond.
I thought the persons, by whom it is used, be of better note
than the former roguish sort; yet the fault is no less worthy of
a marshal. *Spenjer.*
2. Knavish; fraudulent.
He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his roguish tricks. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.
The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most roguish
cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles
would tempt an hermit. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening
in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimble is as
merry as any of them, and shews a thousand roguish tricks on
these occasions. *Addison's Spectator, N° 269.*
Timothy used to be playing roguish tricks; when his mi-
stress's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue. *Arb.*
RO'GUISHLY. *adv.* [from roguish.] Like a rogue; knavishly;
wantonly.
RO'GUISHNESS. *n. f.* [from roguish.] The qualities of a rogue.
RO'GUY. *adj.* [from rogue.] Knavish; wanton. A bad
word.
A shepherd's boy had gotten a roguish trick of crying a wolf,
and fooling the country with false alarms. *L'Estrange.*
To ROISTER. *v. n.* [of this word the most probable ety-
mology is from roister, Illickick, a violent
man.]
To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free
quarter; to bluster.
I have a roisting challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits. *Shaksp.*
Among a crew of roisting fellows,
He'd fit whole evenings at the alehouse. *Swift.*
RO'ISTER, or ROISTERER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A turbulent,
brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.
To ROLL,

ROL

To ROLL. *v. a.* [rouler, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotula*, of *roto*, Lat.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.
Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? *Mark* xvii. 3.

2. To move any thing round upon its axis.
Heav'n shone and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton*.

3. To move in a circle.
To dress, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton*.

4. To produce a periodical revolution.
To wrap round upon itself.

5. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.
By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. *Wise*.

6. To form by rolling into round masses.
Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peacoch*.

7. To form by rolling into round masses.
The pin ought to be as thick as a *rolling* pin. *Wise*.

8. To pour in a stream or waves.
A small Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope*.

To ROLL. *v. n.*

1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.

Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itself; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet England will be safe. *Temple*.

Reports, like snow-balls, gather still the farther they *roll*. *Government of the Tongue*.

Fire must rend the sky,
And wheel on th' earth, devouring where it *rolls*. *Milton*.

A tortoise, by pushing against the ground only with its neck and head, *rolls* itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit it to *roll* its shell. *Ray on the Creation*.

2. To run on wheels.
He next efforts to walk, but downward press'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beast;
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden*.

3. To perform a periodical revolution.
Thus the year *rolls* within itself again. *Dryden*.

4. To move with appearance of circular direction.
When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. *Dryden*.

5. To float in rough water.
Twice ten tempestuous nights I *roll'd*, resign'd
To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope*.

6. To move as waves or volumes of water.
Wave *rolling* after wave in torrent rapture. *Milton*.

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.
Till the huge surge *roll'd* off, then backward sweep
The reflux tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope*.

8. To move as waves or volumes of water.
Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters *roll*. *Pope*.

9. To move as waves or volumes of water.
Oh beat those storms, and *roll* the seas in vain. *Pope*.

10. To move as waves or volumes of water.
To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.
Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,
What different sorrows did within thee *roll*. *Prior*.

11. To move as waves or volumes of water.
The thoughts, which *roll* within my ravish'd breast,
To me, no fear, th' inspiring gods suggest. *Pope*.

12. To move as waves or volumes of water.
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes *roll*,
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. *Pope*.

13. To move as waves or volumes of water.
To revolve on its axis.
He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that *roll*
In restless gyres about the Arctick pole. *Sandys's Paraph.*

14. To move as waves or volumes of water.
To be moved tumultuously.
Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*. *Milton*.

15. To move as waves or volumes of water.
ROLL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

2. The thing rolling.
Lifting senates hang upon thy tongue,
Devolving through the maze of eloquence
A *roll* of periods, sweeter than her song. *Thomson*.

3. [Rouleau, Fr.] A measure of fat about his shoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung. *Addison*.

4. Writing rolled upon itself.
To keep ants from trees, encompass the stem four fingers
breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool newly plucked. *Mort.*

5. A round body rolled along.
His chamber all was hang'd about with *rolls*
And old records, from ancient times deriv'd. *Fa. Queen*.

6. [Rotulus, Lat.] Public writing.
Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that
soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots. *Mortimer*.

7. [Rotulus, Lat.] Public writing.
O' th' *rolls* and the king's secretary. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

8. [Rotulus, Lat.] Public writing.
Darius made a decree, and search was made in the house
of the *rolls*, where the treasures were laid up. *Exra* vi. 1.

ROM

The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, answers, and transactions in parliament are extant. *Hale*.

7. A register; a catalogue.
Beasts only cannot discern beauty; and let them be in the
roll of beasts, that do not honour it. *Sidney*.

8. The roll and list of that army doth remain.
Of that short *roll* of friends writ in my heart, *Dante*.

9. There's none, that sometimes greet us not.
These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courses of my life do shew,
I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

10. 'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that these twenty-four
letters admit of so many changes in their order, and make such
a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are
alike; that they could not all be exhausted, though a million
millions of writers should each write above a thousand alpha-
bets a-day, for the space of a million millions of years. *Bentl.*

11. Chronicle.
Please thy pride, and search the herald's *roll*,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden*.

12. The last *roll*, recording what we said.
The eye of time beholds no name
So blest as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope*.

13. Warrant. Not in use.
We have, with special *roll*,
Elected him our absence to supply. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

14. [Role, Fr.] Part; office. Not in use.
In human society, every man has his *roll* and station as-
signed him. *L'Estrange*.

15. ROLLER. *n. f.* [rouleau, Fr. from *roll*.]
1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level
walks.
When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the
violent enforcer of the first motion; but when it is once
tumbling, the property of the thing itself continues it. *Hamm.*

2. The long slender worms, that breed between the skin and
flesh in the ile of Ormuz and in India, are generally twisted
out upon sticks or *rollers*. *Ray on the Creation*.

3. They make the firing of the pole horizontal towards the
lathe, conveying and guiding the firing from the pole to the
work, by throwing it over a *roller*. *Moxon's Mech. Exr.*

4. Lady Charlotte, like a *roller*,
Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. *Swift's Miscellan.*

5. Bandage; fillet.
Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you hurt your
patient. *Wise*.

6. Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due situation of a
dressing, surgeons always turn a *roller* with that view. *Sharp*.

7. ROLLINGPIN. *n. f.* [rolling and pin.] A round piece of wood
tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.
The pin should be as thick as a *rollingpin*. *Wise*.

8. ROLLYPOOLY. *n. f.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball
rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball*
into the pool.

9. Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *rollypolly*
or a country dance? *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.

10. ROMAGE. *n. f.* [ramage, Fr.] A tumult; a battle; an active
and tumultuous search for any thing.
This is the main motive
Of this post haste, and *romage* in the land. *Shakesp.*

11. ROMANCE. *n. f.* [roman, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]
1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adven-
tures in war and love.
What romances
In fable or *romance* of Uther's son. *Milton*.

2. A brave *romance* who would exactly frame,
First brings his knight from some immortal dame. *Waller*.

3. Some *romances* entertain the genius; and strengthen it by
the noble ideas which they give of things; but they corrupt
the truth of history. *Dryden's Duffess*.

4. A lie; a fiction. In common speech.
To ROMANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.
This is strange *romancing*. *Pamph.*

5. ROMANCER. *n. f.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales.
The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, vain
pretenders, and *romancers*. *L'Estrange*.

6. Shall we, cries one, permit
This leud *romancer*, and his bantering wit. *Tate's Juv.*

7. To ROMANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill
with modes of the Roman speech.
He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words,
he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them. *Dryd.*

8. ROMANTICK. *adj.* [from *romance*.]
1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.
Philosophers have maintained opinions, more absurd than
any of the most fabulous poets or *romantick* writers. *Kul.*

2. Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have re-
presented, as chimerical and *romantick*. *Addison*.

3. Improbable; false.
Fanciful; full of wild scenery.
The dun umbrage, o'er the falling stream,
Romantick hangs. *Thomson's Spring*.

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4. ROMANTICK. *adj.* [from *romance*.]
1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.
Philosophers have maintained opinions, more absurd than
any of the most fabulous poets or *romantick* writers. *Kul.*

ROO

ROMISH. *adj.* [from *Rome*.] Popish.
Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* coun-
tries. *Ascham's Parergon*.

ROMP. *n. f.*
1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.
She was in the due mean between one of your affected
courteous pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no
regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbutnot*.

2. Rough rude play.
Romp loving misfs
Is haul'd about in gallantry rout. *Thomson*.

3. To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.
In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh,
squall, and *romp* in full security. *Swift's Rules to Servants*.

4. A stool is the first weapon taken up in a general *romping* or
skirmish. *Swift's Rules to Servants*.

5. Men presume greatly on the liberties taken in *romping*.
Clarissa.

6. RONDEAU. *n. f.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly con-
sisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and
five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end
of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondau* is re-
peated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux*.

7. ROWT. *n. f.* An animal flinted in the growth.
My ragged *rowts* all shiver and shake,
As done high towers in an earthquake;
They wont in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,
Peek as a peacock, but nought it avails. *Spenser*.

8. ROUNDES. *n. f.* [from *round*.] A round mafs.
Certain *rounds* given in arms, have their names according
to their several colours. *Peacoch on Blazoning*.

9. RONION. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology, nor certainly the
meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.
Give me, quoth I,
Aroint the witch! the rump fed *ronion* cries. *Shakesp.*

10. ROOD. *n. f.* [from *rod*.]
1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure.
I've often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, set out to plant a wood. *Swift*.

2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long mea-
sure.
Satan,
With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts
Proned on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a *rood*. *Milton*.

3. For stone fences in the North, they dig the stones for
eighteen-pence a *rood*, and make the walls for the same price,
reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole. *Mortimer*.

4. [roce, Saxon.] The cross.
By the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils. *Shakesp.*

5. ROOF. *n. f.* [hrop, Saxon.]
1. The cover of a house.
Her shoulders be like two white doves,
Perching within square royal *rooves*. *Sidney*.

2. Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd?
No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and chuse
To wage against the enmity o' th' air. *Shakesp. K. Lear*.

3. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building.
From the magnanimity of the Jews, in causes of most ex-
treme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have
grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the
roof of heaven did ever match. *Hooker*.

4. Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

5. In thy fane, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd *roof*, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden*.

6. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.
Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*.

7. My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the
roof of my mouth, ere I should come by a fire to thaw me.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

8. The nobles held their peace, and their tongue cleaved to
the *roof* of their mouth.
Some fishes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths;
as pikes, falmons, and trouts. *Bacon's Natural History*.

9. To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a roof.
He enter'd soon the shade
High *roof*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton*.

2. Large foundations may be safely laid;
Or houses *roof'd*, if friendly planets aid. *Creech*.

3. I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that
have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison*.

4. To inclose in a house.
Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present. *Shakesp.*

5. ROOFY. *adj.* [from *roof*.] Having roofs.
Snakes,
Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of peccidental kind
To sheep. *Dryden's Georgicks*.

6. ROOK. *n. f.* [hroe, Saxon.]
1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain.
Augurs, that understood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks*, brought forth
The secret man of blood. *Shakesp. Macbeth*.

ROO

- ROO'MY, *adj.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large.
 With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,
 Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden*.
 This sort of number is more *roomy*; the thought can turn
 itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden*.
 ROOST. *n. f.* [from *roost*, Saxon.]
 1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.
 Sooner than the matten-bell was rung,
 He clasp'd his wings upon his *roost*, and sung. *Dryden*.
 2. The act of sleeping.
 A fox spied out a cock at *roost* upon a tree. *L'Estrange*.
 Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the
 body at *roost*. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.
 To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roosten*, Dutch; of the same etymology with
roft.]
 1. To sleep as a bird.
 The cock *roosted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange*.
 2. To lodge. In burlesque.
 ROOT. *n. f.* [*rot*, Swedish; *rood*, Danish.]
 1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and sup-
 plies the stems with nourishment.
 The layers will in a month strike *roots*, being planted in a
 light loamy earth, mixed with excellent rotten soil, and sifted.
 Evelyn's Kalendar.
 When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take
 a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches flat upon the
 ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take
 root. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 A flower in meadow ground, amellus call'd;
 And from one *root* the rising stem bestows
 A wood of leaves. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*.
 In October, the hops will settle and strike *root* against
 spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 2. The bottom; the lower part.
 Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd breach
 They fasten'd. *Milton*.
 These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about
 the *roots* of the mountains. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
 3. A plant of which the root is esculent.
 Those plants, whose *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips,
 and radishes. *Watts*.
 4. The original; the first cause.
 Why did my parents send me to the schools,
 That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?
 Since the desire to know first made men fools,
 And did corrupt the *root* of all mankind. *Davies*.
 Whence,
 But from the author of all ill, could spring
 So deep a malice, to confound the race
 Of mankind in one *root*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.
 The love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth uni-
 versally agreed in. *Temple*.
 5. The first ancestor.
 It was said,
 That myself should be the *root*, and father
 Of many kings. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.
 They were the *roots*, out of which sprang two distinct
 people, under two distinct governments. *Locke*.
 6. Fixed residence.
 That love took deepest *root*, which first did grow. *Dry*.
 7. Impression; durable effect.
 Having this way eased the church, as they thought of su-
 perstition, they went on till they had plucked up even those
 things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper
 root. *Hosker, b. iv. f. 14*.
 To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.
 Her fallow leas
 The darnel, hemlock and rank fumitory
 Doth *root* upon. *Shakespeare, Henry V*.
 Underneath the grove of lycamour,
 That westward *rooteth*, did I see your son. *Shakespeare*.
 The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep
 rooting from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation. *Wisd.*
 After a year's *rooting*, then shaking doth the tree good, by
 loosening of the earth. *Bacon*.
 The coulter must be proportioned to the soil, because, in
 deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer*.
 2. To turn up earth.
 To ROOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To fix deep in the earth.
 When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,
 And *rooted* forests fly before their rage,
 At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryden*.
 Where th' impetuous torrent rushing down
 Huge craggy stones, and *rooted* trees had thrown,
 They left their couriers. *Dryden's Æneis*.
 2. To impress deeply.
 The great important end that God designs it for, the go-
 vernment of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its
 being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of
 being torn up by any ordinary violence. *Southey*

ROR

- They have so *rooted* themselves in the opinions of their
 party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts*.
 3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate.
 He's a rank weed,
 And we must *root* him out. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII*.
 Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,
 Who, like a boar too savage, doth *root* up
 His country's peace. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*.
 The Egyptians think it sin to *root* up or to bite
 Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy rite.
Raleigh's History of the World.
 The royal husbandman appear'd,
 And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;
 The thorns he *rooted* out, the rubbish clear'd,
 And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden*.
 4. To destroy; to banish.
 Not to destroy, but *root* them out of heav'n. *Milton*.
 In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,
 If conscience *roots* up all our inward peace. *Granville*.
 ROOTED. *adj.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical.
 Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow,
 Raze out the written troubles of the brain.
 The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker foun-
 dation, do yet stand firmly *rooted*, and grounded in the love
 of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.
 You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing
 places with a *rooted* laziness. *Swift to Gay*.
 ROOTEDLY. *adv.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply; strongly.
 They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I. *Shakespeare*.
 ROOTY. *adj.* [from *root*.] Full of roots.
 ROPE. *n. f.* [*rop*, Saxon; *reep*, *roep*, Dutch.]
 1. A cord; a string; a halter.
 Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a *rope*,
 And told thee to what purpose. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*
 An anchor, let down by a *rope*, maketh a sound; and yet
 the *rope* is no solid body, whereby the sound can ascend. *Ba.*
 Who would not guess there might be hopes,
 The fear of gallows and *ropes*
 Before their eyes, might reconcile
 Their animosities a while. *Hudibras*.
 I cannot but confess myself mightily surprized, that, in a
 book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I should
 find nothing but a *rope* of sand. *Locke*.
 Hang yourself up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no
 trick in it. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.
 2. Any row of things depending; as, a *rope* of emen.
 To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscousness;
 to concrete into glutinous filaments.
 Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and
 partly stick to themselves: and therefore *rope* and draw them-
 selves in threads; as pitch, glue and birdlime. *Bacon*.
 In this close vessel place the earth accur'd,
 But fill'd brimful with wholesome water first,
 Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around. *Dryden*.
 ROPE-DANCER. *n. f.* [*rope* and *dancer*.] An artist who dances
 on a rope.
 Salvian, amongst other publick shews, mentions the Pe-
 taminarii; probably derived from the Greek *πεταμινισται*, which
 signifies to fly, and may refer to such kind of rope-dancers.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.
 Statius, posted on the highest of the two summits, the
 people regarded with the same terror, as they look upon a dan-
 ring rope-dancer, whom they expect to fall every moment.
Adisson's Guardian.
 Nie bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your
 nimble tumblers or rope-dancers, and fell foul upon John Bull,
 to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbutnot*.
 ROPEINESS. *n. f.* [from *rope*.] Viscosity; glutinousness.
 ROPE-MAKER, or ROPE. *n. f.* [*rope* and *maker*.] One who
 makes ropes to sell.
 The ropemaker bear me witness,
 That I was lent for nothing but a rope. *Shakespeare*.
 ROPEY. *n. f.* [from *rope*.] Rogue's tricks. See ROPE-
 TRICK.
 What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his
 ropey. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*.
 ROPE-TRICK. *n. f.* [*rope* and *trick*.] Probably rogue's tricks;
 tricks that deserve the halter.
 She may perhaps call him half a score knaves, or so: an
 he begin once, he'll rail in his rope-tricks. *Shakespeare*.
 ROPEY. *adj.* [from *rope*.] Vicious; tenacious; glutinous.
 Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;
 Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropey* wine, a dith
 Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden's Jon.*
 Take care
 Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive
 Precipitant the biter *ropey* lees. *Philips*.
 ROQUELAURE. *n. f.* [French.] A cloak for men.
 Within the *roque-laure's* clasp thy hands are pent. *Gay*.
 ROTATION. *n. f.* [*rotis*, Latin.] A falling of dew. *Dith.*

ROS

- RO'RID. *n. f.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy.
 A vehicle conveys it through less accessible cavities into the
 liver, from thence into the veins, and so in a *rorid* substance
 through the capillary cavities. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*.
 ROSIFEROUS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Dith.*
 ROSIFLUENT. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dith.*
 RO'SARY. *n. f.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which
 the Romanists number their prayers.
 No *rosary* this votive needs,
 Her very syllables are beads. *Cleveland*.
 Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or a chaplet of
 good works, to present to God at night. *Taylor*.
 RO'SCID. *adj.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew;
 consisting of dew.
 Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for the spirits of
 wine prey upon the *roscid* juice of the body. *Bacon*.
 The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth
 than upon another; for that earth is most *roscid*. *Bacon*.
 ROSE. *n. f.* [*rosa*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] A flower.
 The flower of the *rose* is composed of several leaves, which
 are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose
 leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy
 fruit inclosing several angular hairy seeds; to which may be
 added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part beset with
 prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the species are, 1. The
 wild briar, dog *rose*, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *rose*,
 with large prickly levs. 3. The greater English apple-bear-
 ing *rose*. 4. The dwarf wild Briar-leaved *rose*. 5. The
 dwarf wild Briar-leaved *rose*, with variegated leaves.
 6. The striped Scotch *rose*. 7. The sweet briar or eglantine.
 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other sorts of
roses are originally of foreign growth, but are hardly enough
 to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and pro-
 duce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller*.
 Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves
 For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose* cheek'd youth
 To th' tub fast and the diet. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*.
 Patience thou young and *rose* lipp'd cherubin. *Shakespeare*.
 Let us crown ourselves with *rose* buds, before they be wi-
 ther'd. *William II. 8*.
 This way of procuring autumnal *roses* will, in most *rose*
 bushes, fail; but, in some good bearers, it will succeed.
 Here without thorn the *rose*. *Milton*.
 For her th' un fading *rose* of Eden blooms. *Pope*.
 To speak under the *Rose*. To speak any thing with safety, so as
 not afterwards to be discovered.
 By desiring a secrecy to words *spoke* under the *rose*, we
 mean, in society and computation, from the ancient custom in
 synopsack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roses* about their
 heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 ROSE, pret. of *rise*.
 Eve *rose* and went forth 'mong her flow'rs. *Milton*.
 RO'SEATE. *adj.* [*rosat*, Fr. from *rose*.]
 1. Rosy; full of roses.
 I come, ye ghosts! prepare your *roseate* bow'rs,
 Celestial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope*.
 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a *rose*.
 RO'SEN. *adj.* [from the noun.] crimsoned; flushed.
 Can you blame her, being a maid ret *rosed* over with the
 virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a
 naked blind boy. *Shakespeare, Henry V*.
 ROSE-MALLOW. *n. f.* Is in every respect larger than the com-
 mon mallow; the leaves are rougher, and the plant grows
 almost shrubby. *Miller*.
 RO'SEMARY. *n. f.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] Is a verticillate plant,
 with a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper
 lip or crest is cut into two parts, and turns up backward with
 crooked stamina or chives; but the under lip or beard is di-
 vided into three parts, the middle segment being hollow like
 a spoon; out of the two or three-toothed flower-cup rises the
 pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which after-
 ward turn to so many seeds that are roundish, and are in-
 closed in the flower-cup. *Miller*.
 Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
 Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
 Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosmary*;
 And with this horrible object, from low farms,
 Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.
 Around their cell
 Set rows of *rosmary* with flowering stem. *Dryden*.
Rosmary is small, but a very odoriferous shrub; the princi-
 pal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for
 washing. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 The neighbours
 Follow'd with willful look the damsel bier,
 Sprig'd *rosmary* the lads and ladies bore. *Gay*.
 ROSE-NOBLE. *n. f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently
 sixteen shillings. *Dith.*
 The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose-*
nobles, the great sovereigns with the same inscription, *Johannes*
transiens per medium coram ibat. *Camden's Remains*.

ROT

- ROSEWATER. *n. f.* [*rose* and *water*.] Water distilled from
 roses.
 Attend him with a silver basin
 Full of *rosewater*. *Shakespeare*.
 His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with *rose-*
water and sugar of roses. *Wileman's Surgery*.
 RO'SET. *n. f.* [from *rose*.] A red colour for painters.
 Grind ceruls with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and
 vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peacocks*.
 RO'SIER. *n. f.* [*rosier*, Fr.] A rosebush.
 Her yellow golden hair
 Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,
 Ne other tire she on her head did wear,
 But crown'd with a garland of sweet *rosier*. *Fairy Queen*.
 ROSIN. *n. f.* [properly *resin*; *resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.]
 1. Insipidated turpentine; a juice of the pine.
 The billows from the kindling prow retire,
 Pitch, *rosin*, tearwood on red wings aspire. *Garth*.
 2. Any insipidated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.
 Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *rosin* or fixed oil,
 which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by
 rectified spirit. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin.
 Bouzebeus who could sweetly sing,
 Or with the *rosin* d'bow torment the string. *Gay*.
 RO'SINY. *adj.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin. The example
 should perhaps be *rosely*. See RO'SSEL.
 The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or *rosiny* sand. *Temple*.
 RO'SSEL. *n. f.*
 A true *rosel* or light land, whether white or black, is what
 they are usually planted in. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 RO'SSELLY. *adj.* [from *rosel*.]
 In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper:
 that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *roselly* top,
 and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 RO'STRATED. *adj.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of
 ships.
 He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated* galleies of
 the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbutnot*.
 RO'STRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 1. The beak of a bird.
 2. The beak of a ship.
 3. The scaffold whence orators harangued.
 Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon whose top was
 the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*, which gave name to
 the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were
 made, being built of the prows of those ships of Antium,
 which the Romans overthrew. *Peacocks on Drawing*.
 Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favour,
 And strive to gain his pardon from the people. *Adisson*.
 4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver
 in the common alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which the
 surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quin*.
 RO'SY. *adj.* [*rosus*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beau-
 ty, colour, or fragrance.
 When the *rosy* ring'd morning fair,
 Weary of aged Tithon's sallow bed,
 Had sped her purple robe through dewy air. *Fa. Queen*.
 A smile that glow'd
 Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton*.
 Fairest blossom! do not slight
 That age, which you may know so soon;
 The *rosy* morn renews her light,
 And milder glory to the noon. *Waller*.
 The *rosy* finger'd morn appears,
 And from her mantle shakes her tears,
 In promise of a glorious day.
 As Thessalian steeds the race adorn,
 So *rosy* colour'd Helen is the pride
 Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beside. *Dryden*.
 While blooming youth and gay delight
 Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest,
 Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
 To triumph o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior*.
 To ROT. *v. n.* [*rotan*, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify;
 to lose the cohesion of its parts.
 A man may *rot* even here.
 From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
 And then from hour to hour we rot and rot.
 Being more nearly expost to the air and weather, the bo-
 dies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones
 would likewise all *rot* in time, except those which were se-
 cured by the extraordinary strength of their parts. *Woodward*.
 To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.
 No wood shone that was cut down alive, but such as was
 rotted in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon*.
 Frowning Autfer seeks the southern sphere,
 And *rot*, with endless rain, th' unwholome year. *Dryden*.
 ROT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.
 In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the *rot*, the swine
 of the mange, and not a goose or duckling throve. *B. John*.
 The

ROT

The cattle must of rot and murrain die. *Milton.*
 The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect, the country being generally full stocked with sheep, and the soil little subject to other rots than of hunger. *Temple.*
 2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.
 Brandy scarce prevents the sudden rot
 Of freezing nose, and quick decaying feet. *Philips.*
 ROTARY. *adj.* [rota, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*
 ROTATED. *adj.* [rotatus, Lat.] Whirled round.
 ROTATION. *n. f.* [rotation, Fr. rotatio, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl.
 Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation from East to West; as the main float and reboat of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*
 By a kind of circulation or rotation, arts have their successive invention, perfection, and tradition from one people to another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid rotation of the wheels. *Newton's Opticks.*
 In the passions wild rotation toft,
 Our spring of action to ourselves is lost. *Pope.*
 In fond rotation spread the spotted wings,
 And shiver every feather with desire. *Thomson.*
 ROTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.
 This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little rotators. *Wifeman.*
 ROTE. *n. f.* [rote, Saxon, merry.]
 1. [Rote, old Fr.] A harp; a lyre. *Obsolete.*
 Wele couthe he fing, and playen on a rote. *Chaucer.*
 Worthy of great Phœbus' rote,
 The triumphs of Phlegrean Jove he wrote,
 That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. *Spenser.*
 2. [Routine, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.
 First rehearse this song by rote,
 To each word a warbling note. *Shakespeare.*
 Thy loved did read by rote, and could not spell. *Shakespeare.*
 He rather faith it by rote to himself, than that he can thoroughly believe it. *Bacon's Essays.*
 All which he understood by rote,
 And as occasion serv'd would quote. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 Learn Aristotle's rules by rote. *Swift's Miscel.*
 To ROTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.
 Speak to the people
 Words rote in your tongue; bastards and syllables
 Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakespeare.*
 ROTGUT. *n. f.* [rot and gut.] Bad beer.
 They overwhelm their panch daily with a kind of flat rotgut; this is with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey.*
 ROTHER-NAIIS. *n. f.* [a corruption of rudder.] Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*
 ROTTEN. *adj.* [from rot.]
 1. Putrid; carious; putrefcent.
 Trust not to rotten planks. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Prosperity begins to mellow,
 And drop into the rotten mouth of death. *Shakespeare.*
 O blis-breeding fun, draw from the earth
 Rotten humidity; below thy sister's orb
 Infect the air. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
 There is by invitation or excitation; as when a rotten apple lieth close to another apple that is sound; or when dung, which is already putrefied, is added to other bodies. *Bacon.*
 Who brals as rotten wood; and steel no more
 Regards than reeds. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*
 It groweth by a dead stub of a tree, and about the roots of rotten trees, and takes his juice from wood putrefied. *Bacon.*
 They lerewood from the rotten hedges took,
 And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*
 2. Not firm; not trusty.
 Hence, rotten things, or I shall shake thy bones
 Out of thy garments. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 3. Not found; not hard.
 You common cry of curs whose breath I hate,
 As reek o' th' rotten fens. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 They were left moided with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
 ROTTENNESS. *n. f.* [from rotten.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.
 Dica's d ventures,
 That play with all infirmities for gold,
 Which rottenness lends nature! *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
 If the matter stink and be oily, it is a certain sign of a rottenness. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
 ROTUND. *adj.* [rotundus, Fr. rotundus, Lat.] Round; circular; spherical.
 The cross figure of the christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the rotund of the heathen; the eye

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is much better filled at first entering the rotund, but such as are built in the form of a cross gives us a greater variety. *Add.*
 ROTUNDIFOLIOLUS. *adj.* [rotundus and folium, Lat.] Having round leaves.
 ROTUNDITY. *n. f.* [rotunditas, Lat. rotundité, Fr. from rotund.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity.
 Thou all-shaking thunder,
 Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shakespeare.*
 With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all fluids would be alike in weight.
 Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
 Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth convexity and rotundity of a globe. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 ROTUNDO. *n. f.* [rotundo, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Trev.*
 To ROVE. *v. n.* [röfver, Danish, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.
 Thou't years upon thee, and thou art too full
 Of the wars furcits, to go rove with one
 That's yet unbruised. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 Faultless thou dropt from his unerring skill,
 With the bare power to sin, since free of will;
 Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,
 For who has power to walk, has power to rove. *Arbuth.*
 If we indulge the frequent rife and roving of passions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts.*
 I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,
 Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
 Constrain'd me from my native realm to rove. *Pope.*
 To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over.
 Roving the field, I chanc'd
 A goodly tree far distant to behold,
 Laden with fruit of fairest colours. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Cloacina as the town the rove'd,
 A mortal scavenger the saw, the lov'd. *Gay.*
 ROVER. *n. f.* [from rove.]
 1. A wanderer; a ranger.
 2. A fickle inconstant man.
 3. A robber; a pirate.
 This is the case of rovers by land, as some cantons in Arabia. *Bacon's Holy War.*
 4. At ROVERS. Without any particular aim.
 Nature shoots not at rovers: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it. *Glanvill's Scen.*
 Providence never shoots at rovers: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it. *South's Sermon.*
 Men of great reading show their talents on the meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting at rovers. *Addison.*
 ROUGE. *n. f.* [rouge, Fr.] Red paint.
 ROUGH. *adj.* [hrup, hrubge, Saxon; roww, Dutch.]
 1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface.
 The fiend
 O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare,
 Pursues his way. *Milton.*
 Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the rough sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, it still in the form of its first mass. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 2. Austere to the taste; as, rough wine.
 3. Harsh to the ear.
 Most by the numbers judge a poet's song,
 And smooth or rough with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*
 4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude.
 A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough,
 A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakespeare.*
 Strait with a band of soldiers tall and rough
 On him he seizes. *Cowley's Davideis.*
 5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.
 He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy. *Clar.*
 Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprizing, because his purgatives are generally very rough and strong. *Arbuthnot on Cam.*
 6. Harsh to the mind; severe.
 Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness, which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds. *Locke.*
 7. Hard featured; not delicate.
 A rosy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
 Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*
 8. Not polished; not finished by art: as, a rough diamond.
 9. Terrible; dreadful.
 Before the cloudy van,
 On the rough edge of battle ere it join'd,
 Satan advanc'd. *Milton.*
 10. Rugged;

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10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.
 Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,
 Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms,
 The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*
 11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.
 Come what come may,
 Time and the hour run through the roughest day. *Shakespeare.*
 To ROUGHCAST. *v. a.* [rough and cast.]
 1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.
 Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could
 Roughcast thy figure in a fadder mould. *Cleaveland.*
 2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.
 In merriment they were first practised, and this roughcast unhewn poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
 ROUGHCAST. *n. f.* [rough and cast.]
 1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments.
 The whole piece seems rather a loose model and roughcast of what I design to do, than a compleat work. *Digby.*
 2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.
 Some man must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lome, or roughcast about him to signify wall. *Shakespeare.*
 ROUGH-DRAUGHT. *n. f.* [rough and draught.] A draught in its rudiments.
 My elder brothers came
 Rough-draughts of nature, ill design'd and lame,
 Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
 Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*
 To ROUGH-DRAW. *v. a.* [rough and draw.] To trace coarsely.
 His victories we scarce could keep in view,
 Or polish 'em to fast, as he rough-draw. *Dryden.*
 To ROUGHEN. *v. a.* [from rough.] To make rough.
 Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure, which roughens one, gives majesty to another; and that was it which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden's Ded. to Æneis.*
 Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
 When dust and rain at once his coat invade!
 His only coat; when dust confus'd with rain,
 Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*
 To ROUGHEN. *u. n.* To grow rough.
 The broken landkip
 Ascending roughens into rigid hills. *Thomson's Spring.*
 To ROUGHEN. *v. a.* [rough and hew.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form.
 There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
 Rough-hew them how we will. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
 The whole world, without art and dress,
 Would be but one great wilderness,
 And mankind but a savage herd,
 For all that nature has conferr'd:
 This does but rough-hew and design,
 Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
 ROUGHEN. *particp. adj.*
 1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.
 A rough-hewn seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison; and would not stir; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
 2. Not yet nicely finish'd.
 I hope to obtain a candid construction of this rough-hewn ill-timber'd discourse. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*
 ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from rough.]
 1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.
 2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.
 Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,
 For terror of the torments manifold,
 In which the damned souls he did behold,
 But roughly him bespake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 Rebuk'd, and roughly sent to prison,
 Th' immediate heir of England! was this easy? *Shakespeare.*
 3. Severely; without tenderness.
 Some friends of vice pretend,
 That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*
 4. Austere to the taste.
 5. Boisterously; tempestuously.
 6. Harshly to the ear.
 ROUGHNESS. *n. f.* [from rough.]
 1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.
 The little roughnesses or other inequalities of the leather against the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker. *Boyle.*
 While the steep horrid roughness of the wood
 Strives with the gentle canals of the flood.
 When the diamond is not only found, but the roughness smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Denham.*
 Such a persuation as this well fixed, will smooth all the roughness of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing. *Atterbury.*

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2. Austere to the taste.
 Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and concocted roughness, as sloes. *Brown.*
 3. Taste of aspergency.
 A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*
 4. Harshness to the ear.
 In the roughness of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than in any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*
 The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables resemble theirs in roughness and frequency of consonants. *Sw.*
 5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.
 Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but roughness breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*
 When our minds eyes are disengag'd,
 They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,
 Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollify. *Denham.*
 Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest. *Addison.*
 6. Absence of delicacy.
 Should feasting and balls once get among the cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate. *Addison.*
 7. Severity; violence of discipline.
 8. Violence of operation in medicines.
 9. Unpolished or unfinished state.
 10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.
 11. Tempestuousness; storminess.
 12. Coarseness of features.
 ROUGHT. *old pret. of reach.* [commonly written by Spenser rough.] Reached.
 The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
 And rough not to five weeks, when he came to fivecore. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost.*
 To ROUGHWORK. *v. a.* [rough and work.] To work coarsely over without the least nicety.
 Thus you must continue, till you have rough-work all your work from end to end. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*
 ROUGEVAL. *n. f.* [from Rougemal, a town at the foot of the Pirences.] See PEA, of which it is a species.
 Dig garden,
 And set as a daintie thy runcival pease. *Tusser.*
 ROUND. *adj.* [rond, French; rondo, Italian; rund, Dutch; rotundus, Latin.]
 1. Cylindrical.
 Hollow engines long and round thick ram'd. *Milton.*
 2. Circular.
 His pond'rous shield large and round behind him. *Milton.*
 3. Spherical; orbicular.
 The outside bare of this round world. *Milton.*
 4. [Rotundo ore, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in sound.
 In his satyrs Horace is quick, round, and pleasant, and as nothing so bitter, so not so good as Juvenal. *Peachment.*
 5. Not broken.
 Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
 6. Large; not inconsiderable.
 Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good round sum. *Shakespeare.*
 They set a round price upon your head. *Addison.*
 It is not easy to foresee what a round sum of money may do among a people, who have tamely suffered the Franche comté to be seized on. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
 She called for a round sum out of the privy purse. *Hooke.*
 7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.
 Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaleth it. *Bacon.*
 8. Quick; brisk.
 Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 Sir Roger heard them upon a round trot; and after pausing, told them, that much might be said on both sides. *Addison.*
 9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.
 Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,
 To shew his griefs; let her be round with him. *Shakespeare.*
 The kings interposed in a round and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.*
 ROUND. *n. f.*
 1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.
 Hee thee hither,
 That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
 And chastise with the valour of my tongue
 All that impedes thee from the golden round,
 Which fate and metaphisick aid doth seem
 To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

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I'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antic round. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Three or four we'll dress like urchins,
With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakefp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*
What is this,
That rises like the issue of a king,
And wears upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Hirsute roots are a middle fort, between the bulbous and
fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and
downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon.*
What if the fun
Be centre to the world; and other stars,
By his attractive virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various rounds.
Knit your hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastick round. *Milton.*
He did foretell and prophecy of him,
Who to his realms that azure round hath join'd. *Denham.*
They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;
Then in a round the mingled bodies run,
Flying they follow, and pursuing shun.
How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame so truly circular?
For, in a round, what order can be shew'd,
Where all the parts so equal perfect are?
The mouth of Veluvio has four hundred yards in diame-
ter; for it seems a perfect round. *Addison.*
This image on the medal plac'd,
With its bright round of titles grac'd,
And stamp on British coins shall live. *Addison.*
2. Rundle; step of a ladder.
When he once attains the utmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
Many are kick'd down ere they have climbed the two or
three first rounds of the ladder. *Government of the Tongue.*
All the rounds like Jacob's ladder rise;
The lowest hid in earth, the topmost in the skies. *Dryden.*
This is the last stage of human perfection, the utmost round
of the ladder whereby we ascend to heaven. *Norris.*
3. The time in which any thing has passed through all hands,
and comes back to the first: hence applied to a carousal.
A gentle round fill'd to the brink,
To this and t'other friend I drink. *Suckling.*
Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A round or two, when us'd, we throw away. *Granville.*
The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round. *Prior.*
4. A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began.
We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the starry quire,
Who, in their mighty watchful spheres,
Lead in swift rounds the months and years. *Milton.*
If nothing will please people, unless they be greater than
nature intended, what can they expect, but the aid's round of
vexatious changes. *L'Estrange.*
How then to drag a wretched life beneath
An endless round of still returning woes,
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorse?
What torment's this? *Smith.*
Till by one countless sum of woes oppress'd,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,
Thus through the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*
5. [Ronde, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to
survey a certain district.
ROUND, adv.
1. Every way; on all sides.
The terror of God was upon the cities round about. *Gen.*
All sounds whatsoever move round; that is, on all sides,
upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*
In darkness and with dangers compass'd round. *Milton.*
2. [En rond, à la ronde, Fr.] In a revolution.
At the best 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own
fancy raise that to the opinion of true wisdom, he comes
round to practise his deceits upon himself. *Gov. of the Tong.*
Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points,
run the same round from one end of the year to another. *Add.*
3. Circularly.
One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*
4. Not in a direct line.
If merely to come in, Sir, they go out;
The way they take is strangely round about. *Pope.*
ROUND, prep.
1. On every side of.
To officiate light round this opacous earth. *Milton.*

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2. About; circularly about.
He led the hero round
The confines of the blest Elysian ground. *Dryden.*
3. All over.
Round the world we roam,
Forc'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*
TO ROUND, v. a. [rotundo, Lat. from the noun.]
1. To surround; to encircle.
Would that th' inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel to sear me to the brain.
We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep. *Shakefp. Timon.*
This distemper'd messenger of wet,
The many coloured Iris, rounds thine eyes. *Shakefp.*
The vilest cockle gaping on the coast,
That rounds the ample sea. *Prior.*
2. To make spherical or circular.
Worms with many feet, which round themselves into balls,
are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*
When silver has been lessened in any piece carrying the
publick stamp, by clipping, walhing, or rounding, the laws
have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke.*
With the cleaving-knife and mawl split the stuff into a
square piece near the size, and with the draw-knife round off
the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Mason.*
Can any one tell, how the sun, planets, and satellites were
rounded into their particular spheroidal orbs. *Chyne.*
3. To raise to a relief.
The figures on our modern medals are raised and rounded
to a very great perfection. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
4. To move about any thing.
To those beyond the polar circle, day
Had unbenighted shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in your fight
Had rounded still th' horizon, and not known
Or East or West. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
5. To mould into smoothness.
These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by
a quaint, terse, florid file rounded into periods and cadences,
without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
TO ROUND, v. n.
1. To grow round in form.
The queen, your mother, rounds apace; we shall
Present our services to a fine new prince. *Shakefp.*
2. [Runden, German; whence Chaucer writes it better run.]
To whiper.
Being come to the supping place, one of Kalandar's ser-
vants rounded in his ear; at which he retired. *Sidney.*
France,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field
As God's own soldier, rounded in the ear,
With that same purpose changes. *Shakefp.*
They're here with me already; whispering, rounding,
Sicilia is a fo forth; 'tis far gone. *Shakefp.*
Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady said she was
but forty: one that sat by rounded him in the ear, she is far
more out of the question: Cicero answered, I must believe
her, for I heard her say so any time these ten years. *Bacon.*
The fox rounds the new elect in the ear, with a piece of
secret service that he could do him. *L'Estrange.*
3. To go rounds.
They keep watch, or nightly rounding walk. *Milton.*
ROUNDABOUT, adj. [This word is used as an adjective, though
it is only an adverb united to a substantive by a colloquial
license of language; which ought not to have been admitted
into books.]
1. Ample; extensive.
Those sincerely follow reason, but for want of having large
found, roundabout sense, have not a full view of all that re-
lates to the question. *Locke on Understanding.*
2. Indirect; loose.
Paraphrase is a roundabout way of translating, invented to
help the barrenness, which translators, overlooking in them-
selves, have apprehended in our tongue. *Pelton.*
ROUNDEL, n. f.
ROUNDELAY, n. f.
1. [Rondelet, French.] A kind of ancient poetry, which
commonly consists of thirteen verses, of which eight
are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is di-
vided into three couplets; and at the end of the second and
third, the beginning of the roundel is repeated in an equivocal
sense, if possible.
Siker, like a roundel never heard I none,
Little lacketh Perigot of the best,
And Willie is not greatly over-gone,
So wren his under-songs well addrest. *Spenser's Poet.*
To hear thy rimes and roundelay,
Which thou wert wont in wastful hills to sing,
I more delight than lark in summer days,
Whole echo made the neighb'ring groves to ring. *Spenser.*

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Come now a roundel and a fairy song. *Shakefp.*
They list'ning heard him, while he search'd the grove,
And loudly sung his roundelay of love,
But on the sudden stop'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
2. [Rondelle, Fr.] A round form or figure.
The Spaniards, casting themselves into roundels, and their
strongest ships walling in the rest, made a flying march to
Calais.
The muses and graces made festivals; the fawns, satyrs,
and nymphs did dance their roundelays. *Howel.*
ROUNDER, n. f. [from round.] Circumference; inclosure.
If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Shakefp.*
ROUNDEAD, n. f. [round and head.] A puritan, so named
from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping
their hair round.
Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank confu-
sion to the roundheads. *Spectator, N° 629.*
ROUNDOUSE, n. f. [round and house.] The constable's pri-
son, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are
confined.
They march'd to some fam'd roundhouse. *Pope.*
ROUNDS, adv. [from round.] Somewhat round; approach-
ing to roundness.
It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver,
as is of a roundish figure, useless to our experiment. *Boyle.*
ROUNDLY, adv. [from round.]
1. In a round form; in a round manner.
2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.
Injoin gainfayers, giving them roundly to understand,
that where our duty is submission, weak oppositions betoken
pride. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
You'll prove a jolly surly groom,
That take it on you at the first to roundly. *Shakefp.*
Mr. de Mortier roundly said, that to cut off all contentions
of words, he would propose two means for peace. *Hayward.*
From a world of phenomena, there is a principle that
acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was abundantly evidenced,
and as roundly acknowledged. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
He affirms every thing roundly, without any art, reho-
rick, or circumlocution. *Addison's Count Tariff.*
3. Briefly; with speed.
When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be
able to cope with difficulties, and master them, and then it
may go on roundly. *Locke.*
4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.
I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing,
indeed too, and roundly too. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
This lord justice caused the earl of Kildare to be arrested,
and cancelled such charters as were lately resumed, and pro-
ceeded every way so roundly and severely, as the nobility did
much dislike him. *Davies on Ireland.*
ROUNDRINESS, n. f. [from round.]
1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.
The same reason is of the roundness of the bubble; for the
air within avoide discontinuance, and therefore casteth it-
self into a round figure. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Bracelets of pearl gave roundness to her arm,
And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*
Roundness is the primary essential mode or difference of a
body.
2. Smoothness.
The whole period and compass of this speech was delight-
some for the roundness, and grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*
3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.
TO ROUSE, v. a. [of the same class of words with raise and
rise.]
1. To wake from rest.
At once the crowd arose, confus'd and high;
For Mars was early up, and rous'd the sky. *Dryden.*
Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal,
To rouse the watchmen of the publick weal,
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall;
And goad the prelate slumbering in his stall. *Pope.*
2. To excite to thought or action.
The Dane and Swede, rous'd up by fierce alarms,
Bless the wife conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*
I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,
And try to rouse up all that's Roman in them. *Addison, Cato.*
The heat, with which Luther treated his adversaries, though
strained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence
of God to rouse up a people, the most phlegmatick of any
in Christendom. *Atterbury.*
They would be very much rous'd and awakened by such a
fight; but they would not however be convinced. *Atterbury.*
3. To put into action.
As an eagle, seeing prey appear,
His airy plumes dorth rouse full rudely dight;
So shak'd he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*

ROW

Bluff'ring winds had rous'd the sea. *Milton.*
4. To drive a beast from his lair.
The blood more flurs,
To rouse a lion, or to start a hare. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old
lion; who shall rouse him up? *Genesis xlix. 9.*
Th' unexpected sound
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm. *Denham.*
Now Cancer glows with Phoebus' fiery car,
The youth ruff eager to the sylvan war;
Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest-walks furround,
Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope.*
TO ROUSE, v. n.
1. To awake from slumber.
Men, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*
Richard, who now was half asleep,
Rous'd; nor would longer silence keep. *Prior.*
Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus rouses from his bed. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
2. To be excited to thought or action.
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shakefp.*
ROUSE, n. f. [ruseh, German, half drunk.] A dose of liquor
rather too large.
They have given me a rouse already.
—Not past a pint as I am a soldier. *Shakefp. Othello.*
No jocular health that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell;
And the king's rouse shall bruit it back again;
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakefp.*
ROUSER, n. f. [from rouse.] One who rouses.
ROUT, n. f. [rot, Dutch.]
1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud.
Besides the endless routs of wretched thralls,
Which thither were assembled day by day
From all the world. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
A rout of people there assembled were,
Of every sort and nation under sky,
Which with great uproar preatd to draw near
To th' upper part. *Spenser.*
If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject routs,
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanced by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakefp.*
Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful re-
tainer, or partaking in routs and unlawful assemblies. *Bacon.*
Such a tacit league is against such routs and shovels, as have
utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*
Nor do I name of men the common rout,
That wandering loose about,
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The mad ungovernable rout,
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,
Lov'd such variety and antic tricks. *Roscommon.*
Harley spies
The doctor fasten'd by the eyes
At Charing-cross among the rout,
Where painted monsters are hung out. *Swift.*
2. [Route, Fr.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.
Thy army,
As if they could not stand when thou wert down,
Dispers'd in rout, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*
Their mightiest quell'd, the battle swerv'd,
With many an inroad gor'd; deformed rout
Enter'd, and foul disorder. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
TO ROUT, v. a. To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.
The next way to end the wars with him, and to rout him
quite, should be to keep him from invading of those countries
adjoining. *Spenser on Ireland.*
That party of the king's horse, that charged the Scots,
so totally routed and defeated their whole army, that they
fled. *Glarendon, b. viii.*
TO ROUT, v. n. To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous
crouds.
The meaner sort routed together, and suddenly assailing the
earl in his house, slew him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
ROUTE, n. f. [route, Fr.] Road; way.
Wide through the fuzzy field their route they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*
ROW, n. f. [reib, German.] A rank or file; a number of
things ranged in a line.
Lips never part, but that they show
Of precious pearl the double row. *Sidney, b. ii.*
After them all dancing on a row,
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As fresh as flowers. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Where

ROY

Where any row
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamp'rd boughs, and need'd hands to check
Fruitless embraces *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
A triple mounted row of pillars, laid
On wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Where the bright seraphim in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*
The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,
Where gold and purple strive in equal rows. *Dryden.*
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux,
Why bows the sidebox from its inmost rows. *Pope.*
To ROW. *v. n.* [rojan, Saxon.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars.
He saw them toiling in rowing; for the wind was contrary. *Mark vi. 48.*
Some of these troughs or canoes were so great, that above twenty men have been found rowing in one. *Abbot.*
The bold Britons then securely row'd;
Charles and his virtue was their sacred load. *Waller.*
The watermen turned their barge, and rowed softly, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden.*
The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*
To Row. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.
The swan rows her state with oary feet. *Milton.*
RowEL. *n. f.* [rouelle, Fr.]
1. The points of a spur turning on an axis.
He gave his able horse the head,
And, bending forward, struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel head. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.*
A rider like myself, who ne'er wore rowel
Nor iron on his heel. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
A mullet is the rowel of a spur, and hath never but five points; a star hath six. *Peacham on Blazoning.*
He spur'd his fiery steed
With goring rowels, to provoke his speed. *Dryden.*
2. A feton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.
To RowEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.
Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
RowEN. *n. f.*
Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tupper.*
Then spare it for rowen, till Michel be past,
To lengthen thy dairies, no better thou hast. *Tupper.*
Turn your cows, that give milk, into your rowens, till snow comes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
RowER. *n. f.* [from rowa.] One that manages an oar.
Four galleys first, which equal rowers bear,
Advancing in the watry lists, appear. *Dryden.*
The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one rower. *Addison.*
RowYAL. *adj.* [royal, Fr.]
1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.
The royal stock of David.
Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retired, possess their peaceful loves:
Of royal maids how wretched is the fate! *Granville.*
2. Noble; illustrious.
What news from Venice?
How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio? *Shakespeare.*
RowYALIST. *n. f.* [from royal.] Adherent to a king.
Where Candish fought, the royalists prevail'd,
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller.*
The old church of England royalists, another name for a man who prefers his conscience before his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in the world, as having passed all those terrible tests, which domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conscience clear. *South.*
To RowALIZE. *v. a.* [from royal.] To make royal.
To rowalize his blood, I spilt mine own. *Shakespeare.*
RowYALLY. *adv.* [from royal.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.
It shall be my care,
To have you royally appointed. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*
His body shall be royally interr'd,
And the last funeral poms adorn his herse. *Dryden.*
ROYALTY. *n. f.* [royalté, Fr.]
1. Kingship; character or office of a king.
Suppose, that you have seen
The well appointed king at Hampton peer,
Embark his royalty. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
Draw, you rascal; you come with letters against the king,
and take vanity the puppet's part against the royalty of her father. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
He will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakespeare.*
If they had held their royalties by this title, either there

RUB

must have been but one sovereign, or else every father of a family had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*
2. State of a king.
I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And high in royalty, and grieve in state. *Prior.*
3. Emblems of royalty.
Wherefore do I assume
These royalties, and not refuse to reign. *Milton.*
To ROYNE. *v. a.* [rogner, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*
Ro'YNISH. *adj.* [rogneux, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude.
The roynish clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. *Shakespeare.*
To RUB. *v. a.* [rubio, Welsh; reiben, German, to wipe.]
1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to four; to wipe; to perfrigate.
2. To touch so as to have something of that which touches behind.
Their straw-built citadel new rub'd with balm. *Milton.*
In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands over him, catholicks rub their beads, and smell his bones, which they say have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoclick balsom; and what would make one suspect, that they rub the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
3. To move one body upon another.
Look, how the rubs her hands.
—It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The bare rubbing of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Locke.*
Two bones, rubbed hard against one another, produce a fetid smell. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
4. To obstruct by collision.
'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition all the world well know,
Will not be rubb'd nor stop'd. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
5. To polish; to retouch.
The whole business of our redemption is, to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul. *South.*
6. To remove by friction.
A forcible object will rub out the freshest colours at a stroke, and paint others. *Collier of the Spect.*
If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughness, which sticks to the outside for want of better teaching, time, and observation, will rub off; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not polish them. *Locke.*
7. To touch hard.
He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*
8. To rub down. To clean or cury a horse.
When his fellow beasts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and rub 'em down. *Dryden.*
9. To RUB up. To excite; to awaken.
You will find me not to have rubbed up the memory of what some heretofore in the city did. *South.*
10. To RUB up. To polish; to retouch.
To RUB. *v. n.*
1. To fret; to make a friction.
This last allusion gaul'd the panther more,
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the fore;
Yet seem'd the not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*
2. To get through difficulties.
Many a lawyer, when once hamper'd, rub off as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*
'Tis as much as one can do, to rub through the world, though perpetually a doing. *L'Estrange.*
RUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Collision; hindrance; obstruction.
The breath of what I mean to speak
Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little rub
Out of the path, which shall directly lead
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shakespeare, King John.*
Now every rub is smoothed in our way. *Shakespeare.*
Those you make friends,
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The least rub in your fortunes, fall away. *Shakespeare.*
Upon this rub, the English ambassadors thought fit to de-mur, and sent to receive directions. *Hayward.*
He expounds the giddy wonder
Of my weary steps, and under
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churlish rub says nay.
He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;
Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,
He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*
An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; because the government is so disposed, that it almost executes itself: and upon the death of a prince, the administration goes on without any rub or interruption. *Swift.*
2. Friction;

RUB

2. Friction; act of rubbing.
3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.
We'll play at bowls.
—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs, *Shakespeare.*
And that my fortune runs against the bias. *Shakespeare.*
4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.
To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub. *Shakespeare.*
RUB-STONE. *n. f.* [rub and stone.] A stone to scour or sharpen. A cradle for barlie, with rub-stone and sand. *Tusser.*
RUBBER. *n. f.* [from rub.]
1. One that rubs.
2. The instrument with which one rubs.
Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The rubbers, and the bathing sheets display. *Dryden.*
Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your wearing out the common rubbers. *Swift.*
3. A coarse file.
The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a rubber, and takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the forging. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
4. A game; a contest; two games out of three.
The ass was to stand by, to see two boobies try their title to him by a rubber of cuffs. *L'Estrange.*
If butchers had but the manners to go to shops, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier on Duelling.*
5. A whetstone.
RUBICAN. *adj.* [rubican, Fr.] Rubican colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Far. Dict.*
RUBRAGE. *n. f.* [from rub; as perhaps meaning, at first, RUBRISH.] dust made by rubbing. Rubbage is not used.]
1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building.
What trash is Rome?
What rubbish, and what offal? when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Caesar. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
Such conceits seem too fine among this rubble. *Watson.*
A fabric, though high and beautiful, if founded on rubbish, is easily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanville, Scetf.*
When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least commotion lays the whole in rubbish. *L'Estrange.*
The Almighty cast a pitying eye,
He saw the town's one half in rubbish lie. *Dryden.*
The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way to confound us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and rubbish. *Swift.*
2. Confusion; mingled mass.
That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in rubbish and confusion. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
3. Any thing vile and worthless.
RUBBLE-STONE. *n. f.*
Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation. *Woodward.*
RUBICUND. *adj.* [rubicundus, Fr. rubicundus, Lat.] Inclining to redness. *Dict.*
RUBIED. *adj.* [from ruby.] Red as a ruby.
Thrice upon thy fingers tip,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton.*
Angels food, and rubied nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in massy gold. *Milton.*
RUBIFICK. *adj.* [rubro and facis, Lat.] Making red.
While the several species of rays, as the rubifick, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each. *Grew's Cosmol.*
To RUBIFY. *v. a.* To make red.
This typically applied, becomes a phænigmus or rubifying medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
RUBIOUS. *adj.* [rubeus, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used.
Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and rubious. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*
RUBRICATED. *adj.* [from rubrica, Lat.] Smeared with red.
RUBRIC. *n. f.* [rubrique, Fr. rubrica, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.
No date prefix'd,
Directs me in the starry rubrick text. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables or rubrics to instruct them. *Stillinger.*
RUBRICK. *adj.* Red.
The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call rubrick or red-making. *Newton.*
What though my name flood rubrick on the walls. *Pope.*
To RUBRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.
RUBIFORM. *adj.* [rubro, Lat. and form.] Having the form of red.
Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the rubiform will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines. *Newton's Opticks.*

RUD

RU'BY. *n. f.* [from ruber, Lat.]
1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond.
Up, up, fair bride! and call
Thy stars from out their several boxes, take
Thy rubies, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make
Thyself a constellation of them all. *Donne.*
Melpomene would be represented like a manly lady, upon her head a dressing of pearl, diamonds, and rubies. *Peacham.*
Crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies grac'd. *Dryden.*
2. Redness.
You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks;
When mine is blanch'd with fear. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
3. Any thing red.
Desire of wine
Thou could'st not repress, nor did the dancing ruby
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream. *Milton.*
4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. *Anf.*
RU'BY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.
Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their ruby lips. *Shakespeare.*
Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and ruby than thy small pipe
Is at the maiden's organ shrill and found. *Shakespeare.*
RU'CTATION. *n. f.* [ructus, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion.
To RU'D. *v. a.* [rubu, Saxon, redness.] To make red.
Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had ruddied. *Spenser.*
RU'DDER. *n. f.* [roeder, Dutch.]
1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed.
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' strings,
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakespeare.*
They loosed the rudder bands, and hoisted up the main-sail, and made toward shore. *Acts xxvii. 40.*
Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole power, have therein no other understanding, than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and rudder, doth ascribe some absolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the hand that guides it. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Fishes first to shipping did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*
Thou held'st the rudder with a steady hand,
Till safely on the shore the bark did land. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.
RU'DDINESS. [from ruddy.] The quality of approaching to redness.
The ruddiness upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it, if you kiss it. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
If the flesh lose its ruddiness; and look pale and withered, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wise's Surgery.*
RU'DDLE. *n. f.* [rudul, Islandick.] Red earth.
Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specific gravity, consistence, or hardness. *Woodward.*
RU'DDOCK. *n. f.* [rubecula, Lat.] A kind of bird.
Of singing birds, they have linnets, and ruddocks. *Carew's.*
RU'DDY. *adj.* [rubu, Saxon.]
1. Approaching to redness; pale red.
We may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again. *Orway.*
New leaves on ev'ry bough were seen;
Some ruddy colour'd, some of lighter green. *Dryden.*
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy like your lips their streaks appear!
Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with ruddiest freight bedeck'd. *Philips.*
2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all, only in poetry.
A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*
RUDE. *adj.* [rude, Saxon; rudis, Lat.]
1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal.
Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch;
Thou friend of an ill fashion. *Shakespeare.*
Vane's bold answers, termed rude and ruffian-like, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*
You can with single look inflame
The coldest breast, the rudest tame. *Waller.*
It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man is thought rude to his reader, who does not give him some account beforehand. *Waller.*
2. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent.
Clouds push'd with winds rude in their shock. *Milton.*
The water appears white near the shore, and a ship; because the rude agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*

RUD

3. Harsh; inclement.
Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,
What the rude winter from them tore. *Waller.*
4. Ignorant; raw; untaught.
Though I be rude in speech, yet not in knowledge, *2 Cor.*
He was yet but rude in the profession of arms, though
greedy of honour. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
Such tools as art yet rude had form'd. *Milton.*
5. [Rude, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; shapeless.
It was the custom to worship rude and unpolished stones. *Stillfleet.*
6. Artless; inelegant.
I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath
for such a fensel's fable; and if he have any of the rude
Irish books. *Spenser.*
One example may serve, till you review the Æneis in the
original, unblemished by my rude translation. *Dryden.*
7. Such as may be done with strength without art.
To his country farm the fool confin'd;
Rude work well suited with a rustic mind. *Dryden.*
- RU'DELY. *adv.* [from rude.]
1. In a rude manner.
Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,
Or rudely visit them in parts remote,
To fright them ere destroy. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely.
I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
I that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakep.*
3. Unskilfully.
My muse, though rudely, has resign'd
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*
4. Violently; boisterously.
With his truncheon he so rudely stroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spencer.*
- RU'DENESS. *n. f.* [rudess, Fr. from rude.]
1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.
This rudeness is a fauce to his good wit,
Which gives men stomach to digest his words
With better appetite. *Shakep. Julius Cæsar.*
The publick will in triumphs rudely share,
And kings the rudeness of their joy must bear. *Dryden.*
The rudeness, tyranny, the oppression, and ingratitude of
the late favourites towards their mistresses, were no longer to
be born. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
2. Ignorance; unskilfulness.
What he did amiss, was rather through rudeness and want
of judgment, than any malicious meaning. *Hoyward.*
3. Artlessness; inelegance.
Let be thy bitter scorn,
And leave the rudeness of that antique age
To them, that liv'd therein in state forlorn. *Fairy Queen.*
4. Violence; boisterousness.
The ram, that batters down the wall,
For the great wing and rudeness of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakep.*
5. Storminess.
You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed
plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than
all the rudenesses of the season. *Evelyn's Calendar.*
- RU'DENTURE. *n. f.* [French.] In architecture, the figure of
a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, where-
with the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*
- RU'DERARY. *adj.* [rudera, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*
- RU'DERATION. *n. f.* In architecture, the laying of a pave-
ment with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*
- RU'DESBY. *n. f.* [from rude.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A
low word, now little used.
I must be forced
To give my hand, oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain rudelsby, full of spleen. *Shakep.*
Out of my fight, rudelsby be gone. *Shakep.*
- RU'DIMENT. *n. f.* [rudiment, Fr. rudimentum, Lat.]
1. The first principles; the first elements of a science.
Such as were trained up in the rudiments, and were so
made fit to be by baptism received into the church, the fathers
usually term hearers. *Hooker.*
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art. *Shakep.*
Thou soon shalt quit
Those rudiments, and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and state,
Sufficient introduction to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
Could it be believed, that a child should be forced to learn
the rudiments of a language, which he is never to use, and
neglect the writing a good hand, and casting accounts. *Locke.*
2. The first part of education.
He was nurtured where he was born in his first rudiments,
till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of
music. *Wotton's Life of Villiers.*
The skill and rudiments austere of war. *Philips.*

RUF

3. The first, inaccurate, unhapen beginning or original of any
thing.
Moss is but the rudiment of a plant, and the mould of
earth of bark. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The rudiments of nature are very unlike the grosser ap-
pearances. *Glanvill's Sear.*
So looks our monarch on this early fight,
Th' essay and rudiments of great success, *Dryden.*
Which all-maturing time must bring to light.
Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is de-
fective and short in moral? which are but the rudiments, the
beginnings, and first draught of religion; as religion is the
perfection, refinement, and sublimation of morality. *South.*
God beholds the first imperfect rudiments of virtue in the
foul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received
every grace it is capable of. *Addison's Spectator.*
The happy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
Of future harvest. *Philips.*
- RU'DIMENTAL. *adj.* [from rudiment.] Initial; relating to
first principles.
Your first rudimental essays in spectatorship were made in
my shop, where you often practised for hours. *Spectator.*
- RU'E. *v. a.* [reoprian, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret;
to lament.
Thou temptest me in vain;
To tempt the thing which daily yet I rue,
And the old cause of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Fairy Queen.*
You'll rue the time,
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakep.*
France, thou shalt rue this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive. *Shakep. Henry VI.*
There are two councils held;
And that may be determin'd at the one,
Which may make you and him to rue at th' other. *Shak.*
Oh! treacherous was that breath, to whom you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his falshood found too late, 'twas he
That made me cast you guilty, and you me. *Dennis.*
I rue
That error now, which is become my crime.
Against this, thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly rues. *Milton.*
- RU'E. *n. f.* [rue, Fr. ruta, Lat.] An herb called, herb of grace,
because holy water was sprinkled with it.
The flower of rue for the most part consists of four hollow
leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of
a rose; out of whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which af-
terward becomes a roundish fruit, which is generally four
cornered, and composed of four cells fixed to an hard shell
of small angular seeds.
What favor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue. *Tasso.*
Here did the drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of rue, four herb of grace;
Rue, even for Ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shakep. Rich. II.*
The weasel, to encounter the serpent, arms herself with
eating of rue. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
- RU'FUL. *adj.* [rue and full.] Mournful; woful; sorrowful.
When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,
Spur them to rueful work, rein them from ruth. *Shakep.*
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,
Heard on the rueful stream. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He sigh'd, and cast a rueful eye;
Our pity kindles, and our passions die. *Dryden.*
- RU'FULLY. *adv.* [from rueful.] Mournfully; sorrowfully.
Why should an ape run away from a snail, and very rue-
fully and frightfully look back, as being afraid? *Mary.*
- RU'FULNESS. *n. f.* [from rueful.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
- RU'ELLE. *n. f.* [French.] A circle; an assembly at a pri-
vate house.
The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in
the ruelle. *Dryden's Preface to Æneis.*
- RUFF. *n. f.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about
the neck. See RUFFLE.
You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's ruff in a
bawdy house? *Shakep. Henry IV. p. 1.*
We'll revel it,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and fardingals. *Shakep.*
Like an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down, *Dryden.*
Some tore a ruff, and some a gown,
Sooner may a gulling weather t'p, *Dryden.*
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next years,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Dennis.*
The ladies freed the neck from those yokes, those linen
ruffs in which the simplicity of their grandmothers had en-
clothed it. *Addison's Guardian, 1710.*

RUF

1. I rear'd this flow'r,
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread. *Pope.*
2. [From rough scales.] A small river fish.
A ruff or pope is much like the pear for shape, and
taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon:
he is an excellent fish and of a pleasant taste. *Walton.*
3. A state of roughness. Obsolete.
As fields set all their bristles up; in such a ruff wert
thou. *Chapman's Iliads.*
4. New state. This seems to be the meaning of this cant
word.
How many princes that, in the ruff of all their glory,
have been taken down from the head of a conquering army
to the wheel of the victor's chariot. *L'Estrange.*
- RU'FFIAN. *n. f.* [ruffiano, Italian; ruffian, Fr. a bawd; ruffeur,
Danish, to pillage; perhaps it may be best derived from
rough.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-
throat; a robber; a murderer.
Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch,
Thou friend of an ill fashion! *Shakep. Two Gent. of Ver.*
Have you a ruffian that will swear? drink? dance?
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shakep. Henry IV.*
Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers termed rude and ruffian like,
falling into years apt to take offence, furthered his condem-
nation. *Hoyward.*
The boasted ancestors of these great men,
Whose virtues you admire, were all such ruffians,
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addison's Cato.*
- RU'FFIAN. *adj.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.
Experience'd age
May timely intercept the ruffian rage,
Convene the tribes. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- TO RU'FFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise
tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in use.
A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd to foam the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortise. *Shakep. Othello.*
- TO RU'FFLE. *v. a.* [ruffelen, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth.
Naughty lady,
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakep. King Lear.*
In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and va-
nish upon the ruffling of the same piece of silk. *Boyle.*
As you come here to ruffle vizard punk;
When sober rail, and roar when you are drunk. *Dryden.*
As the first began to rise,
She smooth'd the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*
Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense;
Where contemplation prunes her ruffled wings,
And the free soul looks down to pity kings.
2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper.
Were I Brutus,
And Brutus, Antony, there were an Antony
Would ruffle up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.
We are transported by passions, and our minds ruffled by
the disorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the soul
should be affected by such kind of agitations. *Glanvill.*
3. To put out of order; to surpise.
The knight found out
Th' advantage of the ground, where best
He might the ruff'd foe infect. *Hudibras, p. i.*
4. To throw disorderly together.
Within a thicket I repos'd, when round
I ruff'd up fall'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*
5. To contract into plaits.
A small skirt of fine ruffled linnen, running along the upper
part of the stays before, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*
- TO RU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent.
The night comes on; and the high winds
Do forely ruffle, for many miles about
There's scarce a bush. *Shakep. King Lear.*
The rising winds a ruffling gale afford.
The riling winds a ruffling gale afford. *Dryden.*
2. To be in loose motion; to flutter.
The fiery courier, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*
3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention.
A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth of Rome. *Shakep.*

RUF

- They would ruffle with jurors, and enforce them to find as
they would direct. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- RU'FFLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Plaited linnen used as an ornament.
The tucker is a slip of fine linnen, run in a small kind
of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the women's stays. *Addison.*
2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.
Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and
the consequent ruffle or special commotion of the blood. *Watts.*
- RU'FFERHOOD. *n. f.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a
hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*
- RUG. *n. f.* [rugget, rough, Swedish.]
1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.
January must be exprest with a horrid and fearful aspect,
clad in Irish rug or coarse freeze. *Peachment on Drawing.*
2. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds.
A rug was o'er his shoulders thrown;
A rug; for night-gown he had none. *Swift's Miscel.*
3. A rough woolly dog.
Mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water rugs, and demy wolves are clefted
All by the name of dogs. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
- RU'GGED. *adj.* [rugget, Swedish.]
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.
Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,
Tird with a tedious and rugged way. *Denham.*
Since the earth revolves not upon a material and rugged,
but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in
innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*
2. Not neat; not regular.
His hair is sticking;
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and rugged,
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd. *Shakep.*
3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.
The greatest favours to such an one neither soften nor
win upon him; they neither melt nor endear him, but
leave him as hard, as rugged, and as unconcerned as ever. *South's Sermons.*
4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous.
Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The rugged hour that time and spite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enrag'd Northumberland. *Shakep.*
5. Rough or harsh to the ear.
A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and even that
prose is rugged and unharmonious. *Dryden's Dedication to Æneis.*
6. Sour; furly; discomposed.
Sleek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night. *Shakep.*
7. Violent; rude; boisterous.
Fierce Talgol, gath'ring might,
With rugged truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudibras.*
8. Rough; shaggy.
Through forests wild,
To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear. *Fairfax.*
- RU'GGEDLY. *adv.* [from rugged.] In a rugged manner.
- RU'GGEDNESS. [from rugged.]
1. The state or quality of being rugged.
2. Roughness; asperity.
Hardness and ruggedness is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*
Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoariness and
violence of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the in-
tern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey.*
This softness of the foot, which yields and fits itself to the
ruggedness and unevenness of the roads, does render it less
capable of being worn. *Ray on the Creation.*
- RU'GIN. *n. f.* A nappy cloth.
The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the
wiping the ichor from it with a soft rugin with her own
hand. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- RU'GINE. *n. f.* [rugine, Fr.] A chiron's rasp.
If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into
the bone, or rasp it with the rugine. *Sharp.*
- RUGOSE. *adj.* [rugosus, Lat.] Full of wrinkles.
It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that
the internal rugose coat of the intestine turneth out, and
beareth down. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- RU'IN. *n. f.* [ruine, Fr. ruina, Lat.]
1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.
2. The remains of building demolished.
The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,
And men shall from her ruins know her fame. *Prior.*
Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the ruins made
Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*
3. Destruction;

RUL

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.
He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
Those whom God to *ruin* has design'd,
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*
4. Mischief; bane.
The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*
Havock, and spoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*
To *RUIN*. *v. a.* [ruiner, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To subvert; to demolish.
A nation loving gold must rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*
2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.
By thee rais'd I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
Dispoſe all honours of the sword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*
A confident dependence ill-grounded creates such a negligence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*
3. To impoverish.
She would *ruin* me in filks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*
To *RUIN*. *v. n.*
1. To fall in ruins.
Hell heard th' unutterable noise, hell saw
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but strict fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*
2. To run to ruin.
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*
3. To be brought to poverty or misery.
If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business,
we shall *ruin* the latter. *Locke.*
To *RUINATE*. *v. a.* [from *ruin*. This word is now obsolete.]
1. To subvert; to demolish.
I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. iii.*
We'll order well the state,
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate*. *Shakefp.*
2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.
The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and
Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be
affailed. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
So shall the great revenger *ruinate*
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*
RUINATION. *n. f.* [from *ruinate*.] Subversion; demolition;
overthrow. Obsolete.
Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the sudden
ruination of towns by the Saxons. *Camden's Remains.*
RUINOUS. *adj.* [ruinusus, Lat. ruinosus, Fr.]
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.
It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is
ruinous. *Hayward.*
2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.
The birds,
After a night of storm so *ruinous*,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to
the world, than such *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human
blood. *Glanvill's Preface to Scap.*
A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Sw.*
RUINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous*.]
1. In a ruinous manner.
2. Mischievously; destructively.
If real uneasiness may be admitted to be as deterring as
imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most *ruinously*
on himself. *Deay of Piety.*
RULE. *n. f.* [regula, Lat.]
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.
I am asham'd, that women
Should seek for *rule*, supremacy, or sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakefp.*
May he live
Ever belov'd, and loving may his *rule* be!
A wife servant shall have *rule* over a son that cauleth
shame. *Proverbs xvii. 2.*
There being no law of nature nor positive law of God,
that determines which is the positive heir, the right of suc-
cession; and consequently of bearing *rule*, could not have
been determined. *Locke.*
This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to en-
danger that form of *rule* established by the law of their
country. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 52.*
Instruct me whence this uproar;
And wherefore Vanoe, the sworn friend to Rome,
Should spurn against our *rule*, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Phillips's Briton.*

RUM

- Sev'n years the traitor rich Mycenæ sway'd,
And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*
2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.
If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black usurping mits, some gentle taper,
Though a ruff-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long level'd *rule* of streaming light. *Milton.*
A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to
his *rule*. *South's Sermons.*
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are
directed.
Adam's sin did not deprive him of his *rule*, but left the
creatures to a reluctance.
This little treatise will furnish you with infallible *rules* of
judging truly. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Know't with an equal hand to hold the scale;
See't where the reasons pinch, and where they fail.
And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail. *Dry.*
We profess to have embraced a religion, which contains
the most exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tilley.*
We owe to christianity the discovery of the most certain
and perfect *rule* of life. *Tilley.*
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.
Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
To *RULE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and au-
thority.
It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer't, and live with such as cannot *rule*,
Nor ever will be rul'd. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Marg'ret shall now be queen, and *rule* the king;
But I will *rule* both her, the king, and realm. *Shakefp.*
A greater power now *rule* d him. *Milton.*
Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful sway,
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,
Disposing peace and war thy own majestick way. *Dryd.*
2. To manage.
He fought to take unto him the *ruing* of the affairs. *I. Mac.*
3. To settle as by a rule.
Had he done it with the pope's license, his adversaries must
have been silent; for that's a *ruled* case with the school-
men. *Atterbury.*
To *RULE*. *v. n.* To have power or command.
Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the
faints. *Hosea xi. 12.*
Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanc'd!
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worship him; and in reward to *rule*
Over his works. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
We subdue and *rule* over all other creatures; and use for
our own behoof those qualities wherein they excel. *Roy.*
He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot
shew his divine right to the power of *ruing* over me. *Locke.*
RU'LER. *n. f.* [from *rule*.]
1. Governour; one that has the supreme command.
Soon *ruers* grow proud, and in their pride foolish. *Sidney.*
God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and
the law of nature, leaders and *ruers* over others. *Raleigh.*
The pompous mansion was design'd
To please the mighty *ruers* of mankind;
Inferior temples use on either hand. *Addison.*
2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.
They know how to draw a straight line between two points
by the side of a *ruer*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
RUM. *n. f.*
1. A country parson. A cant word.
I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull *rum*. *Swift.*
2. A kind of spirits distilled from molasses.
To *RU'BLE*. *v. n.* [rommelen, Dutch.] To make a hoarse
low continued noise.
The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear
To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear
A base part amongst their comforts oft,
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears. *Spenser.*
Rumble thy belly full, spit fire, spout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements with unkindness.
At the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his
wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for
feebleness. *Jeremiah xlvii. 3.*
Our courtier thinks that he's prefer'd, whom every
man envies;
When love to *rumble* in his pate, no sleep comes in his
eyes. *Suckling.*
Apollo

RUM

- Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes
At the rude *rumbling* Barabipton makes. *Reformation.*
The fire the fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling within. *Dryden.*
Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and close confin'd,
In vain fought issue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryden.*
On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful *rumbling* noise
within the entrails of the machine, after which the moun-
tain burst. *Addison.*
Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they
have been shook from their respective thrones, by the *rum-
bling* of a wheelbarrow. *Spectator, N° 597.*
RU'MBLER. *n. f.* [from *rumble*.] The person or thing that
rumbles.
RU'MINANT. *adj.* [ruminant, Fr. ruminans, Latin.] Having
the property of chewing the cud.
Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this peri-
staltic motion upwards and downwards. *Roy.*
The description, given of the muscular part of the gullet,
is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men. *Derham.*
To *RU'MINATE*. *v. n.* [ruminor, Fr. ruminos, Lat.]
1. To chew the cud.
Others fill'd with pasture gazing fat,
Or bedward *ruminating*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears
from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts
of animals, which *ruminant* or chew the cud, extremely
open. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
On grassy banks herds *ruminating* lie. *Thomson.*
2. To mull; to think again and again.
Alone sometimes the walk'd in secret where,
To *ruminat* upon her discontent. *Fairfax, b. iv.*
Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,
Of rising kingdoms, and of falling states. *Waller.*
I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and
London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died: this circumstance
sets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in
which men of wit exercise themselves. *Steele to Pope.*
He practices a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the sub-
ject; and perhaps in two nights and days rouses those several
ideas which are necessary. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*
To *RU'MINATE*. *v. a.* [ruminor, Lat.]
1. To chew over again.
2. To mull on; to meditate over and over again.
'Tis a studied, not a present thought,
By duty *ruminated*. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Knock at the study, where he keeps,
To *ruminat* strange plots of dire revenge. *Shakefp.*
The condemned English
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminat*
The morning's danger. *Shakefp.*
Mad with desire the *ruminates* her sin,
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;
Now the despair, and now resolves to try;
Would not, and would again, she knows not why. *Dry.*
RU'MINATION. *n. f.* [ruminatio, Lat. from *ruminat*.]
1. The property or act of chewing the cud.
Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to
lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arb.*
2. Meditation; reflection.
It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many ob-
jects, in which my often *ruminat*ion wraps me in a most hu-
morous sadness. *Shakefp. As You like it.*
Retiring, full of *ruminat*ion sad,
He mourns the weakness of these latter times. *Thomson.*
To *RU'MMAGE*. *v. a.* [rummen, German, to empty. Skinner.
rimari, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.
Our greedy feamen *rummage* every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest. *Dryden.*
To *RU'MMAGE*. *v. n.* To search places.
A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures,
there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Estrange.*
Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for sense. *Dryden's Persius.*
I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and
Duck-lane. *Swift.*
RU'MMER. *n. f.* [roemer, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup.
Imperial Rhine below'd the generous *rummer*. *Philips.*
RU'MOUR. *n. f.* [rumour, Fr. rumor, Lat.] Flying or popu-
lar report; bruit; fame.
We hold *rumour* from what we fear. *Shakefp.*
There ran a *rumour*
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,
And his achievements of no less account. *Shakefp.*
This *rumour* of him went forth throughout all Judea. *Luke.*
Rumour next and chance
And tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*
She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,
That times to come should see the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

RUN

- To *RU'MOUR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to
bruit.
Catesby, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die. *Shakefp.*
All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day
Samfon should be brought forth. *Milton's Agonistes.*
'Twas *rumour'd*,
My father 'scap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*
RU'MOURER. *n. f.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; spreader of
news.
A slave
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.
—Go see this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be. *Shakefp.*
RUMP. *n. f.* [rumpf, German.]
1. The end of the backbone.
At her *rump* the growing had behind
A fox's tail. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
If his holiness would thump
His reverend bum 'gainst hoxie's *rump*,
He might b'equipt from his own stable. *Prior.*
Rumps of beef with virgin honey strew'd.
Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dimly was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her meazly *rump*. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. The buttocks.
A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,
And mouncht,—give me quoth I
Aroint the witch!—the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shakefp.*
He charg'd him first to bind
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras, p. i.*
To *RU'MPLE*. *v. a.* [romplek, Dutch.] To crush or contract
into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of
shape.
Each vital speck, in which remains
Th' entire, but *rumpled* animal, contains
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
I *rumpled* petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*
Never put on a clean apron, 'till you have made your lady's
bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*
RU'MPLE. *n. f.* [hympelle, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait.
Fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutula, and change her faultless make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back. *Dryden.*
To *RUN*. *v. n.* pret. ran. [rinnan, Gothick; ynnan, Saxon;
rennen, Dutch.]
1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that
both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time;
to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.
Their feet *run* to evil, and make haste to shed blood. *Prov.*
Laban *ran* unto the man unto the well. *Gen. xxiv. 29.*
When she knew Peter's voice, she *ran* in, and told how
Peter stood before the gate. *Acts xii. 14.*
Since death's near, and *runs* with so much force,
We must meet first, and intercept his course. *Dryden.*
He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryden.*
Let a shoe-boy clean your shoes and *run* of errands. *Swift.*
2. To use the legs in motion.
Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run*
about. *Locke.*
3. To move in a hurry.
The priest and people *run* about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their safety were to quit
Their mother. *Benj. Johnson.*
4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.
The Lord sent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the
ground. *Exodus ix. 25.*
5. To rush violently.
Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run* upon
thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges xviii. 25.*
Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship shou'd *run* against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*
They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no less
dangerous. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
I discover those shoals of life which are concealed in order
to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addison.*
6. To take a course at sea.
Running under the island Claudia, we had much work to
come by the boat. *Acts xxvii. 16.*
7. To contend in a race.
A horse-boys, being lighter than you, may be trusted to
run races with less damage to the horses. *Swift.*
8. To fly; not to stand. It is often followed by away in this
sense.
My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my
master. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

RUN

- The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other fought after. *Bacon*.
- I do not see a face
Worthy a man; that dares look up and stand
One thunder out; but downward all like beasts
Running away at every flash. *Benj. Johnson*.
- The rest dispers'd *run*, some disguis'd,
To unknown coasts; some to the shores do fly. *Daniel*.
- They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras*.
- Your child shrieks; and *runs away* at a frog.
9. To stream; to flow. *Locke*.
- My statues,
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakep. Julius Caesar*.
- I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shak.*
The precious ointment upon the head *run* down upon
Aaron's beard. *Psaln cxxxiii. 2.*
- In some houses, wainfcoats will sweat, so that they will
almost *run* with water. *Bacon's Natu. al History.*
- Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton*.
- Caucus roll'd a crimson flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives blood. *Dryden*.
- The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must
run out some way, and the more it *runs* out at one side, the
less it *runs* out at the other. *Temple*.
- Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and inter-
woven with shining seas that *ran* among them. *Addison*.
- Her fields he cloath'd, and cheer'd her blasted face
With *running* fountains and with springing grafs. *Addison*.
10. To be liquid; to be fluid.
- In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a
little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped in a piece of
linnen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the
hammer. *Bacon's Natural History*.
- Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addison*.
- As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth. *Addison's Ovid's Metam.*
11. To be fusible; to melt.
- Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;
This iron heart, which no impression took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if she but look. *Dryden*.
- Suffix iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward*.
- Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt;
for then it will be brittle. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
12. To pass; to proceed.
- You, having *run* through so much publick business, have
found out the secret so little known, that there is a time to give
it over. *Temple's Miscellanies*.
- If there remains an eternity to us after the short revolution
of time, we so swiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the
happiness, that can be imagined in this fleeting state, is not
valuable in respect of the future. *Locke*.
13. To go away; to vanish.
- As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most
parts of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison*.
14. To have a legal course; to be practised.
- Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported,
and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon
our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Child*.
15. To have a course in any direction.
- A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Sha.*
Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Shakep. Macbeth*.
- That punishment follows not in this life the breach of this
rule, and consequently has not the force of a law, in coun-
tries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter
to it, is evident. *Locke*.
- Had the present war *run* against us, and all our attacks upon
the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy
to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison*.
16. To pass in thought or speech.
- Cou'd you hear the annals of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*,
The day wou'd sooner than the tale be done. *Dryden*.
- By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *run-
ning* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's pre-
existence. *Collier*.
- Virgil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of pre-
cepts foreign to his subject. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks*.
- Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing for their
subject, and *run* off to another. *Felton*.
17. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.
- The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account,
whereas, if the subject were fully explained, each of them
might take up half a page. *Arbutnot on Coins*.
18. To have a continual tenour of any kind.
- Dilcouries *ran* thus among the clearest observers: it was

RUN

- said, that the prince, without any imaginable stain of his re-
ligion, had, by the sight of foreign courts, much corrobor-
ated his judgement. *Wotton's Buckingham*.
- The king's ordinary style *runneth*, our sovereign lord the
king. *Saunderson*.
19. To be busied upon.
- His grisly beard his pensive bosom fought,
And all on Lauius *ran* his restless thought. *Dryden*.
- When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the
good circumstances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run*
wholly on the bad ones. *Swift*.
20. To be popularly known.
- Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a
great while in Rome. *Temple*.
21. To have reception, success, or continuance.
- She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each fire impress, and glaring in his son. *Pope*.
22. To go on by succession of parts.
- She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each fire impress, and glaring in his son. *Pope*.
23. To proceed in a train of conduct.
- If you suspend your indignation against my brother, till you
can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you should
run a certain course. *Shakep. King Lear*.
24. To pass into some change.
- Is it really desirable, that there should be such a being in
the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run*
into confusion, and ruin mankind? *Tillotson*.
- Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted. *Addison*.
25. To pass.
- We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run*
through. *Taylor*.
26. To proceed in a certain order.
- Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton*.
- Thus in a circle *runs* the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden*.
- This church is very rich in relics, which *run* up as high
as Daniel and Abraham. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.
- Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all
the intermediate degrees, till it stops in an intense red. *Art.*
27. To be in force.
- The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years pro-
fits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the
process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon*.
- The time of instance shall not commence or *run* till after
contestation of suit. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.
28. To be generally received.
- Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself, and
how he had lost the hearts of his subjects. *Knolls*.
29. To be carried on in any manner.
- Concessions, that *run* as high as any, the most charitable
protestants make. *Atterbury*.
- In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher,
and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.
30. To have a track or course.
- Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above
the orifice. *Wijeman's Surgery*.
- One led me over those parts of the mines, where metalline
veins *run*. *Boyle*.
31. To pass progressively.
- The planets do not of themselves move in curve lines,
but are kept in them by some attractive force, which, if once
suspended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne*.
32. To make a gradual progress.
- The wing'd colonies
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope*.
33. To be predominant.
- This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural history,
who is not wont to have the most lucky hits in the conduct
of his thoughts. *Woodward on Fossils*.
34. To tend in growth.
- A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore
let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bac.*
35. To grow exuberantly.
- Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the
wall. *Genesi xlix. 22.*
- Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into
cits or *run* into wits. *Tatler, N^o 75.*
- If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves,
treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer*.
- In some, who have *run* up to men without a liberal educa-
tion, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton*.
- Magnanimity may *run* up to profusion or extravagance. *Pope*.
36. To exert power or matter.
- Whether his flesh *run* with his illness, or be stopped, it is
his uncleanness. *Leviticus xiii. 3.*
37. To become irregular; to change to something wild.
- Many have *run* out of their wits for women. *1 Esdr. iv.*
- Our king return'd,
The muse *ran* mad to see her exil'd lord;
On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes roar'd. *Granville*.
38. To

RUN

38. To get by artifice or fraud.
- Hath publick faith, like a young heir,
For this tak'n up all sorts of ware,
And *run* int' ev'ry tradesman's book,
'Till both turn'd bankrupts. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- Run* in trust, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift*.
39. To fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault or misfortune.
- If thou rememb'rest not the slightest folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into;
Thou hast not lov'd. *Shakep. As You Like it.*
- Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of another, *ran*
into wilful perjury himself, perverting the commendation of
justice, which he had so much desired by his most bloody and
unjust sentence. *Knolls's History of the Turks*.
- From not using it right, come all those mistakes we *run*
into in our endeavours after happiness. *Locke*.
40. To fall; to pass.
- In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are sufficiently di-
stinguish'd; but near the borders they *run* into one another,
so that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts*.
41. To have a general tendency.
- Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and
the extremes into despotick power. *Swift*.
42. To proceed as on a ground or principle.
- It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is
offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*. *Atterbury*.
43. To go on with violence.
- Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a
cruel reign was expelled. *Swift*.
44. To *Run after*. To search for; to endeavour at, though
out of the way.
- The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs*
after similes, to make it the clearer to itself; which, though
it may be useful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no
right method to settle true notions in ourselves. *Locke*.
45. To *Run away with*. To hurry without consent.
- Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but
run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in
view. *Locke*.
46. To *Run in with*. To close; to comply.
- I though Ramus *run in with* the first reformers of learning,
in his opposition to Aristotle; yet he has given us a plausible
system. *Baker*.
47. To *Run on*. To be continued.
- If, through our too much security, the same should *run on*,
soon might we feel our estate brought to those lamentable
terms, whereof this hard and heavy sentence was by one of
the ancients uttered. *Hooker*.
48. To *Run over*. To be so full as to overflow.
- He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*
With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden*.
49. To be so much as to overflow.
- Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run* over the
vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they
were cool. *Digby on Bodies*.
50. To *Run out*. To be at an end.
- When a lease had *run out*, he stipulated with the tenant to
reign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no
great abatement of the fine. *Swift*.
51. To *Run out*. To spread exuberantly.
- Infestile animals, for want of blood, *run* all out into
legs. *Hammond*.
- The zeal of love *runs out* into suckers, like a fruitful
tree. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.
- Some papers are written with regularity; others *run* out
into the wildness of essays. *Spektator*.
52. To *Run out*. To expatiate.
- Nor is it sufficient to *run out* into beautiful digressions, un-
less they are something of a piece with the main design of
the Georgick. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks*.
- On all occasions, she *run* out extravagantly in praise of
Hocus. *Arbutnot*.
- They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of
the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker*.
- He shews his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run* out
into long descriptions. *Braome's Notes on the Odyssey*.
53. To *Run out*. To be wasted or exhausted.
- He hath *run out* himself, and led forth
His desp'rate party with him; blown together
Aids of all kinds. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline*.
- Th' estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden*.
- From growing riches with good cheer,
To *running* out by starving here. *Swift*.
- So little gets for what she gives,
We really wonder how she lives!
And had her stock been less, no doubt,
She must have long ago *run* out. *Swift*.
1. To pierce; to stab.
- Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a
love song. *Shakep. Romeo and Juliet*.

RUN

- Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the
occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong
colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and
before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spektator*.
2. To force; to drive.
- In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference
that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this
will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish
no general truth. *Locke*.
- Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress
may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an over-great
shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about ordinary
things. *Locke*.
3. To force into any way or form.
- Some, used to mathematical figures, give a preference to
the methods of that science in divinity or politick enquiries;
others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural phi-
losophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke*.
- What is raised in the day, settles in the night; and its
cold *runs* the thin juices into thick fizy substances. *Cheyne*.
- The daily complaisance of gentlemen *runs* them into va-
riety of expressions; whereas your scholars are more close,
and frugal of their words. *Felton on the Critics*.
4. To drive with violence.
- They *ran* the ship aground. *Acts xxvii. 41.*
- This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without
vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon
him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both
their gallees on shore. *Knolls's History of the Turks*.
- A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences,
by blabbing out his own or others secrets. *Ray*.
5. To melt.
- The purest gold must *be run* and washed. *Felton*.
6. To incur.
- He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully
counselled, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given. *Bacon*.
- The tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden*.
- Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden*.
- O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what
he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger
he *runs*. *Calamy*.
- I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot
what I am about. *Locke*.
7. To venture; to hazard.
- He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them,
and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon*.
- Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denb.*
- A wretched exil'd crew
Resolv'd, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden*.
8. To import or export without duty.
- Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong tem-
peration of *running* goods. *Swift*.
9. To prosecute in thought.
- To *run* the world back to its first original, and view na-
ture in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days
in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too
great for mortal enquiry. *South*.
- The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it
up to those arts ages, when mortals lived by plain nature.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
- I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run*
it up to its *punctum saliens*. *Collier*.
- I have chosen to present you with some peculiar thoughts,
rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length.
Felton.
10. To push.
- Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets,
others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Add.*
11. To *Run down*. To chafe to weariness.
- They *ran down* a stag, and the ass divided the prey very
honestly. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
12. To *Run down*. To crush; to overbear.
- Though out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such
impetuous fury, that, when we see a man overborn and *run*
down by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we ab-
hor the crime. *South's Sermons*.
- It is no such hard matter to convince or *run down* a drun-
kard, and to answer any pretences he can alledge for his
sin. *South's Sermons*.
- The common cry
Then *ran* you down for your rank loyalty. *Dryden*.
- Religion is *run down* by the licence of these times. *Berkley*.
13. To *Run over*. To recount cursorily.
- I shall *run* them over slightly, remarking chiefly what is
obvious to the eye. *Ray*.
- I shall

R U N

I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would show what pains are used to corrupt children. Locke.

14. *To Run over.* To consider curiously.

These four every man should *run over*, before he censure the works he shall view. Wotton's *Architecture*.

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through to many different scenes of poverty. Addison.

15. To run through.

Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. South.

RUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of running.

The afs sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouth. L'Estrange's *Fables*.

2. Course; motion.

Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, further putsrefaction. Bacon.

3. Flow; cadence.

He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. Broome's *Notes on the Odyssey*.

4. Course; process.

Way of management; uncontrolled course.

Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*. Arbuthnot.

6. Long reception; continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. Addison.

7. Modish clamour.

You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. Sw.

8. *At the long Run.* In fine; in conclusion; at the end.

They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal in the *long run* of the disease. Wiseman.

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but at the *long run*, he that sets all knives at work, will pay them. L'Estrange.

Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it at the *long run*. L'Estrange.

Hath falsehood proved at the *long run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? Tilton's.

RUNAGATE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate.

The wretch compel'd, a *runagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. Sidney.

God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but letteth the *runagates* continue in farcenes. Psalm lxxvii. 6.

I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure,
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. Shakesp.

As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; so the Jews, after he had crucified the son of God, became *runagates*. Raleigh's *History of the World*.

RUNAWAY. *n. f.* [*run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive.

Come at once,
For the close night doth play the *runaway*,
And we are staid for. Shakesp.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Speak in some bluff; where dost thou hide thy head? Shakesp.

RUNDEL. *n. f.* [corrupted from *rundle*, of *round*.]

1. A round; a step of a ladder.

The angels do not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by. Duple.

2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis.

The third mechanical faculty, filed *axis in peritrochio*, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. Wilkin's *Mathematical Magick*.

RUNDELLET. *n. f.* [perhaps *runlet* or *rundlet*.] A small barrel.

Set a *rundlet* of verjuice overagainst the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. Bacon's *Natural History*.

RUNG. *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *ring*.

The heav'ns and all the constellations *ring*. Milton.

RUNNEL. *n. f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. Fairfax.

RUNNER. *n. f.* [from *run*.]

1. One that runs.

2. A racer.

Fore-pent with toil, as *runners* with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe. Shakesp.

Here those that in the rapid course delight,
The *river runners* without order stand. Dryden.

3. A messenger.

To Tonson or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the post-office. Swift to Pope.

4. A shooting spig.

In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. Mortimer.

5. One of the stones of a mill.

The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the *runner*, being so large. Mortimer.

6. A bird.

R U S

RUMNET. *n. f.* [gerunnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is sometimes written *rennet*.
The milk of the fig hath the quality of *rumnet* to gather cheese.
It coagulates the blood, as *rumnet* turns milk.
The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *rumnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum.
RUMNION. *n. f.* [regnant, Fr. scrubbing.] A paltry scurvy wretch.
You wretch! you poucat! you rummion!
RUNT. *n. f.* [runt, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is used in contempt by us for small cattle; as *kuffy*, the Welsh term for a horfe, is used for a worthless horse. Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind.
Reforming Tweed
Hath fent us *runts* even of her church's breed.
Of tame pigeons, are crows, carriers, and *runts*.
This overgrown *run* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure.
RUPTURE. *n. f.* [ruptus, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity.
The plentitude of vefiels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *rupture* or apertion.
RUPTURE. *n. f.* [rupture, Fr. from ruptus, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity.
Th' egg,
Burfting with kindly *rupture*, forth difclos'd
Their callow young.
A lute firing will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the fame time cannot exert its elasticity.
The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, fuch as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*.
2. A breach of peace; open hostility.
When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it feems every man's duty to chufe a fide.
3. Burftennes; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.
The *rupture* of the groin or ferotum is the moft common fpecies of hernia.
To RUPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burft; to fuffer difruption.
The vefiels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, abforb the extravafated blood.
RUPTUREWORT. *n. f.* [herniaria, Lat.] A plant.
The calyx of *rupturewort* is quadrifid, or, for the moft part, quinquefid, and expanded in form of a flar, having five ftamina in the centre: the fruit, which grows in the bottom of the flower, becomes a membranaceous, furrowed, round capfule, which is divided into eight cells, each of which contains one fmall pointed feed.
RUURAL, *adj.* [rural, Fr. ruralis, from rara, Lat.] Country; exifting in the country, not in cities; fuiting the country; refembling the country.
Lady, referred to do paffor company honour,
Joining your fweet voice to the rural mulick of defert.
Here is a rural fellow,
That will not be deny'd your highnefs' prefence;
He brings you figs.
We turn
To where the filver Thames firft rural grows.
RURALITY. *n. f.* [from rural.] The quality of being rural.
RURALNESS. *s.* rural.
RURICOLIST. *n. f.* [ruricola, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country.
RURIGENOUS. *adj.* [rura and gigno, Lat.] Born in the country.
RUSE. *n. f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little frattagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor neceffary.
I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruſes*, which thefe timid creatures ufe to fave themſelves.
RUSH. *n. f.* [ryre, Saxon.]
1. A plant.
A *ruſh* hath a flower compoſed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; from the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or huſk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundiſh feeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the ſea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from waſhing away the earth; for the roots of theſe *ruſhes* faſten themſelves very deep in the ground, and mat themſelves near the ſurface, ſo as to hold the earth cloſely together.
He taught me how to know a man in love; in which caſe of *ruſhes* I am fure you are not prifoner.
Man but a *ruſh* againſt Othello's breaſt,
And he retires.
Is fupper ready, the houſe trimm'd, *ruſhes* brew'd, cobwebs ſwept?
Your farm requires your pains;
Though *ruſhes* overſpread the neighb'ring plains.
Dy. an.

R U S

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.
Not a *ruſh* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two.
L'Eſtrange.

What occaſion haſt thou to give up, John Bull's friend-
ſhip is not worth a *ruſh*. *Arbutnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

RUSH-CANDLE. *n. f.* [*ruſh* and *candle*.] A ſmall blinking
taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh, except one ſmall ſtripe of the
bark which holds the piſh together, and dipping it in tallow.
Be it moon or fun, or what you pleaſe;
And if you pleaſe to call it a *ruſh-candle*;
Henceforth it ſhall be fo for me. *Shakeſp.*

If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a *ruſh-candle* from the wicker hole
Of fome pleaſe habitation, viſit us. *Milton.*

To **RUSH.** *v. n.* [*hæroan*, Saxon.] To move with violence
to go on with tumultuous rapidity.
The liars in waſt ſtaſted and *ruſhed* upon Gibeah. *Juſſes.*
Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he
might *ruſh* upon the camp of the Jews. *1 Mac. iv. 2.*
Every one that was a warrior *ruſhed* out upon them. *Juſtith.*
Armies *ruſh* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*

Wies wilt thou *ruſh* to certain death, and rage
In raſh attempts beyond thy tender ages,
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden's Virgil.*
Deperate ſhould he *ruſh*, and loſe his life,
With odds oppreſ'd. *Dryden's Æneis.*
They will always ſtrive to be good chriſtians, but never
think it to be a part of religion, to *ruſh* into the office of
princes or miniſters. *Sprat.*

You ſay, the ſea
Does with its waves fall backward to the Weſt,
And, thence repell'd, advances to the Eaſt;
While this revolving motion does indure,
The deep mult reel, and *ruſh* from ſhoar to ſhoar. *Blackm.*
With a *ruſhing* ſound th' aſſembly bend
Diverſe their ſteps. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Now ſunk the fun from his aerial height,
And o'er the ſhaded billows *ruſh'd* the night. *Pope.*
At firſt an azure ſheet it *ruſhes* broad,
Then whit'ning by degrees, as prone it falls,
Daſh'd in a cloud of foam, it ſends aloft
A hoary miſt. *Thomſon.*

RUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe.
A gentleman of his train ſpurred up his horſe, and with a
violent *ruſh* levered him from the duke. *Wotton.*
Him while freſh and fragrant time
Cheriſh in his golden prime,
Ere Hebe's hand had overlaid
His ſmooth cheeks with a downy ſhade,
The *ruſh* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Craſhaw.*
Auſter ſpy'd him,
Cruel Auſter dither by'd him,
And with the *ruſh* of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not pitifully to caſt
All his leaves fo freſh, fo ſweet,
And laid them trembling at his feet. *Craſhaw.*

RUSHY. *adj.* [from *ruſh*.]
1. Abounding with ruſhes.
In *ruſhy* grounds, ſprings are found at the firſt ſpit. *Mort.*
The ſtund here to ſome lone fear
Retir'd; the *ruſhy* ſen or rugged furze. *Thomſon.*

2. Made of ruſhes.
What knight like him could toſs the *ruſhy* lance. *Tiſſel.*

RUSK. *n. f.* Hard bread for ſtores.
The lady ſent me divers preſents of fruits, ſugar, and
ruſk. *Raleigh.*

RUSMA. *n. f.* A brown and light iron ſubſtance, with half
as much quiklime ſteeped in water, the Turkiſh women make
their philothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

RUSSET. *adj.* [*rouſſet*, Fr. *ruſſus*, Lat.]
1. Reddiſh brown.
The morn, in *ruſſet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eaſtward hill. *Shakeſp.*
Our ſummer loſt a *ruſſet* lively wears,
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*
2. *Newton* ſeems to uſe it for grey; but, if the etymology be
regarded, improperly.
This white ſpot was immediately encompaſſed with a dark
grey or *ruſſet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the firſt
iris. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Coarſe; homeſpun; ruſſick. It is much uſed in deſcriptions
of the manners and dreſſes of the country, I ſuppoſe, becauſe
it was formerly the colour of ruſſick dreſſ: in ſome places,
the ruſſicks ſtill die cloaths ſpun at home with bark, which
muſt make them *ruſſet*.
Taſſara phiruts, ſilken terms precise,
Figures pedantic: theſe ſummer dreſſes,
Have blown me full of maggot oſtention:
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In *ruſſet* years, and honeſt kerſy noes. *Shakeſp.*

R U S

RUSSET. *n. f.* Country dress. See *RUSSET*, *adj.*
The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like
a fair theophrastus in her country ruffet. *Dryden.*
RUSSET. } *n. f.* A name given to several sorts of pears or
RUSSETING. } applies from their colour.
The ruffet pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing
long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the
ruffeting and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side
being generally ruffet, and the other streaked like a pear-
main. *Mortimer.*
RUST. *n. f.* [rust, Saxon.]
1. The red deglamination of iron.
This iron began at the length to gather rust. *Hooker.*
Rust eaten pikes and fwords in time to come,
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,
The husbandman shall oft discover. *May's Georgicks.*
But Pallas came in shap of rust,
And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust,
Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock
Stand still, as 'twere transform'd to flock. *Hudibras.*
My fcyment got some rust by the sea water. *Guliver.*
2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.
By dint of fword his crown he shall increase,
And scour his armour from the rust of peace. *Dryden.*
3. Loss of power by inactivity.
4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.
Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all rust and drofs
of human mixtures. *King Charles.*
To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded.
Her fallow lies,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth rest upon, while that the culter rusts,
That should deracinate such favagery. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
Our armours now may rust, our idle fcymenters
Hang by our fides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
2. To degenerate in idleness.
Must I rust in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece.
To RUST, *v. a.*
1. To make rusty.
Keep up your bright fwords, for the dew will rust them.
Shakefp. Othello.
2. To impair by time or inactivity.
RUSTICAL. *adj.* [rusticus, Lat. rusticus, Fr.] Rough;
savagely; boisterous; brutal; rude.
On he brought me unto so bare a house, that it was the
picture of miserable happines and rich beggary, served only
by a company of rustical villains, full of sweat and dust, nor
one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*
This is by a rustical feverity to banish all urbanity, whole
harmless and confined condition is consistent with religion.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
He confounds the finging and dancing of the faeries with
the rustical entertainment of the first Romans. *Dryden.*
RUSTICALLY. *adv.* [from rustical.] Savagely; rudely; in-
elegantly.
My brother Jaques he keeps at school,
And report speaks goldenly of his profit;
For my part he keeps me rustically at home. *Shakefp.*
Quintus here was born,
Whose shining plough-share was in furrows worn,
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And rustically joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*
RUSTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from rustical.] The quality of being
rustical; rudeness; favaginess.
To RUSTICATE. *v. n.* [rusticor, Latin.] To reside in the
country.
My lady Seudamore, from having rusticated in your com-
pany too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of see-
ing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*
To RUSTICATE. *v. a.* To banish into the country.
I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was
sent away, and in the university phrase, rusticated for ever. *Spekt.*
RUSTICITY. *n. f.* [rusticitas, Fr. rusticitas, from rusticus, Lat.]
1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; arti-
cleanness; rudeness; favageness.
There presented himself a tall, clownish, young man, who,
falling before the queen of the faeries, desired that he might
have the achievement of any adventure, which, during the
feast, might happen; that being granted, he rested him on
the floor, unfit for a better place by his rusticity. *Spenser.*
The sweetness and rusticity of a pastoral cannot be so well
express'd in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly
mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addison.*
This so general expanse of their time would curtail the
ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the oppor-
tunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal rusticity pre-
sently took place, and stopped not till it had over-run the
whole flock of mankind. *Woodward's Natural History.*
2. Rural appearance.
22 F—22 Z
RUSTICK.

RUT

Ru'stick. *adj.* [*ruficus*, Lat.]

1. Rural; country.
By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side,
and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a
knight, though fostered to by the mules, as many times the
very *rufick* people left both their delights and profits to harken
to his songs. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.
An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly
behaviour, when his *rufick* airs have grown up with him till
the age of forty. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Brutal; savage.
My soul foreboded I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *rufick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artless; honest; simple.
Plain; unadorned.

5. Plain; unadorned.
An altar stood, *rufick*, of grassy ford. *Milton.*
With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,
Where ancient Neleus sat, a *rufick* throne. *Pope.*

- Ru'stick. *n.f.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the
country.
As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rufick*, all
this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unwor-
thily rail'd at. *South.*

- Ru'stiness. *n.f.* [*from rufy.*] The state of being rusty.
To Ru'stle. *v.n.* [*hnyrtlan*, Saxon.] To make a low contin-
ued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.

- Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, be-
tray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
He is coming; I hear the straw rustle. *Shakefp.*

- This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk. *Shakefp.*

- Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Brush'd with the hiss of rustling wings. *Milton.*
As when we see the winged winds engage,
Rustling from ev'ry quarter of the sky,
North, East, and West, in airy swiftnefs vy. *Granville.*

- All begin the attack;
Fans clap, silks rustle, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*
Not less their number than the milk-white swans,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their rustling wings. *Po.*

- That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their rustling wings. *Po.*

- Ru'sty. *adj.* [*from rust.*]
1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.
After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war
with a rusty sword and empty purse. *Howel.*

- Part four the rusty shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.
Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,
Is rusty grown. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

- To Rut. *v.n.* [*rut*, Fr.] To desire to come together. Used
of deer.

- Rut. *n.f.* [*rut*, Fr.]
1. Copulation of deer.
The time of going to rut of deer is in September; for that
they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for ge-
neration: and if rain come about the middle of September,
they go to rut somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*



RYE

The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deep
after immoderate venery, and about the end of their rut. *Bre.*
2. [*Route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.
RUTH. *n.f.* [*from rue.*] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow
for the misery of another.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way
With wretched miseries and woful ruth,
Were to those Pagans made an open prey. *Fa. Queen.*
All ruth, compassion, mercy he forgot.
She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth.

Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase ruth. *Fairfax.*
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*

Ru'thful. *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Ruthful; woful; sorrowful.
The inhabitants seldom take a ruthful and reaving expe-
rience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with
them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Ru'thfully. *adv.* [*from ruthful*.]
1. Wofully; sadly.
The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the
enemy, ruthfully perished. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking found
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Most ruthfully to tune. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

3. Wofully. In irony.
By this Minerva's friend bereft
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes
Ruthfully smear'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Ru'thless. *adj.* [*from ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncom-
passionate; barbarous.
What is Edward but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit?
The ruthless flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I start, the cruel people laugh.

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And ruthless shed my gall upon the ground. *Shakefp.*
Their rage the hostile powers restrain,
All but the ruthless monarch of the main. *Pope.*

To ruthless deeds, blind rage, and fell revenge,
Their fervid spirits fires. *Thomson's Summer.*

Ru'thlessness. *n.f.* [*from ruthless*.] Want of pity.
Ru'thlessly. *adv.* [*from ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly;
barbarously.

Ru'ttier. *n.f.* [*routiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road or
course at sea.

Ru'ttish. *adj.* [*from rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious;
lustful; lecherous.
That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of
the allurements of count Rouffillon, a foolish idle boy; but for
all that very rusty. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

Rye. *n.f.* [*nyge*, Saxon.]
1. A coarse kind of bread corn.
Between the acres of the rye,
These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakefp.*

Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than
wheat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A disease in a hawk.
RYE GRASS. *n.f.* A kind of strong grass.
Some few rye-grass with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

SAB

S, Has in English the same hissing sound as in other
languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our
words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a
continued sibilant.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its
natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes ut-
tered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like
z; as *rose, rejecte, rejs, offer, nash, resident, buy, business*. It
sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *lose, designation*; for
which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes s, as in *this*;
and sometimes z, as in *as, has*; and generally where s stands
in verbs for *ch*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as a
rule, that no noun singular should end with s single: there-
fore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an
e is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose, house*; and where
the syllable is short the s is doubled, and was once *ss*, as *ass*,
anciently *asse*, *wilderness*, anciently *wildernesse*, *distress*, an-
ciently *distresse*.

SABA'OTH. *n.f.* [*An Hebrew word signifying rest; sabbat*,
SA'BATH. *n.f.* [*French; sabbatum*, Latin.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them
established among Christians for public worship; the seventh
day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.
Holy Lord God of sabbath. *Common Prayer.*

I purpose,
And by our holy sabbath have I sworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakepeare.*

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Ere sabbath ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was sabbath: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil releas'd,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:

Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such sabbaths as that one the now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which she employs:
For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.
Never any sabbath of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel's C. War.*

Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,
Or break th' eternal sabbath of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SA'BATHBREAKER. *n.f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of
the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

The usurer is the greatest sabbathbreaker, because his plough
goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Essays.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbatique*, Fr. from *sab-*
bath.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing inter-
mission of labour.

The appointment and observance of the sabbatical year, and
after the seventh sabbatical year, a year of jubilee, is a circum-
stance of great moment. *Forbes.*

SA'BATHISM. *n.f.* [*from sabbatum*, Latin.] Observance of the
sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SABINE. *n.f.* [*sabina*, Fr. *sabina*, Latin.] A plant.
Sabine or favin will make fine hedges, and may be brought
into any form by clipping, much beyond any of the sorts of
trees commonly made use of for that purpose. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n.f.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur.
Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia,
being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the
perfection of the colour of the hairs, which are very black.
Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gen-
tleman's arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech,
he violently rought from his head his rich cap of *sable*. *Kneller.*
The peacocks plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [*Fr.*] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

SAC

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*

With him inthron'd
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,
The comfort of his reign. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They soon begin that tragick play,
And with their smoaky cannons banish day:
Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*

SA'BLIÈRE. *n.f.* [*French*.]
1. A sandpit. *Bailey.*
2. [*In carpentry*.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick,
as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *n.f.* [*sabre*, French; I suppose, of Turkish original.]
A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a fauchion.
To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village slave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SABULO'SITY. *n.f.* [*from sabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.
SA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*sabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCADE. *n.f.* [*French*.] A violent check the rider gives
his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a cor-
rection used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *adj.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste of
any other of the chief qualities of sugar.
Manna is an essential saccharine salt, sweating from the
leaves of most plants. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SACERDO'TAL. *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging
to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the
dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfl.*
He fell violently upon me, without respect to my sacerdotal
orders. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add
dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the
importance and extent of the sacerdotal commission. *Atterbury.*

SACHEL. *n.f.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.
SACK. *n.f.* [*sac*, Hebrew; *sacus*, Latin; *sack*, Sax.]
It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages,
and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.
Our *sack*, shall be a mean to sack the city.
And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Vastus caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into
sacks, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Kneller.*

2. The measure of three bushels.
3. A woman's loose robe.

To SACK. *v.a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To put in bags.
Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The gift is sack'd, and every sack well bound. *Betterton.*

2. [*From sacre*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to
plunder.
Edward Bruce spoiled and burnt all the old English pale in-
habitants, and sack'd and rased all cities and corporate towns. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knees,
Or sack this country with a mutiny. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?
What cities sack'd? *Fairfax.*

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader sack'd the land?
The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being
twice taken and sack'd in his reign. *South's Sermons.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of
the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of
seeing their city sack'd by a barbarous enemy, they would take
Who

SAC

- care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water. Addison.
- SACK**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.
If Saturn's son bestows
The sack of Troy, which he by promise owes,
Then shall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loss restore. Dryden.
 2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [See, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by Skinner, after Mandosio, from Xaque, a city of Morocco.]
Please you drink a cup of sack. Shakespeare.
- The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of sack. Swift.
- SACKBUT**. *n. f.* [sacabute, Spanish; sambuca, Latin; sambucus, French.] A kind of pipe.
The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fife,
Make the fun dance. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.
- SACKCLOATH**. *n. f.* [sack and cloath.] Cloath of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.
A sort of coarse fluff made of goats hair, of a black or dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning and distress. It was called *sackcloth*, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because haircloaths were straight and close like a sack. Calmet.
- To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,
And next her wrinkled skin rough sackcloth wore. F. Queen.
- Thus with sackcloth I invest my woe,
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. Sandys.
- Being clad in sackcloth, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. Ayliffe's Parergon.
- SACKER**. *n. f.* [from sack.] One that takes a town.
- SACKFUL**. *n. f.* [sack and full.] Top full.
Wood goes about with sackfuls of drofs, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. Swift.
- SACKPOSET**. *n. f.* [sack and posset.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.
Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or sackposset. Swift.
- SACRAMENT**. *n. f.* [sacrament, Fr. sacramentum, Latin.]
1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.
 2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.
- As often as we mention a sacrament, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named *sacraments*; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a sacrament. Hooker.
3. The eucharist; the holy communion.
- Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian foul but English Talbot. Shakespeare, H. VI.
- As we have ta'en the sacrament,
We will unite the white rose with the red. Shakespeare, R. III.
- Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the sacrament, with his son, and the chief of his officers. Addison.
- SACRAMENTAL**. *adj.* [sacramental, Fr. from sacrament.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.
To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *sacramental* elements receive from sacramental words. Hooker.
- The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the sacramental efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing. Taylor.
- SACRAMENTALLY**. *adv.* [from sacramental.] After the manner of a sacrament.
My body is sacramentally contained in this sacrament of bread. Hall.
- The law of circumcision was meant by God sacramentally to impress the duty of strict purity. Hammond.
- SACRED**. *adj.* [sacra, French; sacer, Latin.]
1. Devoted to religious uses; holy.
Gods love to haunt her sacred shades. Milton.
 2. Dedicated; consecrated; consecrated.
This temple and his holy ark,
With all his sacred things.
O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above
A temple, sacred to the queen of love. Dryden.
 3. Inviolable.
The honour's sacred, which he talks on now,
Supposing that I lackt it. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.
- How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict forbiddance? how to violate
The sacred fruit? Milton.
- Secrets of marriage still are sacred held;
There sweet and bitter by the wise conceal'd. Dryden.

SAC

- SACREDLY**. *adv.* [from sacred.] Inviolably; religiously.
When God had manifested himself in the flesh, how sacredly did he preserve this privilege? South's Sermons.
- SACREDNESS**. *n. f.* [from sacred.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the sacredness of the place. South.
- This insinuates the sacredness of power, let the administration of it be what it will. L'Estrange.
- SACRIFIC**. *adj.* [sacrificus, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice.
- SACRIFICABLE**. *adj.* [from sacrificor, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.
Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, for whatsoever was sacrificable, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. Brown's Vulgar Errors.
- SACRIFICATOR**. *n. f.* [sacrificator, Fr. from sacrificor, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.
Not only the subject of sacrifice is unquestionable, but also the sacrificator, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. Brown.
- SACRIFICATORY**. *adj.* [from sacrificor, Latin.] Offering sacrifice.
- TO SACRIFICE**. *v. a.* [sacrificor, French; sacrificio, Latin.]
1. To offer to heaven; to immolate.
Alarbus' limbs are lopt,
And intrails feed the sacrificing fire. Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus.
- This blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries
To me for justice. Shakespeare, Richard II.
- I sacrifice to the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males.
Men from the herd or flock
Of sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid. Milton.
2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else.
'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. Decay of Piety.
- The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest men sacrifice to when they break it. Lock.
- Syphax loves you, and would sacrifice
His life, nay more, his honour, in your service. Addison.
- A great genius sometimes sacrifices found to sense. Browne.
3. To destroy; to kill.
 4. To devote with loss.
Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish years
To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears. Prior.
- TO SACRIFICE**. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.
He that sacrificeth of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. Ecclesiastes, xxxiv. 18.
- Let us go to sacrifice to the Lord.
Some mischief is befallen
To that meek man who well had sacrific'd. Milton.
- SACRIFICE**. *n. f.* [sacrifice, French; sacrificium, Latin.]
1. The act of offering to heaven.
God will ordain religious rites
Of sacrifice. Milton.
 2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated.
Upon such sacrifice
The gods themselves throw incense. Shak. King Lear.
- Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n. Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.
- Moloch besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice.
My life if thou preserv'st, my life
Thy sacrifice shall be;
And death, if death meet be my doom,
Shall join my soul to thee. Addison's Spectator.
3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.
 4. Any thing destroyed.
- SACRIFICER**. *n. f.* [from sacrificor.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.
Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers. Shakespeare.
- When some brawny sacrificer knocks,
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox,
His eyeballs rooted out are thrown to ground. Dryden.
- A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman sacrificers. Addison.
- SACRIFICIAL**. *adj.* [from sacrificor.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.
Rain sacrificial whisp'rs in his ear;
Make sacred even his stirrop. Shakespeare, Timon.
- Terullian's observation upon these sacrificial rites, is pertinent to this rule. Taylor's Worthily Communicant.
- SACRILEGE**. *n. f.* [sacrilege, Fr. sacrilegium, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.
By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd,
What mine hath erst thrown down to fair a tower!
What sacrilege hath such a faint disgrac'd? Sidney.

SAD

- 'Then 'gan a curf'd hand the quiet womb
Of his great grandmother with steel to wound,
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With sacrilege to dig. Fairy Queen.
- We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of sacrilege. South's Sermons.
- SACRILEGIOUS**. *adj.* [sacrilegius, Lat. from sacrilege.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.
To sacrilegious perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it greater misery.
By vile hands to common use debas'd,
With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest. Prior.
- Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of sacrilegious hands. Pope.
- Blasphemy is a malediction, and a sacrilegious detraction from the Godhead. Ayliffe's Parergon.
- SACRILEGIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from sacrilegius.] With sacrilege.
When these evils befall him, his conscience tells him it was for most sacrilegiously pillaging and invading God's house. South's Sermons.
- SACRING**. *part.* [This is a participle of the French sacrer.] The verb is not used in English. Consecrating.
I'll startle you,
Worse than the facing bell. Shakespeare, Henry VIII.
- The facing of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. Temple.
- SACRIST**. *n. f.* [sacristain, French.] He that has the care of the church.
A sacrist or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. Ayliffe's Parergon.
- SACRISTY**. *n. f.* [sacristie, French.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited.
Bold Amicus from the robb'd vestry brings
A fconce that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd, to light the sacrifice. Dryden.
- A third apartment should be a kind of sacristy for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. Addison.
- SAD**. *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sadged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *to sag*, to load.]
1. Sorrowful; full of grief.
Do you think I shall not love a sad Pamela so well as a joyful? Sidney.
 2. I now must change
Those notes to tragick; sad task!
Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. Pope's Odyssey.
3. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.
It ministrerh unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipath those sad thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. Raleigh.
- See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,
Prop'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. Pope.
3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.
He with utterance grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. Spenser.
- The lady Katharine, a sad and religious woman, when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. Bacon.
- If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters. Bacon.
- A sad wife valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. Herbert.
4. Afflictive; calamitous.
Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.
 5. These qualifications make him a sad husband. Addison.
- Crytal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a sadder hue than the powder of Venice glass. Brown's Vulgar Errors.
- I met him accidentally in London in sad coloured clothes, scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glastum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used when the dyers make them last without fading. Boyle.
- Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all sad colours. Mortimer's Husbandry.
7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.
With that his hand, more sad than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Mordure,
His own good sword, Mordure, to cleave his head. F. 2.

SAF

8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.
Chalky lands are naturally cold and sad, and therefore require warm applications, and light compost. Mortimer.
- TO SADDEN**. *v. a.* [from sad.]
1. To make sad.
 2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. Pope.
 3. To make dark coloured.
 4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.
Marl is binding, and saddening of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. Mortimer's Husbandry.
- SADDLE**. *n. f.* [sael, Saxon; sadel, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.
His horse hipped with an old moth-eaten saddle, and the stirrups of no kindred. Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.
- The law made for apparel, and riding in saddles, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. Davies.
- One hung a pole-ax at his saddle bow,
And one a heavy mace. Dryden's Knight's Tale.
- 'Tis good to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trot. Dryden.
- The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. Dryden.
- TO SADDLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a saddle.
I will saddle me an ass, that I may ride thereon. 2 Sa. xix.
 2. To sadden; to make heavy; to make gloomy.
Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who saddled his own back to shame his horse. Cleveland.
- No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And saddl'd Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. Prior.
2. To load; to burthen.
Refolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Each saddl'd with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. Dryden.
- SADDLEBACKED**. *adj.* [saddle and back.]
Horses, saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. Farrier's Dict.
- SADDLEMAKER**. *n. f.* [from saddle.] One whose trade is to make saddles.
Sixpence that I had
To pay the saddler for my mistress' crupper,
The saddler had it. Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.
- The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, saddlers, and smiths. Digby.
- The smith and the saddler's journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity. Swift's Direct. to the Groom.
- SADLY**. *adv.* [from sad.]
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his spirit sadly I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world. Shak. Henry IV.
- He griev'd, he wept, the fight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a sadly pleasing thought. Dryden.
- He sadly suffers in their grief,
Out-veeps an hermit, and out-prays a faint. Dryden.
- Common dangers past, a sadly pleasing theme. Dryden.
2. Calamitously; miserably.
We may at present easily see, and one day sadly feel. South.
- SADNESS**. *n. f.* [from sad.]
1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.
The soul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And so imparts a sadness to the sense. Daniel's Civil War.
- And let us not be wanting to ourselves,
Left so severe and obstinate a sadness
Tempt a new vengeance. Denham's Sophy.
- A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners.
If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of sadness. Dryden.
2. Melancholy look.
Dim sadness did not spare
Celestial villages. Milton.
3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.
- SAFE**. *adj.* [sais, French; salus, Latin.]
1. Free from danger.
Our separated fortune
Shall keep us both the safer; where we are,
There's daggers in men's smiles.
But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fite unknown;
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where then he liv'd obscure, but safe from Jove. Dryden.

S A F

- Beyond the beating furge his course he bore,
With longing eyes observing, to survey
Some smooth ascent, or safe sequester'd bay. *Pope.*
2. Free from hurt.
Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've
brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of a reward. *L'Estrange.*
3. Confronting security.
To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous,
but to you *safe*. *Phil. iii. 1.*
- Ascend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path
Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*
4. No longer dangerous; repossessed out of the power of doing
harm.

Banquo's *safe*.
—Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch; he lies
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Our great forbidding *safe*, with all his spies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsw.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *n. f.* [*safus* conduit, French.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a *safe*-
conduct for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

2. Pass; warrant to pass.

SA'FEWARD. *n. f.* [*safe* and *guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to
the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and
do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our *safeguard*. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors. *Shaksp.*

The smallest worm will turn, if trod upon;
And doves will peck in *safeguard* of their brood. *Shaksp.*

Cesar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the
opinion that there should be in him little *safeguard* for his
friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities,
than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the bless-
ing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in
the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection
and a *safeguard* to that altar, at which their ancestors mini-
stered. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the
possession.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.
On *safeguard* he came to me. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or
pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the
two houses. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEWARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to pro-
tect.

We have locks to *safeguard* necessities,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shak. Hen. V.*

SA'FELY. *adv.* [from *safe*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger.
Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all
the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as *safely*
to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;
But none pretenses to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.
God *safely* quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travel,
to the gladdening of your highness with an heir. *Shak. H. VIII.*

SA'FENESS. *n. f.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger.
If a man should forbear his food or his business, till he had
certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must
starve and die disputing. *South's Sermons.*

SA'FETY. *n. f.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger.
To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *safety*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with *safety* reach her pristine seat,
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete? *Prior.*

2. Exemption from hurt.
Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly just,
Whatever I shall think. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. Preservation from hurt.
Custody; security from escape.
Imprison him;
Deliver him to *safety*, and return. *Shak. King John.*

SA'FFLOW. *n. f.* A plant.
An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyes use for
scarlet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'FFRON. *n. f.* [*saffran*, French, from *saphar*, Arabick. It
was yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary.
Craus, Latin.]

S A G

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is shaped like
a lily, fitfulous underneath, the tube widening into six seg-
ments, and resting on the footstalk: the point rises out of
the bottom of the flower, and is divided into three-headed or
crested capillaments; but the empalement afterwards turns to
an oblong triangular fruit, divided into three cells, full of
roundish seeds. It hath a tuberose root, and long nervous
grassy leaves, with a longitudinal furrow through the middle
of each. There are Spring-flowering crocuses, and those
which flower in Autumn. Their seeds are ripe about the later
end of April: the time of planting is in July. About the
beginning of September they begin to spire, and sometime after
appear the saffron flowers, which are gathered as well be-
fore as after they are full-blown; and the most proper time for
this is early in the morning: the chives being all picked out
of the flowers, the next labour about them is to dry them on
the kiln: at first they give it a pretty strong heat. The charges
and profits attending the culture of saffron, have been com-
puted in the following manner: the rent of an acre of ground,
and the expence of manuring it, is reckoned at twenty-three
pounds: the value of twenty-six pounds of saffron, the com-
puted produce of an acre in three years, is, at a mean, sup-
posed to be thirty-nine pounds; and consequently the neat
profits of an acre of ground, producing saffron, will in three
years amount to sixteen pounds. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of
saffron. *Peascham.*

SA'FFRON. *n. f.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant.
This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters;
but the seeds of it are always destitute of down. It is very
much cultivated in Germany for the dyes use, and is brought
from thence into England. As it grows it spreads into many
branches, each producing a flower at the top of the shoot,
which, when fully blown, is cut or pulled off, and dried, and
it is the part the dyes use. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.
Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the saffron face,
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut? *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had guilt the mountains with her saffron flame,
I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,
And wad'd her saffron streamer through the skies. *Dryden.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy.
The mind I say by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shaksp.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*sagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of scent.
So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air;
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With might and main they chas'd the murderous fox,
Nor wanted horns to inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.
Only sagacious heads light on these observations, and reduce
them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.

2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sagacious*.] The quality of being
sagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. f.* [*sagaciti*, French; *sagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickness of scent.

2. Acuteness of discovery.
It requires too great a sagacity for vulgar minds to draw the
line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what
connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the
extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of
it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our
study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of
after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE. *n. f.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme
ruler. *Bailly.*

2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE. *n. f.* [*sage*, French; *savia*, Latin.] A plant of which
the school of Salernum thought so highly, that they left this
verse:
Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto.

It hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose up-
per lip is sometimes arched, and sometimes hooked; but the
under lip or beard is divided into three parts, bunching out,
and not hollowed at the clare: out of the flower-cup rises the
pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which after-
ward become so many seeds, which are roundish, shut up in
an husk, which before was the flower-cup: to which may be
added, that the stamina do somewhat resemble the os hyoides.
Miller.

By

S A I

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear
ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheefe the prest'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [*sage*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wife; grave; prudent.
Tired limbs to rest,
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came. *Fairy Queen.*

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage. *Waller.*

SAGE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of
gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess
Yourselfes such *sages*; yet know I no less,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

For so the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heav'nly visions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *adv.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.

SA'GESS. *n. f.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence. *Ainsw.*

SAGITTAL. *adj.* [from *sagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A future so called from its resemblance to an
arrow.

His wound was between the sagittal and coronal sutures to
the bone. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

SAGITTARY. *n. f.* [*sagittarius*, Latin; *sagittaire*, French.]
A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a
bow and quiver.

The dreadful sagittary
Appeals our numbers. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*

SA'GO. *n. f.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK. *n. f.* [*jaica*, Italian; *jaïque*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel
proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAID. *prerite and part. pass.* of *say*.

1. Afore said.
King John succeeded his said brother in the kingdom of
England and duchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; shewed.

SAIL. *n. f.* [*regl*, Saxon; *seyhel*, fyll, Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on
the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under sail. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the main sail
to the wind. *Acts xxvii. 40.*

The galley born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her light and flying sails. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.
He cutting way
With his broad *sails*, about him foared round;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ship; a vessel.
A sail arriv'd
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addis. Cato.*

4. Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships.
So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armada of collected sail
Is scatter'd. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found
two thousand six hundred sail. *Raleigh's Essays.*

A feigned tear destroys us, against whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand sail. *Denham.*

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the
fight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred sail, that at
the end of the Summer they should see a fleet of his of five
hundred sail. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. To strike SAIL. To lower the sail.
Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they strike
sails, and so were driven. *Acts xxvii. 17.*

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.
Margaret
Must strike her sail, and learn a while to serve
Where kings command. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with sails.
I shall not mention any thing of the sailing waggons. *Mort.*

2. To pass by sea.
When sailing was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. *Acts.*

3. To swim.
To which the stores of Cereus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they sail
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To pass smoothly along.
Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,

S A I

As is a winged messenger from heav'n,
When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,
And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails.
A thousand ships were mann'd to sail the sea. *Dryden.*

View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep;
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Phillips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime the sails
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SAILER. *n. f.* [*sailor* is more usual, *sailer* more analogical;
SAILOR. } from *sail*.] A seaman; one who practises or under-
stands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no
sailors. *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The passing winds through their torn carivas play,
And flagging sails on heartless sailors fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good
sailors, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbutnot.*

Full in the openings of the spacious main
It rides, and, lo, descends the sailer train. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SAILYARD. *n. f.* [*sail* and *yard*.] The pole on which the sail
is extended.

With glance to swift the subtle lightning pass,
As split the sailyard. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SAIM. *n. f.* [*jaine*, Italian.] Lard. It still denotes this in
Scotland: as swine's *saim*.

SAIN. Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been *sain*. *Shak.*

SA'INFOIN. *n. f.* [*sainfoin*, Fr.] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. f.* [*saint*, French; *sanctus*, Latin.] A person emi-
nent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worship and thy saints for aye. *Shaksp.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to saint seducing gold. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villainy
With odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, be-
cause they say an hypocrite may imitate a saint in all other
particulars. *Addis on Italy.*

By thy example kings are taught to sway,
Heroes to fight, and saints may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;
The saint sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints;
to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of those wretches still owned, and
their persons sainted, by a race of men of the same stamp? *South.*

Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a
shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never sainted. *Add.*

Thy place is here, sad sister; come away:
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a sainted maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a shew of piety.
Whether the charmer sinner it, or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SAINTED. *adj.* [from *saint*.]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.
Thy royal father
Was a most sainted king: the queen that bore thee,
Often upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. Holy; sacred.
I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted,
By your renouncement an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthron'd gods on sainted hills. *Milton.*

SAINT John's Wort. *n. f.* A plant.
This plant hath a fibrose root: the leaves grow opposite by
pairs at the joints of the stalks: the flower-cup consists of one
leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expanded: the
flower consists of five leaves expanded like a rose, having many
filamina in the centre surrounding a conical ovary, which be-
comes a three-cornered pointed fruit, and is divided into three
cells, containing many small seeds. There are thirty species
of this plant, of which the four first sorts grow wild, and the
rest are exotics. The first sort, called common Saint John's
wort, is used in medicine. *Miller.*

SAINTLIKE. *adj.* [*saint* and *like*.]

1. Suited a saint; becoming a saint.
If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Glo'd over only with a saintlike show,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. Resembling.

SAL

2. Resembling a faint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a faintlike and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*
SAINTLY. *adj.* [from *saint*.] Like a faint; becoming a faint.

I mention still

Him whom thy wrongs, with faintly patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Mit. Par. Loff.*
SAINTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a faint.

He that thinks his faintship licenses him to censure, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Piety.*
This favours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon faintship. *South.*
The devil was piqu'd such faintship to behold,

And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*
SAKE. *n. f.* [rac, Saxon; *sacke*, Dutch.]
1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do't persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's sake, nor empire to affect
For glory's sake. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and fins only for his sake. *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the rage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's sake. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.
Would I were young for your sake, mistress Anne! *Shakefp.*
The general so likes your mulick, that he desires you, for love's sake, to make no more noise with it. *Shakefp. Othello.*

SAKER. *n. f.* [Saker originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]
The cannon, blunderbuss, and saker,

He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*
According to observations made with one of her majesty's sakers, and a very accurate pendulum-chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SAKERET. *n. f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a saker-hawk.
This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but differently to be managed. *Bailey.*

SAL. *n. f.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.
Salto acids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*
Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

SALAMONIAK. *n. f.* [from *sal*.] Ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*
SALACIOUS. *adj.* [salacis, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Luttful; lecherous.

One more salacious, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*
Feed him with herbs

Of generous warmth, and of salacious kind. *Dryd. Virg.*
Animals spleen'd, grow extremely salacious. *Arbutnot.*
SALACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY. *n. f.* [salacitas, Lat. from *salacious*.] Lust; lechery.
Immoderate salacity and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lymph produces salacity. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SALAD. *n. f.* [salade, Fr. *salact*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs.
I climbed into this garden to pick a salad, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

My salad days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakefp. Lear.*
You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better salad,
Ush'ring the mutton. *Ben. Jonson.*

Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;
Fall on. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
The happy old Coricyn's fruits and salads, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed salad: if boiled, they become potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are salad in another. *Watts.*

SALAMANDER. *n. f.* [salamandre, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambley Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The salamander liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
According to this hypothesis the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, except they are salamanders which dwell therein. *Brown.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a salamander extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SAL

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a salamander could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison's Guardian.*

SALAMANDER'S HAIR. *n. f.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral wool, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, spade, earth flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*
SALAMANDRINE. *adj.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Speilator.*

SALARY. *n. f.* [salare, Fr. *salarium*, Latin.]
1. Salarium, or salary, is derived from *sal*. *Arbutnot.*
2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

SALE. *n. f.* [aal, Dutch.]
1. The act of selling.
2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready sale for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. A public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.
Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the sale. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.
The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and state
They'd set to sale. *Milton's Agonista.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to sale. *Addison.*

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *salieu*, in which fish are caught.
To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fish in winding sale
Was better fenn? *Spenser.*

SALEABLE. *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.
I can impute this general enlargement of saleable things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any saleable commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Lect.*

SALEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.
SALEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

SALEBOUS. *adj.* [salebrosus, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.
SALESMAN. *n. f.* [sale and man.] One who sells cloath's ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* cloaths;
We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*
SALEWORK. *n. f.* [sale and work.] Work for sale; work carefully done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of nature's salework. *Shakefp. As you like it.*
SALIENT. *adj.* [French.] Denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harvis.*

SALIENT, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacock.*

SALIENT. *adj.* [salient, Latin.]
1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.
The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and salient animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Beating; panting.
A salient point so first is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compress'd,
Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.
Who best can fend on high
The salient spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

SALINE. *adj.* [salinus, Latin.] Consisting of salt; containing salt.
SALENOUS. *n. f.* [from *saline*.] A tituting salt.

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto salinous spirits and concretionary juices.
This saline sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey on Constriction.*

SAL

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as saline at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SALIGOTS. *n. f.* A kind of thistle. *Arbutnot.*
SALIVA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the saliva, I the sooner extirpated them. *Wise's Surgery.*
SALIVARY. *adj.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] Relating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscid humour, which, by small canals, like the salivary, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want salivary glands. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO SALIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the salival glands.
She was prepossessed with the scandal of salivating, and went out of town. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALIVATION. *n. f.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obdurate caufs, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SALIVOUS. *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.
There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of salivous humour flowing upon it. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALLET. *n. f.* [corrupted by pronunciation from *salad*.]
SALLETTING. *n. f.* [from *sallet*.] I tried upon sallet oil.
Sow some early salletting. *Boyle.*

SALLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; sally.
A word not elegant, but out of use.
Now mote I weat,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce salliance
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet. *Fairy Queen.*

SALLOW. *n. f.* [sallus, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow.
See WILLOW.
Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to stay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SALLOW. *adj.* [sall, German; black; sale, French; foul.]
Sickly; yellow.
What a deal of brine
Hath waft thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline? *Shakefp. As you like it.*

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd:
No roses bloom upon my fading cheek;
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard grief, lean-looking sallow care,
And pining discontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness.
A fish-diet would give such a sallowness to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France. *Addison.*

SALLY. *n. f.* [sallie, French.]
1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.
The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three Winter months; during which time sallies were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.
Every one shall know a country better, that makes often sallies into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or prightly exertion.
These passages were intended for sallies of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit?
4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolic; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a sally of youth.
'Tis but a sally of youth. *Watson.*

We have written some things which we may with never to have thought on: some sallies of levity ought to be imputed to youth.

The epistolical part, made up of the extravagant sallies of the prince of Wales and Falstaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakefp. Illustrated.*

SAL

TO SALLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.
The Turks sallying forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knell.*

The noise of some tumultuous fight:
They break the truce, and sally out by night. *Dryden.*
The summons take of the same trumpet's call,
To sally from one port, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

SALLYPORT. *n. f.* [sally and port.] Gate at which sallies are made.
My slippery soul had quit the fort,
But that the stopp'd the sallyport. *Cleveland.*

Love to our citadel resorts
Through those deceitful sallyports;
Our sentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SALMAGUNDI. *n. f.* [It is said to be corrupted from *selon mon gout*, or *sale à mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON. *n. f.* [salmo, Latin; *saumon*, French.]
The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to breed or cast his spawn in most rivers in the month of August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become famlets early in the Spring: having spent their appointed time, and done this natural duty in the fresh waters, they haste to the sea before Winter, both the melter and spawner. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a salmon exceeds not ten years: his growth is very sudden, so that after he is got into the sea he becomes from a famlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Watson's Angler.*

They poke them with an instrument somewhat like the salmon spear. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
They take salmon and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and so throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fishes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, salmon and trout. *Peacocks.*

SALMONTROUT. *n. f.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon; a famlet.
There is in many rivers that relate to the sea salmontrouts as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness. *Watson's Angler.*

SALPICON. *n. f.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTARIOUS. *adj.* [salsamentarius, Latin.] Belonging to salt things. *Ditt.*

SALSIFY. *n. f.* [Latin.] A plant.
Salsify, or the common sort of goatbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cuds all over streaked, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp pointed towards the end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SALSOACID. *adj.* [salus and acidus, Latin.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.
The salsacids help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*

SALSUGINOUS. *adj.* [salsugo, Latin.] Salty; somewhat salt.
The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or salsuginous, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

SALT. *n. f.* [sals, Gothick; reate, Saxon; sal, Latin; sel, French.]
1. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water, and a pungent vapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the salt remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious salt. Essential salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Harvis.*

Is not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue and liberality, the spice and salt that seasons a man? *Shakefp.*

He peridiously has given up,
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Shak. Cicerianus.*

Since salts differ much, some being fixt, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a savour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle

SAL

A particle of *salt* may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference. *Newton's Opt.*
Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellucid, sharp or pungent to the taste, and dissoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystalizing, and forming themselves into angular figures. *Woodward.*
 2. Taste; smack
 Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us; we are the sons of women. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 3. Wit; merriment.
 SALT. *adj.*
 1. Having the taste of salt: as *salt fish*.
 We were better parch in Africk sun,
 Than in the pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes. *Shakefp.*
 Thou old and true Menenius,
 Thy tears are *salt*er than a younger man's,
 And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
 It hath been observed by the ancients, that *salt* water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water. *Bacon.*
 2. Impregnated with salt.
 Hang him, mechanical *salt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 A leap into *salt* waters very often gives a new motion to the spirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addison.*
 3. Abounding with salt.
 He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a *salt* land, and not inhabited. *Jer. xvii. 6.*
 In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *salt* springs on them, always after rain. *Mortim.*
 4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; falacious.
 Be a whore fill:
 Make use of thy *salt* hours, season the slaves
 For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
 To the tub-fast, and the diet. *Shakefp. Timon.*
 All the charms of love,
 Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip! *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*
 This new married man, approaching here,
 Whose *salt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
 Your well defended honour, you must pardon. *Shakefp.*
 To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt.
 If the offering was of flesh, it was *salted* thrice. *Brown.*
 SALT-PAN. *n. f.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit*.] Pit where salt is
 SALT-PIT. *n. f.* got.
 Moab and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, *salt*-
 pits, and a perpetual desolation. *Zeph. ii. 9.*
 Cicero prettily calls them *salinas salt-pans*, that you may
 extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please. *Bacon.*
 The stratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke
 of Somerset's *salt-pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodward on Fossils.*
 SALTANT. *adj.* [*salians*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.
 SALTATION. *n. f.* [*salatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of dancing or jumping.
 The locusts being ordained for *salation*, their hinder legs
 do far exceed the others. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 2. Beat; palpitation.
 If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *salta*-
 tion and florid colour. *Wise's Surgery.*
 SALT-CAT. *n. f.*
 Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a
saltcat, made at the saltworks, which makes the pigeons much
 affect the place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 SALTCELLAR. *n. f.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] Vessel of salt set on the
 table.
 When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into
 the *saltcellar*. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
 SALTER. *n. f.* [from *salt*.]
 1. One who salts.
 2. One who sells salt.
 After these local names, the most have been derived from
 occupations; as smith, *salter*, armorer. *Camden's Remains.*
 SALT-TERN. *n. f.* A saltwork.
 A lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made for
 that purpose at the *saltterns*, makes the pigeons much affect the
 place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 SALTINBANCO. *n. f.* [*saltare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as
 a mountebank mounts a bank.] A quack or mountebank.
Saltinbancoes, quackfavers, and charlatans deceive them:
 were *Etop* alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not speak
 their fallacies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 He play'd the *saltinbanco's* part,
 Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*
 SALTIER. *n. f.* [*sautier*, French.]
 A *saltier* is made in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and
 by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts withal:
 in French it is called *un sautoir*: it is an honourable bearing.
Peacham on Blazoning.
 SALTISH. *adj.* [from *salt*.] Somewhat salt.
 Soils of a *saltish* nature improve sandy grounds. *Mortimer.*
 SALTLESS. *adj.* [from *salt*.] Inlpid; not tasting of salt.
 SALTLY. *adv.* [from *salt*.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SAL

SA'LTYNESS. *n. f.* [from *salt*.] Taste of salt.
 Salt water passing through earth, through tea vessels, one
 within another, hath not lost its *saltiness*, so as to become pot-
 able; but drained through twenty, become fresh. *Bacon.*
 Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart
 out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to
 find the difference between *saltiness* and bitterness. *Bacon.*
 SA'LTPETRE. *n. f.* [*sal petrae*, Latin; *sal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.
 Nitre, or *saltpetre*, having a crude and windy spirit, by the
 heat of the fire suddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*
 Nitre or *saltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if
 they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*
 SALVABILITY. *n. f.* [from *salvabile*.] Possibility of being re-
 ceived to everlasting life.
 Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvabi*-
 lity of each other, as if it were our with that all should be
 damned, but those of our particular sect. *Decay of Piety.*
 SALVABLE. *adj.* [from *salvus*, Latin.] Possible to be saved.
 Our wild fancies about God's decrees, have in event repro-
 bated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the dam-
 ning of many whom those left *salvable*. *Decay of Piety.*
 SALVAGE. *adj.* [*salvage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian, from
salvo, Latin.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now spoken and
 written *salvage*.
 May the Elixian plains
 Prove as a desert, and none there make stay
 But *salvage* beasts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*
 A *salvage* race inur'd to blood. *Dryden.*
 SALVATION. *n. f.* [from *salvus*, Latin.] Preservation from
 eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.
 As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of meer
 understanding or knowledge, all mens *salvation*, and all mens
 endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whosoever doth
 affirm the one must necessarily deny the other. *Hosier.*
 Him the most High,
 Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged steeds,
 Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God
 High in *salvation*, and the climes of bliss,
 Exempt from death. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xi.*
 SALVATORY. *n. f.* [*salvatore*, French.] A place where any
 thing is preserved.
 I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy,
 and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of
 things past are conserved. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 SALUBRIOUS. *adj.* [*salubris*, Latin.] Wholesome; health-
 ful; promoting health.
 The warm limbeck draws
 Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*
 Must we then refig our worthy pastor to the *salubrious* air
 of Kiltarn, rather than he should longer breathe in the grosser
 vapours of Inverness? *Macbean's Remembrance.*
 SALUBRITY. *n. f.* [from *salubrious*.] Wholesomeness; health-
 fulness.
 SALVE. *n. f.* [This word is originally and properly *salv*, which
 having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed
 from it: *salv*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin.] A
 glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaister.
 Let us hence, my foreign, to provide
 A *salve* for any fore that may betide. *Shak. Henry VI.*
 Go study *salve* and treacle; ply
 Your tenant's leg, or his fore eye. *Cleaveland.*
 Sleep is pain's easiest *salve*, and doth fulfil
 All offices of death, except to kill. *Dante.*
 The royal sword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
 For which no other *salve* could have been found. *Waller.*
 Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;
 The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,
 And some with *salves* they cure. *Dryden.*
 2. Help; remedy.
 If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of
 meekness any *salve* for me then? *Hammond.*
 To SALVE. *v. a.* [*salvo*, Latin; or from the noun.]
 1. To cure with medicaments applied.
 Many skilful leeches him abide,
 To *salve* his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*
 It should be to little purpose for them to *salve* the wound,
 by making protestations in digrace of their own actions. *Hosier.*
 The which if I perform, and do survive,
 I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
 The long grown wounds of my intemperance. *Sh. H. IV.*
 2. To help; to remedy.
 Some seek to *salve* their blotted name
 With others blot, till all do taste of shame. *Sidney.*
 Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both full
 enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time
 been counted most bare and barren of both; which default,
 when as some endeavoured to *salve* and cure, they patched up
 the holes with rags from other languages. *Spenser.*
 3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation.
 Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after
 the truth is made manifest. *My*

SAL

My more particular.
 And that which most with you should *salve* my going,
 Is Fulvia's death. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve*
 phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicy-
 cles; so they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised
 a great number of strange positions. *Bacon.*
 There must be another state to make up the inequalities of
 this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*
 This conduct might give Horace the hint to say, that when
 Homer was at a loss to bring any difficult matter to an issue,
 he laid his hero asleep, and this *salved* all difficulty. *Brown.*
 4. [From *salvo*, Latin.] To salute. Obsolete.
 That stranger knight in presence came,
 And goodly *salved* them; who nought again
 Him answered as courteously became. *Fairy Queen.*
 SA'LVER. *n. f.* [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or
 save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is pre-
 sented.
 He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many
 of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of
 opinion, that a *salver* of spectators would be as acceptable an
 entertainment for the ladies, as a *salver* of sweetmeats. *Addison.*
 Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring,
 From four to sweet wine. *Pope.*
 SA'LVO. *n. f.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin, a form used in granting
 any thing: as *salvo jure pueri*.] An exception; a reserva-
 tion; an excuse.
 They admit many *salves*, cautions, and reservations, so as
 they cross not the chief design. *King Charles.*
 It will be hard if he cannot bring himself off at last with
 some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor. *L'Estr.*
 If others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in
 their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salves*
 or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in
 which all casuists are agreed. *Addison.*
 SALUTARINESS. *n. f.* [from *salutary*.] Wholesomeness; qua-
 lity of contributing to health or safety.
 SALUTARY. *adj.* [*salutaires*, Fr. *salutaris*, Latin.] Whol-
 some; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health
 or safety.
 The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and
 so more *salutary* as more elegant. *Roy.*
 It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which
 hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* eman-
 ations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works
 there, because of their unbelief. *Bentley.*
 SALUTATION. *n. f.* [*salutatio*, Fr. *salutatio*, Latin.] The
 act or title of saluting; greeting.
 The early village cock
 Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shakefp. R. III.*
 Thy kingdom's peers
 Speak my *salutation* in their minds;
 Whose voices I desire aloud with mine,
 Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 On her the angel hail
 Bestow'd, the holy *salutation* used
 To bless Mary. *Milton.*
 In all public meetings, or private addresses, use those forms
 of *salutation*, reverence and decency, usual amongst the most
 sober persons. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
 Court and state he wisely shuns;
 Nor brib'd, to servile *salutations* runs. *Dryden's Horace.*
 To SALUTE. *v. a.* [*saluto*, Latin; *saluer*, French.]
 1. To greet; to hail.
 The golden sun *salutes* the morn,
 And, having girt the ocean with his beams,
 Gallops the zodiac in his glistering coach. *Shakefp. Tit. And.*
 One hour hence
 Shall *salute* your grace of York as mother. *Shak. R. III.*
 2. To please; to gratify.
 Would I had no being,
 If this *salute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
 To think what follows. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
 3. To kiss.
 SALUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Salutation; greeting.
 The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more an-
 cient than these opinions hereof: so that not any one disease
 has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation. *Brown.*
 O, what avails me now that honour high
 To have conceiv'd of God, or that *salute*,
 Hail highly favour'd, among women blest!
 Continual *salutes* and addresses entertaining him all the way,
 kept him from faving to great a life, but with one glance of
 his eye upon the paper, 'till he came to the fatal place where
 he was flabbed. *South's Sermons.*
 I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our
 three friends. *Addison.*
 2. A kiss.
 Here cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss.
 SALUTER. *n. f.* [from *salute*.] He who salutes.

SAN

SALUTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*salutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing
 health.
 The king commanded him to go to the south of France,
 believing that nothing would contribute more to the restor-
 ing of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of
 Montpellier. *Dennis's Letters.*
 SAME. *adj.* [*sams*, Gothic; *samms*, Swedish.]
 1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like
 kind, sort, or degree.
 Miso, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set
 forth the *same* fins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*
 The tenor of man's woe
 Holds on the *same*. *Milton.*
 Th' etherial vigour is in all the *same*,
 And ev'ry foul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden's Æn.*
 If itself had been coloured, it would have transmitted all
 visible objects tinged with the *same* colour; as we see what-
 ever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the *same*
 colour with the glass. *Ray on the Creation.*
 The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you
 consider what money must be lodged in the bankers hands,
 the *same* will be much the *same*. *Locke.*
 The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as
 there is in the *same* animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. That which was mentioned before.
 Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
 Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*
 SA'MENESS. *n. f.* [from *same*.] Identity; the state of being
 not another; not different.
 Difference of persuasion in matters of religion may easily
 fall out, where there is the *sameness* of duty, allegiance, and
 subjection. *King Charles.*
 If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they
 were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-
 men's friends. *Scot's.*
 SA'MLET. *n. f.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonet*.] A little falmon.
 Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a falmon exceeds not
 ten years, so his growth is very sudden: after he is got into
 the sea he becomes from a *salmet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to
 be a falmon, in as short a time as a golling becomes a goose.
Waller's Angler.
 SA'MPHIRE. *n. f.* [*saint Pierre*, French; *sithum*, Latin.]
 A plant preserved in pickle.
 The leaves are thick, succulent, narrow, branchy, and
 trifid: the flowers grow in an umbel, each consisting of five
 leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the empalement of
 the flower becomes a fruit, consisting of two plain and gently
 streaked leaves. This plant grows in great plenty upon the
 rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water.
 It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in
 medicine. *Miller.*
 Half way down
 Hangs one that gathers *samphire*: dreadful trade!
 Methinks he seems no bigger than his head. *Shakefp.*
 SA'MPLE. *n. f.* [from *exempli*.] A specimen; a part of the
 whole shown that judgment may be made of the whole.
 He intreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself
 would bring them a *sample* of the oar. *Raleigh.*
 I have not engaged myself to any: I am not loaded with a
 full cargo: 'tis sufficient if I bring a *sample* of some goods in
 this voyage. *Dryden.*
 I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to
 discuss. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive,
 and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-suit by the
 ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded
 some *samples* of this kind. *Addison.*
 From most bodies
 Some little bits ask leave to flow;
 And, as through these canals they roll,
 Bring up a *sample* of the whole. *Prior.*
 To SA'MPLE. *v. a.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*
 SA'MPLER. *n. f.* [*exemplar*, Latin; whence it is sometimes
 written *sampler*.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by
 young girls for improvement.
 O love, why do'st thou in thy beautiful *sampler* set such a
 work for my desire to set out, which is impossible. *Sidney.*
 Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,
 And in a tedious *sampler* sew'd her mind. *Shak. Tit. And.*
 We created with our needles both one flower,
 Both on one *sampler*, fitting on one cushion;
 Both warbling of one song, both in one key,
 As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds
 Had been incorporate. *Shakespeare.*
 Coarse complexions,
 And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
 The *sampler*, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*
 I saw her sober over a *sampler*, or gay over a jointed
 baby. *Pope.*
 SA'NABLE. *adj.* [*sanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; susceptible of re-
 medy; remediable.
 SANA'TION. *n. f.* [*sanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing.
 23 C Consider

S A N

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

SANATIVE. *adj.* [from *sanare*.] Powerful to cure; healing. The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SANATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *sanative*.] Power to cure. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SANCTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *sanctificare*, Fr. from *sanctificare*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come. The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hosker.*

2. The act of making holy; consecration. The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillington.*

SANCTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *sanctificare*.] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

TO SANCTIFY. *v. a.* [from *sanctificare*, Fr. *sanctifico*, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come. For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifies* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ? *Heb. ix. 13.*

2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness. The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use. *Hosker.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *King Charles.*

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes. *South.*

What actions can express the intire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addison.*

3. To make free from guilt. The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw, Made haste to *sanctify* the blifs by law. *Dryden.*

4. To secure from violation. Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity. A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *L'Estrange.*

SANCTIMONY. *n. f.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness. If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a superstitious Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shak. Othello.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage to St. Jacques le Grand, which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, the accomplished. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of *sanctimony*. *Rel.*

SANCTION. *n. f.* [from *sanctio*, French; *sanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. I have kill'd a slave, And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine: Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *Ben. Johnf. Catil.*

Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace, With fates averie, the rout in arms resort, To force their monarch. *Dryden's Æn.*

There needs no positive law or *sanction* of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South's Sermons.*

The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper. 'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man, Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SANCTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *sanctus*, Latin.] Holiness; goodness; faintness. In their looks divine The image of their glorious Maker shone, Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure. *Milton.*

S A N

SANCTITY. *n. f.* [from *sanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy. At his touch, Such *sanctity* hath heaven given his hand, They presently amend. *Shakespeare.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness. This youth I reliev'd with such *sanctity* of love, And to his image, which methought did promise Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakespeare.*

3. Saint; holy being. It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners. *Addison.*

About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd Beatitude pass'd utterance. *Milton.*

TO SANCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges. No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise*. *Shakespeare.*

SANCTUARY. *n. f.* [from *sanctuarium*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Latin.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penitential*, or most retired and awful part of a temple. Having waste ground enough, Shall we desire to raze the *sanctuary*, And pitch our evils there. *Shakespeare.*

2. Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines. Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers's Sermon.*

3. A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary* man, one who takes shelter in a holy place. Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

I'll hence forthwith unto the *sanctuary*, To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shak. H. VI.*

But *sanctuary* children, ne'er 'till now. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary* men. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not. *Bacon's H. VII.*

This our high place, our *sanctuary*, our hill. *Milton.*

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worried will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

SAND. *n. f.* [from *sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder. That finer matter called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. Here I th' *sands* These I'll rake up, the post un*sanctified*. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Hark, the fatal followers do pursue! The *sands* are number'd that make up my life: Here must I stay, and here my life must end. *Shak. H. VI.*

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *sand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to re*scribe*, king Philip shew'd him the difference betwixt the ink box and *sand* box. *Hosker.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopp'd, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold As men with *sand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water casts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the *sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other days, Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands. Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, fought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands*. *Kneller.*

Her fons spread Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *sands*. *Milton.*

SANDAL. *n. f.* [from *sandalum*, Fr. *sandalum*, Latin.] A loose shoe. Thus sung the uncouth swain to th' oaks and rills, While the still morn went out with *sandals* grey. *Milton.*

From his robe Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver, And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *sandals*: His feet are shod. *Prior.*

The

S A N

The *sandals* of celestial mold, Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold, Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SANDARAK. *n. f.* [from *sandarake*, French; *sandaraca*, Latin.]

1. A mineral of a bright right colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SANDBLIND. *adj.* [from *sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them. My true begotten father, being more than *sandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

SANDBOX Tree. *n. f.* [from *sand*, Latin.] A plant. It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which is spread open at the brim, and slightly cut into twelve parts: at the bottom of the tube is placed the pointal, which afterwards becomes a globular compressed fruit, which has twelve cells, in each of which is contained one roundish flat seed. The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on 'till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat a kin to *nux vomica*. *Miller.*

SANDED. *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Covered with sand; barren. In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies. *Mortimer.*

2. The river pours along Refill'd, roaring dreadful down it comes; Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads. *Thomson.*

3. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks. My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind, So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung With ears that sweep away the morning dew; Crook-knee'd and dewlap'd, like Thebanian bulls; Slow in pursuit; but match'd in mouth like bells, Each under each. *Shakespeare.*

SANDERLING. *n. f.* A bird. Among the first fort we reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Corew.*

SANDERS. *n. f.* [from *santalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with *sanders*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

SANDEVER. *n. f.* That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *suindever*, is that recement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladders, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SANDISH. *adj.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact. Plant the tenuifolia and ranunculus in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SANDSTONE. *n. f.* [from *sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand. Grains of gold in *sandstone* grey, variegated with a faint green and blue, from the mine of Costa Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

SANDY. *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand. I should not see the *sandy* hourglass run, But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shakespeare.*

2. Than where castles mounted stand. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

A region to desert, dry, and *sandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

3. Rough unwieldy earth, nor to the plough Nor to the cattle kind, with *sandy* stones And gravel o'er-abounding. *Phillips.*

4. O'er *sandy* wilds were yellow harvests spread. *Pope.*

5. Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon's Letters.*

SANE. *adj.* [from *sanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy. Baynard wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *sane* and found state. *Baynard.*

SANG. The preterite of sing. Then sang Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord. *Ex. xv.*

2. The next they sang, of all creation first. *Milton.*

SANGUIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *sanguis*, Latin.] Conveying blood. The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SANGUIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *sanguis*, Latin.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood. Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good state. *Arbutnot.*

3. Athmatic persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatic. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*

SANGUIFY. *v. n.* [from *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood. Bitters, like cholera, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges. *Player on the Humours.*

TO SANGUIFY. *v. n.* [from *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood. At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

SANGUINARY. *adj.* [from *sanguinaris*, Lat. *sanguinaire*, French; from *sanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous. We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences. *Bacon.*

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this. *Howel.*

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

SANGUINARY. *n. f.* [from *sanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SANGUINE. *adj.* [from *sanguis*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.] 1. Red; having the colour of blood. This fellow Upbraided me about the rose I wear; Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves Did represent my master's blushing cheeks. *Shak. H. VI.*

A stream of nect'rous humour issuing flow'd *Sanguine*. *Milton.*

2. Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward, Girt in her *sanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, spread rustling to the wind, And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire: The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd, Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

3. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. The choleric fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*. *Bacon.*

4. Though these faults differ in their complexions as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Gov. of Tongue.*

5. Warm; ardent; confident. A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of foppes, all such apprehensions. *Swift.*

SANGUINE. *n. f.* [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour. A grievous wound, From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick, That all her goodly garments stain'd around, And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground. *Fa. Queen.*

SANGUINENESS. *n. f.* [from *sanguine*.] Ardour; heat of passion; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only used by *Swift*.

Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinick violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUINEOUS. *adj.* [from *sanguineus*, Latin; *sanguis*, French.]

1. Constituting blood. This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineus* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Abounding with blood. A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineus*. *Arbutnot.*

SANGUEDRIM. *n. f.* [from *sanguis*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided. *Arbutnot.*

SANICLE. *n. f.* [from *sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Latin.] A plant. It is an umbelliferous plant, and its flower consists of five leaves, placed orbicularly; but bent back to the centre of the flower, and resting on the empalement, which becomes a fruit composed of two seeds, which are gibbous and prickly on one side, but plain on the other. *Miller.*

SANIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion. It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

SANIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus. Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I propos'd digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wifeman.*

SANITY. *n. f.* [from *sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind. How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are? A happiness that often madness hits on, Which *sanity* and reason could not be So prosperously delivered of. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

SANK. The preterite of sink. As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

SANS.

SAP

SANS, *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of use.
 Last scene of all,
 That ends this strange eventful history,
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
 Sam teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing. *Shakesp.*
 For nature so preposterously to err,
 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakesp. Othello.*
SAP, *n. f.* [*sæpe*, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.
 Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweets,
 Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
 Now in the same bathing his tender feet. *Spenser.*
 Though now this grained face of mine be hid
 In *sap* consuming Winter's drizzled snow,
 And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
 Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*
 Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,
 Left, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,
 With too much riches it confound itself. *Shakesp. R. II.*
 His presence had infused
 Into the plant scintillating *sap*. *Milton.*
 The *sap* which at the root is bred
 In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Waller.*
 Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. *Arbutnot.*
 To **SAP**, *v. a.* [*sapper*, French; *zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.
 Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,
 Their houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryden.*
 To **SAP**, *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.
 For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler.*
 In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
 If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*
SAPPHIRE, *n. f.* [*sapphirus*, Latin: so that it is improperly written *saphyre*.] A precious stone of a blue colour.
 Sapphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*
 In enroll'd tufts, flow'rs purpled, blue and white,
 Like *sapphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shakespeare.*
 He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
 And on the *sapphire* spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*
 That the *sapphire* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*
SAPPHIRINE, *adj.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.
 She was too *sapphirine* and clear for thee;
 Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Denne.*
 A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the coliquated mals, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *sapphirine* blue. *Boyle.*
SAPID, *adj.* [*sapidus*, Latin.] Tasty; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.
 Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet.
 The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbutnot.*
SAPIDITY, *n. f.* [from *sapid*.] Tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate.
 As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is inguistible, and void of all *sapidity*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*
SAPIENCE, *n. f.* [*sapiencia*, Fr. *sapientia*, Latin.] Wisdom; sagacity; knowledge.
 By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. *Grew.*
 Ne only they that dwell in lowly dust,
 The sons of darkness and of ignorance;
 But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,
 Didst to the top of honour cast advance:
 They now, put up with's deignful insolence,
 Despise the brood of blessed *sapience*. *Spenser.*
 King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sapience*, accomplished at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Watson.*
 Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgment conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sapience*. *Raleigh.*
 Immense, and all his father in him shone. *Milton.*

SAR

O sovereign, virtuous, precious of all trees
 In Paradise! of operation blest
 To *sapience*. *Milton.*
 Many a wretch in Bedlam,
 Though perhaps among the rout
 He wildly flings his filth about,
 Still has gratitude and *sapience*.
 To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*
SAPIENT, *adj.* [*sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage.
 There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*
SAPLESS, *adj.* [*sapless*, Dutch.]
 1. Wanting *sap*; wanting vital juice.
 Pitheless arms, like to a wither'd vine,
 That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground. *Shak. H.N.I.*
 The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
 Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*
 This single stick was full of *sap*; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sapless* trunk. *Swift.*
 2. Dry; old; husky.
 If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would enslave
 Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden's Jew.*
SAPLING, *n. f.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.
 Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
 Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up. *Shakesp. R. III.*
 Nurie the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove
 With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*
 A *sapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
 The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*
 What planter will attempt to yoke
 A *sapling* with a falling oak?
 Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vigorous hand
 Wielding her oaken *sapling* of command. *King's Lear.*
SAPONACEOUS, *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin, soap.] Sopy; resinous.
 1. Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.
 By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft *saponaceous* substance. *Boyle.*
 Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a soap: bodies of this nature are called *saponaceous*. *Arbutnot.*
SAPOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.
 There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 The shape of those little particles of matter which distinguish the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Waller.*
SAPORIFIC, *adj.* [*saporificus*, Fr. *sapor* and *facis*, Latin.] Having the power to produce taste.
SAPPINESS, *n. f.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of abounding in *sap*; succulence; juiciness.
SAPPY, *adj.* [from *sap*.]
 1. Abounding in *sap*; juicy; succulent.
 The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juices,
 Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,
 Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*
 The *sappy* boughs
 Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
 Of future harvest. *Philips.*
 The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green;
 To which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and *sappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*
 2. Young; not firm; weak.
 This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years: when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*
SARABAND, *n. f.* [*sarabande*, Spanish; *sarabande*, French.] A Spanish dance.
 The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the mind of the composer. *Arbutnot, and Pope's Works.*
SARCASM, *n. f.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.
Sarcasms of wit are transmitted in story. *Gow. of the Town.*
 Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarcasm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that for these things God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers's Sermon.*
 When an angry master says to his servant it is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are spoken by way of *sarcasm*, or irony. *Watts.*
SARCASTICALLY, *adv.* [from *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; severely.
 He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country used to have any children or no; thereby *sarcasmically* reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*
SARCASTICAL, *adj.* [from *sarcasm*.] Keen; taunting; severely.
 What a fierce and *sarcasmical* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ? *SARACENET.*

SAT

SARACENET, *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to be *sericum saracenicum*, Latin.] Fine thin woven silk.
 Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sleigh'd silk, thou green *saracenet* flap for a fore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse?
 If they be covered, though but with linnen or *saracenet*, it intercepts the effluvia. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 These are they that cannot bear the heat
 Of figur'd silks and under *saracenet* sweat. *Dryd. Juven.*
 She darts from *saracenet* ambush wily leers,
 Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs
 Her fan will pat the cheek; these snares disdains. *Gay.*
 To **SARCLE**, *v. a.* [*sarcler*, French; *sarculo*, Latin.] To weed corn.
SARCOCELE, *n. f.* [*σάρξ* and *κύλη*, *sarcocele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*
SARCOMA, *n. f.* [*σάρκωμα*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*
SARCOPHAGOUS, *adj.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*, Fr.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.
SARCOPHAGY, *n. f.* [*σάρξ* and *φάγω*, Fr.] The practice of eating flesh.
 There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
SARCO-TICK, *n. f.* [from *σάρξ*; *sarco-tique*, Fr.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnatives.
 By this means the humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; the ulcer also separated in the fontanel: after which the ulcer incarnated with common *sarcosticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like euploctics. *Wifeman on Inflammations.*
SARCUATION, *n. f.* [*sarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; pulling up weeds. *Diët.*
SARDE, *n. f.* A fort of precious stone.
SARDINE, *n. f.* A fort of precious stone.
SARDIUS, *n. f.* A fort of precious stone.
 He that fat was to look upon, like a jasper and a sardine stone. *Rev. iv. 3.*
 Thou shalt set in it four rows of stones: the first row shall be a *sardius*. *Ex. xxviii. 17.*
SARDONYX, *n. f.* A precious stone.
 The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*
SARK, *n. f.* [*scyrn*, Saxon.]
 1. A shark or shark.
 2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.
 Planting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waistcoats. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*
SARN, *n. f.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones, still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.
SARPLIER, *n. f.* [*sarpliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing cloth. *Bailey.*
SARRASINE, *n. f.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*
SARSA, *n. f.* Both a tree and a plant. *Ainsworth.*
SARSAPARELLA, *n. f.* A fort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*
SARSE, *n. f.* [*sasser*, French.] To sift through a sieve or searse.
SART, *n. f.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*
SASH, *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give no account: I suppose it comes from *sache*, of *savoir*, to know, a *sash* worn being a mark of distinction; and a *sash* window being made particularly for the sake of seeing and being seen.]
 1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.
 2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.
 She ventures now to lift the *sash*;
 The window is her proper sphere.
 As for the poem he writ on your *sash*,
 My sister transcrib'd it last night.
 She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*
SASHOON, *n. f.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Swift.*
SASSAFRAS, *n. f.* A tree: one of the species of the cornelian cherry. The wood is medicinal. *Ainsworth.*
SAT, *n. f.* [*sat*, Latin.] The prince of hell;
 The preterite of *sit*.
 The picture of fair Venus, that
 For which, men say, the goddess *sat*,
 Was lost, till Lely from your look
 Again that glorious image took.
 I answered not the rehearsal, because I knew the author *sat* to himself when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays to his own farce. *Waller.*
SATAN, *n. f.* [*satana*, Latin.] The prince of hell;
 the devil; any wicked spirit.
 I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Lu. x. 18.*

SAT

They are much increased by the false suggestions of *Satan*.
Sanderfon's Judgment in one View.
 The despicable act
 Of *Satan* done in Paradise. *Milton.*
SATANICAL, *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.
SATANICK, *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.
 The faint *satanick* host
 Defensive scarce. *Milton.*
SATCHEL, *n. f.* [*sackel*, German; *sacculus*, Latin.] A little bag; commonly a bag used by schoolboys to carry their books.
 The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail
 Unwillingly to school. *Shak. As you like it.*
 Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands. *Swift.*
 To **SATE**, *v. a.* [*satis*, Latin.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.
 Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
 Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 How will their bodies strip
 Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*
 Their maws with full repast. *Phillips.*
 Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,
 Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*
SATELLITE, *n. f.* [*satelles*, Lat. *satellite*, Fr.] This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.
 Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites*. *Lecke.*
 The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the extreme regions of the system. *Bentley.*
 Ask of yonder argent fields above,
 Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*
SATELLITIOUS, *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.
 Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
 To **SATIATE**, *v. a.* [*satis*, Latin.]
 1. To satisfy; to fill.
 Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *satiate* it. *Bacon.*
 Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*
 The loosen'd winds
 Hurl'd high above the clouds; 'till all their force
 Consum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *satiates* clos'd. *Philips.*
 2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.
 They *satiate* and soon fill,
 Though pleasant. *Milton.*
 Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*
 He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd. *Norris.*
 3. To gratify desire.
 I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*
 4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.
 Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*
SATIATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety.
 When it has *satiated*, it seems a participle; when *satiating*, an adjective.
 Our generals, retir'd to their estates,
 In life's cool evening, *satiated* of applause,
 Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*
 Now may's and thrives all hush'd and *satiated* lay,
 Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope's Dunci.*
SATIETY, *n. f.* [*satietas*, Latin; *satiété*, Fr.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted.
 He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
 And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakespeare.*
 Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waining time and suspect of *satiety*. *Wotton.*
 In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*
 They *satiate* and soon fill,
 Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
 Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*
 No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*. *South.*
 The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,
 Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,
 And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*
SATIN, *n. f.* [*satim*, French; *d'aso di setan*, Italian; *satijn*, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.
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SAT

Such a glittering shew it bare, and so bravely it was held up from the head: upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satins*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence *satins*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *satins* bound with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satins*. *Arbutn. and Pope.*

SATIRE. *n. f.* [*satira*, anciently *satura*, Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *satire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon* which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded.

He dares to sing thy praises in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *satyr* on the most of human kind. *Dryden.*

SATIRICAL. *adj.* [*satiricus*, Latin; *satirique*, French; from *SATIRICK.* *s. satire.*]

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.
You must not think, that a *satyrick* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words. *Rescommon.*

What human kind desires, and what they shun,
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,
Shall this *satirical* collection fill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. Censorious; severe in language.
Slanders, fir; for the *satirical* slave says here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shak. Hamlet.*

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*

On me when dunces are *satirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

SATIRICALLY. *adv.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*

SATIRIST. *n. f.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires.

Wyckly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satyr* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. *Granville.*

All vain pretenders have been constantly the topics of the most candid *satyrists*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Letter to the Publisher of the Dunciad.*

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:
Blest *satyr*! who touch'd the mean so true,
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

TO SATIRIZE. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.

Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness. *Dryden.*

Should a writer single out and point his raillery at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers; but must be a very ill man if he could please himself. *Addison.*

I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his betters. *Addison's Spectator.*

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished virtues, as to praise well a man of distinguished vices. *Swift.*

SATISFACTION. *n. f.* [*satisfactio*, Latin; *satisfaction*, French.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full.
The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*

2. The state of being pleased.
'Tis a wretched *satisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Estr.*

There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke.*

3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness.
Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?
—What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shakespeare.*

4. Gratification; that which pleases.
Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction*. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name,
Such toys as these have cheated into fame;
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.
Die he or justice must; unless for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Mit. Par. Lost.*

SAT

SATISFACTIVE. *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Lat.] Giving satisfaction.

By a final and *satisfactory* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SATISFACTORILY. *adj.* [from *satisfactory*.] To satisfaction.

Bellonius hath been more *satisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon experimentation he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown's V. Er.*

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*

SATISFACTORINESS. *n. f.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleteness of the seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them. *Boyle.*

SATISFACTORY. *adj.* [*satisfactorius*, Fr. *satisfactus*, Latin.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.
An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis. *Locke.*

2. Atoning; making amends.
A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderfon.*

TO SATISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satisfacio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.
A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself. *Prov. xiv. 14.*

Will he satisfy his rigour,
Satisfy'd never? *Milton.*

2. To feed to the fill.
Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Jeb xxxviii. 27.*

I will pursue and divide the spoil: my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Ex. xv. 9.*

3. To recompense; to pay to content.
He is well paid that is well *satisfied*;
And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*,
And therein do account myself well paid. *Shakespeare.*

4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.
Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardo de Vinci.

When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it? *Locke.*

This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

5. To convince.
He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause.

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel, are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

TO SATISFY. *v. n.* To make payment.

By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*

SATURABLE. *adj.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities; and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. *Grew's Cuscul. Sac.*

SATURANT. *adj.* [from *saturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.

TO SATURATE. *v. a.* [*saturare*, Latin.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it.

His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night succeeds
A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomson.*

SATURDAY. *n. f.* [*sæternus*, or *sæternus*, Saxon, according to *Vestiges*, from *sætern*, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn*, *dis Saturni*.] The last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator. *Add.*

SATURDAY. *n. f.* [*saturatus*, from *saturare*, Latin.] Fullness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SATURN. *n. f.* [*saturnus*, French; *saturnus*, Latin.]

1. The remotest planet of the solar system: supported by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds
Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*

2. [In

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2. [In chimestry.] Lead.

SATURNINE. *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*

SATURNIAN. *adj.* [*saturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.

Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SATYR. *n. f.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyr, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

SATYRIASIS. *n. f.* [from *satyr*.]

If the chyle be very plentiful it breeds a *satyr*iasis, or an abundance of seminal lymph's. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SAVAGE. *adj.* [*savage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.
These godlike virtues wherefore do't thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obscure
In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*

Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*

2. Untamed; cruel.
Chain me to some steep mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shakespeare.*

Tyrants no more their *savage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught.
Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The *savage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people. *Spratt's Sermons.*

SAVAGE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Raleigh.*

The fabled lives by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*

TO SAVAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized.

Friends, relations, love himself,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

SAVAGELY. *adv.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your cattle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

SAVAGENESS. *n. f.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

SAVAGERY. *n. f.* [from *savage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.
This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eyed wrath, or flaming rage,
Presented to the tears of soft remorse. *Shak. King John.*

2. Wild growth.
Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter ruffs,
That should deracinate such *savagery*. *Shakespeare. H. V.*

SAVANNA. *n. f.* [Spanish, according to *Bailey*.] An open meadow without wood; pasture ground in America.

He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savanna's* in another. *Locke.*

Plains immense,
And vast *savanna's*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson's Summer.*

SAUCE. *n. f.* [*sauce*, *salsa*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.
The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*

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To feed were best at home;
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless *sauce* his appetite. *Shakespeare.*

Such was the *sauce* of Moab's noble feast,
'Till night far spent invites them to their rest. *Cowley.*

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauce*; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. To serve one the same *SAUCE*. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

TO SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.
2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.
Earth yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison. *Shakespeare.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.
Then fell the *sauce* her desires with threatnings, so that we were in a great perplexity, restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*

Thou say'st his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakespeare.*

SAUCEBOX. *n. f.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison's Spectator.*

SAUCEPAN. *n. f.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which *sauce* or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*. *Swift.*

SAUCER. *n. f.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce*.]

1. A small pan or platter in which *sauce* is set on the table.
Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*

Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCILY. *adv.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a *saucy* manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakespeare.*

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily*, had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinees, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*

A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*. *Addison.*

SAUCINESS. *n. f.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors.

With how sweet laws the blam'd their *sauciness*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her side
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For *sauciness*. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Bramb.*

Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*

You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

SAUCISSE. *n. f.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombshell. *Bailey.*

SAUCISSON. *n. f.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

SAUCY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*: it may come more properly from *salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more *saucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakespeare. Study.*

SAV

Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with *fancy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save bafe authority from others' books. *Shakespeare.*
And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours against these *fancy* walls. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
Power's first pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *fancy* eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham's Sophy.*
I lose my patience, when with *fancy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscommon.*
No *fancy* citizen shall dare
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent
The wrong. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Homer, to express a man both timorous and *fancy*, makes
Use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog,
But the heart of a deer. *Addison's Spectator.*
To SAVE. *v. a.* [*saveur, faviour, French; salvo, Latin.*]
1. To preserve from danger or destruction.
Let me die ere men can say God *save* the queen. *Shakespeare.*
One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of
his trouble. *Jf. xlvii. 7.*
A wond'rous ark,
To *save* himself and household from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*
We may be confident whatever he does is intended for our
good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing
by repining, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple.*
The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden.*
2. To preserve finally from eternal death.
Whatever we read in Scripture concerning the endless
love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church,
the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*
There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be
damned. *Shakespeare.*
We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but
of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Heb. x. 39.*
His merits *save* them. *Milton.*
He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and per-
severes in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly
be *saved*. *Rogers.*
3. Not to spend; to hinder from being spent.
With your cost you terminate the cause,
And *save* th' expense of long litigious laws,
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*
4. To reserve or lay by.
He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which
he desired. *Job xx. 20.*
5. To spare; to excuse.
Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush?
Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden.*
These finews are not so much unstrung,
To fail me when my master should be serv'd;
And when they are, then will I steal to death,
Silent and unobscured, to *save* his tears. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*
6. To *save*; to reconcile.
How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentric. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.
The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell,
foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving*
the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*
To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap.
Basts ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and
in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, origi-
nally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including.
But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she flew. *Po. Qu.*
All the conspirators, *save* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar. *Shakespeare.*
He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the
lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*
SA'VEALL. *n. f.* [*save and all.*] A small pan inserted into a
candlestick to *save* the ends of candles.
SA'VEER. *n. f.* [*from save.*]
1. Preserver; rescuer.
They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that
country. *Sidney.*
2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.
Laws of arms permit each injur'd man
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*
Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the stage?

SAV

When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*
3. A good husband.
4. One who lays up and grows rich.
By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater spender than
a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his
garisons and his feastings soaked his exchequer. *Watson.*
SA'VIN. *n. f.* [*fabina, Latin; savin, sabin, Fr.*] A tree.
It hath compact, rigid, and prickly ever-green leaves: the
fruit is small, spherical, and warted; and the whole plant has
a very rank strong smell. The species are three, and com-
monly cultivated for medicinal use. *Miller.*
SA'VING. *adj.* [*from save.*]
1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.
She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her for-
tune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*
Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*
2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.
Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to
make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's
estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*
SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the
verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of.
All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* thee. *Spenser.*
Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they
were made; because the intent of them being known unto
none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is re-
quisite they should endure. *Hooker.*
Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but
they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*
SA'VING. *n. f.* [*from save.*]
1. Escape of expense; somewhat preserved from being spent.
It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made
as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*
By reducing interest to four per cent. there was a consider-
able *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Addison.*
2. Exception in favour.
Content not with those that are too strong for us, but still
with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported
against all violence. *L'Estrange.*
SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [*from saving.*] With parcimony.
SA'VINGNESS. *n. f.* [*from saving.*]
1. Parcimony; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.
SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*savour, Latin.*] Redeemer; he that has
saved mankind from eternal death.
So judg'd he man, both judge and Saviour sent. *Milton.*
However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, no-
thing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their
God and Saviour, but their being firmly persuaded of the mi-
racles he wrought. *Addison.*
To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre, from idle people who*
roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of
going to the *sainte terre*, to the holy land; or *sant terre*, as
having no settled home.] To wander about idly; to
loiter; to linger.
The cormorant is still *savouring* by the sea-side, to see if he
can find any of his brags cast up. *L'Estrange.*
Tell me, why *sauv'ring* thus from place to place
I meet thee? *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may
discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into
a lazy *savouring* about ordinary things. *Lake.*
Yourself look after him, to cure his *savouring* at his bul-
nests. *Lake.*
If men were weaned from their *savouring* humour, wherein
they let a good part of their lives run uselessly away, they
would acquire skill in hundreds of things. *Lake.*
So the young 'quire, when first he comes
From country school to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *sauv'ring* wildly up and down. *Prior.*
The brainless stripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *sauv'ring* tribe! such born to wide estates,
With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Tidd.*
Here *sauv'ring* 'prentices o'er Otway weep.
Led by my hand, he *sauv'ring* Europe round,
And gather'd ev'ry vice. *Dunciad.*
SA'VOUY. *n. f.* [*savorie, French; satureia, Latin.*] A plant.
It is of the verticillate kind, with a labiate flower, whose
upper lip or crest is divided into two parts; but the lower lip
or beard is divided into three parts, the middle part being cre-
nated: these flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves
in a loose order, and not in whorles or spikes, as are most of
this tribe of plants. *Miller.*
SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*savour, French.*]
1. A scent; odour.
What *savour* is better, if phsyick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tissot.*
Benzo calls its smell a tartarous and hellish *savour*. *Turn.*

SAW

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril? *Shakespeare.*
I smell sweet *savours*, and I feel soft things. *Shakespeare.*
That Jews stink naturally, that is, that there is in their
race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how
to admit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of
a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.
I taste
The *savour* of death from all things. *Milton.*
A directer influence from the sun gives fruit a better *savour*
and a greater worth. *South.*
To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer, Fr. from the noun.*]
1. To have any particular smell or taste.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taste of something.
This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and savoureth of
good conceit and some reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*
The duke's answers to his attachments are very diligently
and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all
savour of an humble spirit. *Watson.*
If 'twere a secret that concern'd my life,
This boldness might become thee;
But such unnecessary rudeness *savours*
Of some design. *Denham's Sophy.*
I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Addison.*
To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*
1. To like.
Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths *savour* but themselves. *Shakespeare.*
2. To exhibit taste of.
Thou *savour'st* not the things that be of God. *Gospel.*
That *savours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*
SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [*from savoury.*]
1. With gust; with appetite.
The collation he fell to very *savourily*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
This musti is some English renegade, he talks so *savourily*
of toasting. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*
2. With a pleasing relish.
There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays go *savourily* go down. *Dryden.*
SA'VOURINESS. *n. f.* [*from savoury.*]
1. Taste pleasing and piquant.
2. Pleasing smell.
SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*savoureux, Fr. from savour.*]
1. Pleading to the smell.
The pleasant *savoury* smell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taste! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the tears
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*
2. Piquant to the taste.
Savoury meat, such as my father loveth.
The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*
SA'VOY. *n. f.* [*brassica subarctica, Latin.*] A sort of colwort.
SA'USAGE. *n. f.* [*sauçisse, French; salsum, Latin.*] A roll or
ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef,
minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed
into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flower.
SAW. The preterite of *see*.
I never *saw* 'till now
Sight more detestable. *Milton.*
SAW. *n. f.* [*sawe, Danish; raga, or rize, Saxon; seie, Fr.*]
1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or
metal is cut.
The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of
the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight
between the handle and end; because the *saw* is designed to
act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more
strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and there-
fore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unswain
stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several
progressions of the *saw*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The roach is a leather-mouth'd fish, and has *saw* like teeth
in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*
Then *saw* were tooth'd, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.*
If they cannot cut,
His *saw* are toothless, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*
2. [Saxo, Sax. *sæge*, Dut.] A saying; a sentence; a proverb.
Good king, that must approve the common *saw*:
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'st
To the warm sun! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ;
His study in his tilt-yard. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Strict age and four severity,
With their grave *saws* in slumber lie. *Milton.*
To SAW. *part. pass.* and *sawn*. [*scier, French; from the noun.*]
To cut timber or other matter with a *saw*.
They were stoned, they were *sawn* afunder. *Heb. xi. 37.*

SAY

A carpenter, after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought
it handiome, sets it in a wall. *Wisd. xiii. 11.*
It is an incalency, from a swift motion, such as that of
running, threshing, or *sawing*. *Ray on the Creation.*
If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul
was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn*
through. *Collier.*
Master-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings
to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of
it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw*
through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf. *Moxon.*
It is the carpenters work to hew the timber, *saw* it out, and
frame it. *Mortimer.*
SA'WDUST. *n. f.* [*saw and dust.*] Dust made by the attrition
of the *saw*.
If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone,
wipe it off with a sponge. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
SA'WFISH. *n. f.* [*saw and fish.*] A sort of fish. *Aislin.*
SA'WPIE. *n. f.* [*saw and pie.*] Pit over which timber is laid
to be *sawn* by two men.
Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once
With some diffused song. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak *saw-*
dust therein. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
SAW-WORT. *n. f.* [*serratula, Latin.*] A plant.
It hath a stoculose flower, consisting of several florets di-
vided into many parts, resting on the embryo, and contained
in a scaly empalement, like the greater centaury, from which
this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed in
having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments,
resembling the teeth of a *saw*. *Miller.*
SAW-WREST. *n. f.* [*saw and wrest.*] A sort of tool.
With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the *saw*; that is,
they put one of the notches of the wrest between the first two
teeth on the blade of the *saw*, and then turn the handle hori-
zontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the
saw; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards
you, and the second tooth from you. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
SA'WER. *n. f.* [*scieur, French; from saw.*] One whose trade
SA'WYER. } is to *saw* timber into boards or beams.
The pit-*saw* is used by joiners, when what they have to do
may be as soon done at home as send it to the *sawyers*. *Moxon.*
SA'XIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*saxifraga, Fr. saxifraga, Lat.*] A plant.
The flower consists of several leaves placed orbicularly,
which expand in form of a rose, out of whose multifid flower-
cup rises the pointal, which commonly ends in two horns, and
afterward turns, together with the flower-cup, into a roundish
fruit, which has likewise two horns and two cells, which are
full of small seeds. *Miller.*
Saxifraga, quasi saxum frangens, to break the stone, is ap-
plicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most
commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal
virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*
SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *n. f.* [*silamum, Latin.*] A plant.
It hath a rose and umbellated flower, consisting of several
leaves placed circularly, and resting upon the empalement,
which afterward becomes a fruit composed of two short chan-
nelled seeds.
SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*saxum and frago, Latin.*] Dissolvent of
the stone.
Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the
stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and
so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxi-*
fragous herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break
the stone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *said*. [*recgan, Saxon; seggen, Dutch.*]
1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.
Say it out, Diggon, for whatever it might;
For nought but well might him betight,
He is so meek. *Spenser.*
In this slumbry agitation what have you heard her *say*? *Shak.*
Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *say* thee nay. *1 Kings.*
2. To allege.
After all can be *said* against a thing, this will still be true,
that many things possibly are, which we know not of. *Tillot.*
In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich
young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties
of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even that
we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*
3. To tell in any manner.
With flying speed, and seeming great pretence,
Came messenger with letters which his message *said*. *F. Qu.*
To SAY. *v. n.*
1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter.
He *said* moreover, I have somewhat to *say* unto thee; and
the *said*, *say* on. *1 Kings ii. 14.*
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mar. i. 44.*
To the others he *said*, go ye after him. *Exek. ix. 5.*
The council-table and star-chamber hold, as Thucydides
said of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleased, and
for just that which profited. *Clarendon.*
The

SCA

The lion here has taken his right measures, that is to say, he has made a true judgment. *L'Estrange.*
He has left his succession as undetermined as if he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*
This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge, and I have nothing to say to it. *Locke.*
Of some propositions it may be difficult to say whether they affirm or deny; as when we say, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*
2. In poetry, say is often used before a question; tell. *Say first what cause.*
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*
Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well-spent. *Swift.*
SAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A speech; what one has to say.
He no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning snap. *L'Estrange.*
2. [For *offsay*.] Sample.
Since thy outsize looks to fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue some say of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I didstain. *Shakespeare.*
So good a say invites the eye,
A little downward to espy
The lively clusters of her breasts. *Sidney.*
3. Trial by a sample.
This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick say masters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*
4. [Said, French.] Silk. Obsolete.
5. A kind of woollen stuff.
SA'YING. *n. f.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.
I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou hast prov'd Lucilius' saying true. *Shakespeare.*
Moses fled at this saying, and was a stranger in Median. *Abb.*
Many are the sayings of the wise,
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude. *Milton.*
Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible sayings, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
We poetick folks, who must restrain
Our measur'd sayings in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose. *Prior.*
The sacred function can never be hurt by their sayings, if not first reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*
SCAB. *n. f.* [scab, Saxon; scabbia, Italian; scabbe, Dutch; scabies, Latin.]
1. An incurable formed over a sore by dried matter.
What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
That free from gouts thou may'st preserve thy care,
And clear from scabs, produce'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*
2. The itch or mange of horses.
3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.
I would thou did'st itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee, I would make thee the loathsome'st scab in Greece. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*
Well said, wart, thou art a good scab: there is a tetter for thee. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a scab of a currier. *L'Estrange.*
This vap'ring scab must needs devise
To ape the thunder of the skies. *Swift.*
SCA'BBARD. *n. f.* [schap, German. Junius.] The sheath of a sword.
Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy scabbard sheath that famous blade,
'Till settled be thy kingdom and estate. *Fairfax.*
What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd: they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' scabbard. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
SCA'BBED. *adj.* [from *scab*.]
1. Covered or diseased with scabs.
The briar fruit makes those that eat them scabb'd. *Bacon.*
2. Paltry; forry.
To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw. *Dryden.*
SCA'BBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *scabb'd*.] The state of being scabb'd.
SCA'BBINESS. *n. f.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.
SCA'BBY. *adj.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs.
Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *F. 2.*
A scabby tetter on their pelts will flick;
When the raw rain has piec'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

If the grazier should bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, thorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customer. *Swift.*
SCA'BIOS. *adj.* [scabiosus, Latin.] Itchy; leprous.
In the Spring scabious eruptions upon the skin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbutnot on Air.*
SCA'BIOS. *n. f.* [scabiosus, Fr. scabiosa, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a flosculous flower, consisting of many unequal florets, contained in a common empalement: some of these, which occupy the middle, are cut into four or five segments; the rest, which are placed at the edge, are bilabiate: each of these sits on the top of the embryo, which is crowned, and is contained in a proper empalement, which afterward becomes a capsule, either simple or funnel-shaped, pregnant with a seed crowned, which before was the embryo. *Miller.*
SCA'BROUS. *adj.* [scabreus, Fr. scaber, Latin.]
1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.
Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp or scabrous wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbutnot.*
2. Harsh; unmusical.
Lucretius is scabrous and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms with us, which were better expunged. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*
SCA'BROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.
SCA'BWORT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
SCAD. *n. f.* A kind of fish. Probably the same with *scad*.
Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and *scad*. *Carew.*
SCA'FFOLD. *n. f.* [schaffaut, French; schavot, Dutch, from *schaven*, to shew.]
1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.
Pardon
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
The throng
On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand. *Milton.*
2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.
Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation. *Sidney.*
3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.
These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without those supports. *Denham's Sepulch.*
Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a scaffold to tyranny, whereof he had no further use. *Swift.*
To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.
SCA'FFOLDAGE. *n. f.* [from *scaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.
A strutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and found,
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakespeare.*
SCA'FFOLDING. *n. f.* [from *scaffold*.]
1. Temporary frames or stages.
What are riches, empire, power,
But steps by which we climb to rise and reach
Our wish; and, that obtain'd, down with the scaffolding
Of sceptres and of thrones.
Sicknels, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*
2. Building slightly erected.
Send forth your lab'ring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke:
Yet this solution but once more affords
New change of terms and scaffolding of words. *Prior.*
SCALA'DE. *n. f.* [French; *scalada*, Spanish, from *scala*, Latin, *scala*, do. } a ladder.] A ladder given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.
What can be more strange than that we should within two months have won one town of importance by *scalade*, battered and assaulted another, and overthrow great forces in the field? *Bacon.*
Thou rais'dst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbutnot. Hist. of F. Bull.*
SCA'LARY. *adj.* [from *scala*, Latin.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.
He made at nearer distances certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might better ascend or mount their horses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To SCALD. *v. a.* [scaldare, Italian; *caldas*, Latin.] To burn with hot liquor.
I am scalded with my violent motion,
And spleen of speed to see you. *Shakespeare. King John.*
O majesty!

SCA

O majesty!
When thou do'st pinch thy bearer, thou do'st fit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
Thou art a foul in bliss; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Here the blue flames of scalding brimstone fall,
Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*
Scalding tears wore a channel where they fell. *Dryden.*
That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the greenwood,
That, spitt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
It depends not on his will to persuade himself, that what actually scalds him, feels cold. *Locke.*
Has he any other wound about him, except the accidental scaldings of his woe? *Addison.*
Warm cataplasms discuss; but scalding hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
The best thing we can do is to scald him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*
2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.
In Oxfordshire the four land they follow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a scalding fallow. *Mortimer.*
SCALD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scuff on the head.
Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with scuff and filthy scald. *Spenser.*
SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; forry.
Saucy liçtors
Will catch at us like trumpets, and scald rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakespeare.*
SCALDHEAD. *n. f.* [skalladur, bald, Islandick. Hickee.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.
The humor is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt surmure, to which the scab, pox, and scaldhead are referable. *Floyer.*
SCALE. *n. f.* [scale, Saxon; schaal, Dutch; skal, Islandick.]
1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel.
If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound, if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
Your vows to her and me, put in two scales,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakespeare.*
Here's an equivocator, that could swear, in both the scales, against either scale; who committed treason enough for God's sake, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Long time in even scale
The battle hung. *Milton's Paradi. Lost, b. vi.*
The world's scales are even; what the main
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*
The scales are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more
Now than my woe. *Waller.*
In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common scale,
The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*
If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the scales against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the sun and his planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. The sign Libra in the Zodiac.
Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The scales, as the just product of his flames. *Crocut.*
3. [Escaille, French; squama, Latin.] The small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes.
He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fish's scale. *Drayton.*
Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the scales,
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*
4. Any thing exfoliated or dequimated; a thin lamina.
Take jet and the scales of iron, and with a wet feather,
When the smith hath taken an heat, take up the scales that fly
From the iron, and those scales you shall grind upon your
Painter's stone. *Peacham.*
When a scale of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation.
5. [Scala, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of ascent.
Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious; is the scale
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend.
On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several
The

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ancient scales of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them. *Addison on Italy.*
6. The act of storming by ladders.
Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale, and mine
Assaulting. *Milt. Paradi. Lost.*
7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.
Well hast thou the scale of nature set,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By steps we may ascend to God. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
The scale of the creatures is a matter of high speculation. *Crew.*
The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the scale of being. *Addison.*
All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive, according to their several gradations in the scale of beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
We believe an invisible world, and a scale of spiritual beings all nobler than ourselves. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*
In contemplation's scale I'll soar,
And be enraptur'd more and more;
Whilst thus new matter of surprise
In each gradation shall arise. *Madcan.*
8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.
The map of London was set out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a scale of yards. *Graunt.*
9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.
The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this scale, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*
10. Anything marked at equal distances.
They take the flow o' th' Nile
By certain scale i' th' pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To SCALE. *v. a.* [scalare, Italian.]
1. To climb as by ladders.
Often have I scal'd the craggy oak,
All to dislodge the raven of her nest;
How have I wearied, with many a stroke,
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree fell all for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*
Upon the ceiling of the great artillery they assailed the breach, and others with their scaling ladders scaled the walls. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
The way seems difficult, and steep, to scale
With upright wing against a higher foe.
Heav'n with these engines had been scal'd,
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller.*
When the bold Typhæus scal'd the sky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods all suffer'd. *Dryden.*
2. To measure or compare; to weigh.
You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
3. [From *scale* of a fish.] To take off a thin lamina.
Raphael was sent to scale away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes. *Tob. iii. 17.*
4. To pare off a surface.
If all the mountains were scaled, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *Burnet.*
To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.
Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they scale off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*
SCA'LED. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes.
Half my Egypt was submerged, and made
A cistern for scald snakes. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
SCALE'NE. *n. f.* [French; *scalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*
SCA'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly.
SCALL. *n. f.* [skalladur, bald, Islandick. See SCALDHEAD.] Leprosy; morbid baldness.
It is a dry scall, a leprosy upon the head. *Lev. xiii. 30.*
SCA'LLION. *n. f.* [scallina, Italian; *escalionia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.
SCA'LLOP. *n. f.* [escall p, French.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.
So th' emperor Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce buffles
With periwinkles, prawns, and mufcles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of scallops. *Hudibras.*
The

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The sand is in Scilly glistering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop* shells. *Mortimer.*
TO SCALLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.
SCALP. *n. f.* [*schelpe*, Dutch, a shell; *scalpo*, Italian.]
 1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain. High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade, Upon his crested *scalp* so fore did finite, That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*
 O gentle Puck, take this transformed *scalp* From off the head of this Athenian swain, That he awaking, when the others do, May all to Athens back again repair. *Shakespeare.*
 White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless *scalps* Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*
 The hairy *scalps* Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow Th' ensanguin'd field. *Phillips.*
 If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*. *Sharp's Surgery.*
 2. The integuments of the head.
TO SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.
 We seldom inquire for a fracture of the scull by *scalping*, but that the *scalp* itself is contused. *Sharp.*
SCALPEL: *n. f.* [*Fr. scalpelum*, Latin.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by surgeons.
SCALY. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales. *Milton.*
 The river horse and *scaly* crocodile.
 His awful fummings they so soon obey;
 So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows,
 And so to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryden.*
 A *scaly* fish with a forked tail. *Woodward.*
TO SCAMBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological faculty of *Merie Casaubon*; but, as is usual, to no purpose.]
 1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.
 Have fresh chaff in the bin,
 And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen. *Tusser.*
Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mong'ring boys,
 That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander. *Shakespeare.*
 That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past,
 But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
 Did puff it out of further question. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
 He was no sooner entered into the town but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion. *Watson.*
 2. To shift awkwardly.
 Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them. *Mere.*
TO SCAMBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.
 My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*
SCAMBLER. *n. f.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.
SCAMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.
SCAMMONIATE. *adj.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony.
 It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wise's Surgery.*
SCAMMONY. *n. f.* [*Latin*; *scammonie*, French.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*
TO SCAMPER. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation.
 A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scamper'd* away with him. *L'Estrange.*
 You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown. *Addison.*
 Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
 And as you're *scamp'ring* stop you in your coach. *King.*
TO SCAN. *v. a.* [*scandre*, French; *scanda*, Latin.]
 1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.
 Harry, whose tuneful and well measur'd song
 First taught our English musick how to scan
 Words with just note and accent, not to scan
 With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton.*
 They scan their verses upon their fingers, run after conceits and glaring thoughts. *Walsh.*
 2. To examine nicely.
 So he goes to heav'n,
 And so am I reveng'd: that would be scan'd. *Shakespeare. Ham.*
 The rest the great architect
 Did wisely to conceal; and not to divulge
 His secrets to be scan'd by them, who ought
 Rather admire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

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Every man has some guilts, which he desires should not be rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer. *Government of the Tongue.*
 At the final reckoning, when all mens actions shall be scanned and judged, the great king shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calam.*
 Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addison.*
 The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*
 In full fruition of successful pow'r,
 One moment and one thought might let him scan
 The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior.*
SCANDAL. *n. f.* [*σκάνδαλον*; *scandale*, French.]
 1. Offence given by the faults of others.
 His lustful orgies he enlarg'd
 Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove
 Of Moloch homicide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
 2. Reproachful aspersions; opprobrious censure; infamy.
 If black *scandal*, or foul-faced reproach,
 Attend the sequel of your imposition,
 Your meek enforcement shall acquittance me
 From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
 My known virtue is from *scandal* free,
 And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryden. Aureng.*
 In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers's Sermon.*
TO SCANDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.
 You repin'd,
 Scandal'd the suppliants; for the people call'd them
 Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
 And after *scandal* them. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
TO SCANDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλίζω*; *scandaliser*, French; from *scandal*.]
 1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.
 I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another. *Hobbes.*
 It had the excuse of some baseness, and care not to *scandalize* others. *Hammond on Fundamental.*
 Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings. *Clarendon.*
 Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and reflection flung out by scandalizing libellers. *Addison.*
 2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.
 Thou do'st appear to *scandalize*
 The public right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel.*
SCANDALOUS. *adj.* [*scandaleux*, French; from *scandal*.]
 1. Giving public offence.
 Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with fecundities. *Hobbes.*
 Something favouring
 Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
 Yea, *scandalous* to the world. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
 2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.
 3. Shameful; openly vile.
 You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding, which was used. *Pope.*
SCANDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]
 1. Cenforiously; opprobriously.
 Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,
 Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*
 2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives public offence.
 His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obsceneness. *Swift.*
SCANDALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scandalous*.] The quality of giving public offence.
SCANSION. *n. f.* [*scansio*, Latin.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.
TO SCANT. *v. a.* [*scercenan*, Saxon, to break; *skaner*, Danish, to spare.] To limit; to straiten.
 You think
 I will your serious and great business *scant*,
 For the is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than replenished, to have them sweet. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* ourselves. *Bacon.*
 Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and condemn them. *Glanville. Scipio.*
 Starve

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Starve them,
 For fear the rankness of the swelling womb
 Should *scant* the passage and confine the room. *Dryden.*
 I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]
 1. Wary; not liberal; parcimonious.
 From this time,
 Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden preference. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.
 White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is *scant*: so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 A single violet transplant:
 The strength, the colour, and the size,
 All which before was poor and *scant*,
 Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*
 To find out that,
 In such a *scant* allowance of star-light,
 Would over-take the best land-pilot's art. *Milton.*
SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.
 The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden's Remains.*
 We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the fourth coast. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
 A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would *scant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Watson.*
 O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*
SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scanty*.]
 1. Sparingly; niggardly.
 He spoke
 Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
 But pay me terms of honour. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*
 2. Narrowly; not plentifully.
SCANTINESS. *n. f.* [from *scanty*.]
 1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.
 Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the *scantiness* of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*
 2. Want of amplitude or greatness.
 Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *Sant.*
SCANTLET. *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.
 While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*
SCANTLING. *n. f.* [*scantillon*, French; *scantellum*, Italian.]
 1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.
 'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just *scantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Estrange.*
 2. A certain proportion.
 The success,
 Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
 Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressid.*
 3. A small quantity.
 Reduce desires to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions. *Taylor's Rule of Living by's.*
 A *scantling* of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*
 In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once. *Locke.*
SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scant*.]
 1. Scarcely; hardly.
 England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several *legati nati*; whereas France had *scantly* one. *Camden's Remains.*
 2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.
 My eager love, I'll give myself the lie;
 The very hope is a full happiness,
 Yet *scantly* measures what I shall possess. *Dryden.*
SCANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness.
 He was a man of a fierce spirit, and of no evil disposition, faving that he thought *scantness* of estate too great an evil. *Hayward.*
 Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language. *Glanville. Scipio.*
SCANTY. *adj.* [The same with *scant*.]
 1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.
 As long as one can increase the number, he will think the idea be bath a little too *scanty* for positive infinity. *Locke.*
 His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, till he bought a field of the sons of Heth. *Locke.*

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Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine,
 And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine;
 A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
 And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*
 2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.
 Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the few necessities of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*
 There remained few marks of the old tradition, so they had narrow and *scanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*
 They with such *scanty* wages pay
 The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift.*
 3. Sparing; niggardly; parcimonious.
 In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*
TO SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.] To escape; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.
 What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holiday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*
 I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scape* hanging. *Shakespeare.*
 What can *scape* the eye
 Of God all-seeing? *Milton.*
TO SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.
 Could they not fall unspit'd on the plain,
 But slain revive, and, taken, *scape* again. *Dryden.*
SCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.
 I spoke of most disastrous chances,
 Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Means of escape; evasion.
 Having purpos'd falsehood, you
 Can have no way but falsehood to be true!
 Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could
 Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*
 3. Negligent freak.
 No natural exhalation in the sky,
 No *scape* of nature, no dissembler'd days,
 But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
 And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.
 A bearnie! a very pretty bearnie! sure some *scape*: though I am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *scape*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
 Thou lurk'd'st
 In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
 Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene:
 Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*
SCAPULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The shoulder-blade.
 The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Wise's Surgery.*
SCAPULAR. *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from *scapula*, Lat.] Rescaped; relating or belonging to the shoulders.
 The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapular* branches. *Wise's Surgery.*
 The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part. *Derham.*
SCAR. *n. f.* [from *scar*, *scarre*, French; *εσχάρα*.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.
 Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
 Some *scar* of it. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
 The soft delicious air,
 To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires,
 Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*
 It may be struck out of the omniscency of God, and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind. *Mere.*
 This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on all its body. *Barnet.*
 In a hemorrhage from the lungs stypticks are often insignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*, when that fell off, the disease would return. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
TO SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a fore or wound.
 Yet I'll not shed her blood,
 Nor *scar* that whiter skin of her's than snow,
 And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
SCARAB. *n. f.* [*scarabee*, Fr. *scarabæus*, Latin.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings.
 A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
SCARAMOUCHE. *n. f.* [*escarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley dress.
 It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *scaramouches* in icarlet. *Collier.*
SCARCE. *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *schars*, Dutch.]
 1. Not plentiful.
 A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarce* now in England, and therefore

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fore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the life of Man, because money is scarce there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.

The scarcest of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

SCARCELY. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scanty.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak. King Lear.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he fails, and *scarcely* stems the tides;
The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

SCARCITY. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want shall thou you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you. *Shakespeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *scarceness* recommend the fare. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, inasmuch that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most servicable. *Callier on Pride.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [from *scorare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Tom hath been *scared* out of his good wits. *Shakespeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and to my shoot is lost. *Shak. H. VI.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

The light
Waves threaten now, as that was *scar'd* by fire. *Waller.*

One great reason why mens good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCARECROW. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence any vain terror.

Therent the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud,
Through fortune of his first adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revild him loud. *Fa. Queen.*

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it
Their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCAREFIRE. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Heldor.*

SCA

SCARF. *n. f.* [from *scarf*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *scarf* can flow. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*. *Spektator.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on.

My sea-gown *scarf'd* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *scarf'd* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*

Come, feeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SCARF-SKIN. *n. f.* [from *scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarf-skin*, being uppermost, is composed of several layers of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the military glands of the true skin open. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarificatio*, Lat. *scarification*, French; from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping.

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.]

1. He who scarifies.

2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [from *scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

Washing the salts out of the euchar, and *scarifying* it, I dressed it. *Wise man's Surgery.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spektator.*

SCARLET. *n. f.* [from *scarlat*, French; *scarlat*, Ital.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloath dyed with a scarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

As a bull
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far
By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned. *Locke.*

SCARLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply dyed.

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

Thy ambition,
Thou *scarlet* sin, robb'd this bawling land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaceous, paint their cheeks *scarlet*.

The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCARLET-BEAN. *n. f.* [from *scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant.

The *scarlet-bean* has a red hulk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCARLETOAK. *n. f.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCARMAGE. } *n. f.* [For skirmish. *Spenser.*]

SCARMOGE. } *n. f.* [For skirmish. *Spenser.*]

Such cruel game my *scarmages* difarms;
Another war, and other weapons I,
Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms. *Fa. Queen.*

SCARP. *n. f.* [from *escarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dit.*

SCATCH. *n. f.* [from *scache*, French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATCHES. *n. f.* [from *scatches*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *skider*, Swedish; *skid*, Mandick.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice. *To*

SCA

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *scatus*, Latin.] A fish of the species of thornback.

SCATEBOUS. *adj.* [from *scatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with springs. *Dit.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [from *scathan*, Saxon; *schaden*, Dut.] To waste; to damage; to destroy.

As when heaven's fire
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,
With finged top their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. i.*

SCATH. *n. f.* [from *scath*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.

She suborned hath
This crafty messenger, with letters vain,
To work new woe and unprovided *scath*. *Fairy Queen.*

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*

He bore a pitiful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*

My proud one doth work the greater *scath*,
Through sweet allurements of her lovely hue. *Spenser.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*,
By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCATHFUL. *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.

A bawling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

To SCATTER. *v. a.* [from *scatter*, Saxon; *scatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcasses and arms th' enflam'd field. *Milton.*

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, still
Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Prov. xx. 8.*

The Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard with *scattering* and tempest and stones. *Jf. xxx. 30.*

Samuel came not to Gilead, and the people were *scattered* from Saul. *1 Sa. xiii. 8.*

Adam by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains. *Dryden.*

To SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air, be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thom.*

SCATTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *scatteringly*, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Abbot.*

Those drops of prettiness, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCATTERLING. *n. f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation.

Such *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCATURIENT. *adj.* [from *scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain or fountains. *Dit.*

SCATURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dit.*

SCAVENGER. *n. f.* [from *scapan*, to have, perhaps to sweep, Saxon.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgments, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South's Sermons.*

Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mad in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCCELERAT. *n. f.* [French; *sceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *Chryse.*

SCE

SCENARY. *n. f.* [from *scene*.]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of a country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the found, and the *scenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from *A. n. vii.* on the founding the horn of Aleto. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. f.* [from *scena*, Latin; *scène*, French.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.

Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Milton.*

A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfinished cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *scene* of action is display'd,
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry fev'ral place must be
A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When rising Spring adorns the mead,
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. *Addison on Italy.*

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you. *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It shall be so my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *scene* you play were mine. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Our author would excuse these youthful *scenes*
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

If his characters were good,
The *scenar* entire, and freed from noise and blood,
The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time,
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme,
He thought, in hitting these, his business done. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the *scene*
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCENICK. *adj.* [from *scenique*, Fr. from *scene*.] Dramatick; theatrical.

With *scenick* virtue charm the rising age. *Anonymous.*

SCENOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *scenon* and *γραφω*.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *scenographical*.] In perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*. *Mort.*

SCENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *scenon* and *γραφω*; *scenographie*, Fr.] The art of perspective.

SCENT. *n. f.* [from *sentir*, to smell, French.]

1. The power of smelling; the smell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the *scent*. *Att's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Belman cried upon it at the meekest loss,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent*. *Shakespeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a melon apple. *Bacon.*

Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freshness and good *scent*. *Bacon.*

Good *scents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

Partake
The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose *scent*
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham.*

Cheerful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the smell.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Temple.*

To

SCH

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.
 So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd
 His nostrils wide into the murky air,
 Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.
 Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
 Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryd.*
 He spies
 His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;
 A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,
 Or snuff the vapour from the scented grafs. *Addison.*
 SCENTLESS. *adj.* [from *scnt.*] Inodorous; having no smell.
 SCÉPTRE. *n. f.* [from *scptum*, Latin; *scptre*, Fr.] The ensign
 of royalty born in the hand.
 Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
 Nor hold the sceptre in his childish fist. *Shak. Henry VI.*
 Thou sceptre's heir,
 That thus affect'st a sheephook. *Shakespeare.*
 How, best of kings, do'st thou a sceptre bear!
 How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!
 But two things rare the fates had in their store,
 And gave thee both, to shew they could no more. *B. Johnf.*
 The sceptre bearers lent
 Their tree attendance. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
 The parliament prefented those acts which were prepared
 by them to the royal sceptre, in which were some laws restrain-
 ing the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*
 The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested
 its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and sceptres
 are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*
 SCÉPTRED. *adj.* [from *sceptre*.] Bearing a sceptre.
 The sceptred heralds call
 To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 To Britain's queen the scepter'd suppliant bends,
 To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*
 SCÉPTICK. *n. f.* See SKEPTICK.
 SCÉDULE. *n. f.* [from *scdula*, Latin; *scdula*, French.]
 1. A small scroll.
 The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight,
 he read over an unfavoury sentence or two, and delivered back
 the libel. *Hooker.*
 All ill, which all
 Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall
 B' annex'd in *schedules* unto this by me,
 Fall on that man. *Donne.*
 2. A little inventory.
 I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall be invento-
 ried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shak.*
 SCHEMATISM. *n. f.* [from *σχηματισμός*.] Combination of the
 aspects of heavenly bodies; particular form or disposition of a
 thing.
 Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism*
 it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and
 therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*
 SCHEMATIST. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; one given to
 forming schemes.
 SCHEMÉ. *n. f.* [from *σχῆμα*.]
 1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, de-
 sign, or purpose; a system.
 Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and
 outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us,
 and be inconsistent with our well being. *Locke.*
 We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory ac-
 count of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of
 things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*
 2. A project; a contrivance; a design.
 The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the
 ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of king-
 doms. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;
 'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*
 The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping of
 our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want
 shoes. *Swift.*
 3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any
 lineal or mathematical diagram.
 It hath embroiled the endeavours of astrology in the erec-
 tion of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
 It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
 As th' aspects are dispos'd this even. *Hudibras.*
 SCHEMER. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.
 SCHE'SIS. *n. f.* [from *σχῆσις*.] An habitude; state of any thing
 with respect to other things.
 If that mind which has exist'ing in itself from all eternity
 all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their
 possible *schemes* or habitudes, should ever change, there would
 arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the sup-
 position. *Norris.*
 SCIRRHOUS. *n. f.* [from *scirrh*, French. This should be written *scir-*
rhous, not merely because it comes from *σκιρρῶς*, but because it

SCH

in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *f*. See SKEPTICK.]
 An indurated gland.
 Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhous*, and that
scirrhous into a cancer. *Wise man of Tumour.*
 SCIRRHOUS. *adj.* [from *scirrhous*.] Having a gland indu-
 rated.
 How they are to be treated when they are stumous, *scir-*
rhous, or cancerous, you may see. *Wise man.*
 SCIRRHOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *scirrhous*.] An induration of the
 glands.
 The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhosities* of the
 glands, is not to be cured. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
 SCHISM. *n. f.* [from *σχίσμα*; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or divi-
 sion in the church of God.
 Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by
 truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*
 Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocritise by sober piety, and de-
 bauchery by temperance. *Spratt's Sermon.*
 When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dis-
 pute which are the schismatics: in the sense of the law the
schism lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of
 the state. *Swift.*
 SCHISMATICAL. *adj.* [from *schismaticus*, Fr. from *schismatic*.] Im-
 plying schism; practising schism.
 By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* pro-
 posals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be
 backed. *King Charles.*
 Here bare anathema's fall but like so many *bruta fulmina*
 upon the obdurate and *schismatical*, who are like to think them-
 selves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which
 they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet
 enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South's Sermon.*
 SCHISMATICALITY. *adv.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical
 manner.
 SCHISMATICK. *n. f.* [from *schism*.] One who separates from
 the true church.
 No known heretic nor *schismatic* should be suffered to go
 into those countries. *Bacon.*
 Thus you behold the *schismatic* bravado's:
 Wild peaks in squibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Bulwer.*
 The *schismatic* united in a solemn league and covenant to
 alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*
 To SCHISMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schism*.] To commit the crime
 of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the
 church.
 SCHOLAR. *n. f.* [from *scholaris*, Latin; *ecolier*, French.]
 1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.
 Many times that which defereth approbation would hardly
 find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess them-
 selves *scholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*
 The *scholars* of the Stagyrite,
 Who for the old opinion fight,
 Would make their modern friends confess
 The difference but from more to less. *Prior.*
 2. A man of letters.
 This same *scholar's* fate, *res angusta domi*, hinders the pro-
 moting of learning. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
 To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and
 not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are
 most blamed for. *Locke.*
 3. A pedant; a man of books.
 To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judg-
 ment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*: they
 perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*
 4. One who has a lettered education.
 My cousin William is become a good *scholar*: he is at Ox-
 ford still, is he not? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
 SCHOLARSHIP. *n. f.* [from *scholar*.]
 1. Learning; literature; knowledge.
 It pities my very heart to think that a man of my master's
 understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his
 own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*
 2. Literary education.
 This place should be school and university, not needing a
 remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Newton.*
 3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*
 SCHOLASTICAL. *adj.* [from *scholasticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a
 scholar or school.
 SCHOLASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the
 niceties or method of the schools.
 No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice,
 but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of
 it. *South's Sermons.*
 SCHOLASTICK. *adj.* [from *schola*, Latin; *scholastique*, French.]
 1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.
 I would render this intelligible to every rational man, how-
 ever little versed in *scholastic* learning. *Digby on Bodet.*
Scholastic education, like a trade, does fix a man in a
 particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that
 lies out of that way. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 2. Belonging to the school; suitable to the school; pedantic; need-
 lessly subtle. *The*

SCH

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatso-
 ever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant
 of *scholastic* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will
 be denied you. *Hooker.*
 Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left use-
 ful studies for useless *scholastic* speculations, were like the
 Olympick gamblers, who abstained from necessary labours,
 that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*
 Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a mat-
 ter of confidence, and not a *scholastic* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*
 SCHOLAST. *n. f.* [from *scholaste*, French; *scholastes*, Latin.] A
 writer of explanatory notes.
 The title of this fadyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was
 the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholastic*'s
 inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*
 What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
 Or chew'd by blind o'd *scholastic* o'er and o'er. *Dunciad.*
 SCHOLION. *n. f.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory ob-
 servation.
 Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholion*, for the
 explication of old words, and harder phrases, which manner
 of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our lan-
 guage. *Spenser.*
 Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the
 method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to
 those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems,
 postulates, *scholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*
 SCHOLY. *n. f.* [from *scholæ*, Fr. *scholium*, Latin.] An explanatory
 note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, pecu-
 liar to the learned *Hooker*.
 He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to
 pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's
 own precept form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may
 be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*
 That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a
 tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be
 commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are
 made all one. *Hooker.*
 To SCHOLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.
 The preacher should want a text, whereupon to
scholy. *Hooker.*
 SCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *schola*, Latin; *ecole*, French.]
 1. A house of discipline and instruction.
 Their age the fame, their inclinations too,
 And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryden.*
 2. A place of literary education.
 My end being private, I have not express'd my conceptions
 in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*
 Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition
 of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the
schools, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*
 3. A state of instruction.
 The calf breed to the rural trade,
 Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be
 Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*
 4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.
 No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
 Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;
 But some among these matters have been found,
 Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*
 Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the
 great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason
 of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians, concern-
 ing the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*
 5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that
 of the fathers.
 The first principles of Christian religion should not be farced
 with *school* points and private tenets. *Sanderfon.*
 A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books
 of metaphysics, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and
 know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*
 To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To instruct; to train.
 Una her besought to be so good
 As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Fo. Queen.*
 He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.
 You shall go with me;
 I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shakespeare.*
 Cousin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,
 He's noble, wife, judicious. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
School your child,
 And ask why God's anointed he revild.
 If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage
 that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *Att.*
 SCHOOLBOY. *n. f.* [from *school* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rud-
 iments at school.
 Schoolboys tears take up
 The glasse of my light. *Shakespeare.*
 He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures,
 As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know
 Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

SCI

A *schoolboy* brought his mother a book he had stolen. *L'Estr.*
 Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell,
 How Semel of mortal race
 By thunder died. *Swift.*
 SCHOOLDAY. *n. f.* [from *school* and *day*.] Age in which youth is
 sent to school.
 Is all forgot?
 All *school* days friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakespeare.*
 SCHOOLFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the
 same school.
 Thy flatter'ing method on the youth pursue;
 Join'd with his *schoolfellow* by two and two:
 Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,
 In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*
 The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life and industry
 into young lads. *Locke.*
 SCHOOLHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *school* and *house*.] House of discipline
 and instruction.
 Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair request,
 To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*
 SCHOOLMAN. *n. f.* [from *school* and *man*.]
 1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical dispu-
 tation.
 The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted one of
 them by dispute. *Bacon.*
 Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art;
 No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*
 2. One skilled in the divinity of the school.
 If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences,
 let him study the *schoolmen*. *Bacon.*
 To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,
 My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*
 Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was
 dress'd up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*
 Let subtle *schoolmen* teach these fiends to fight,
 More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*
 SCHOOLMASTER. *n. f.* [from *school* and *master*.] One who prefaces
 and teaches in a school.
 I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit
 Than other princes can, that have more time
 For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shakespeare.*
 Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Kneller.*
 The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till they were
 an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the gram-
 marians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*
 A father may see his children taught, though he himself
 does not turn *schoolmaster*. *South's Sermons.*
 SCHOOLMISTRESS. *n. f.* [from *school* and *mistress*.] A woman who
 governs a school.
 Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable
 which we have received from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*.
Dryden's Duplejoy.
 My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,
 Maintains her lazy husband. *Gay's What d'ye Call it.*
 SCHREIGHT. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
 SCIAGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *sciagraphia*, French; *σκιαγραφία*.] This
 should be written with a *k*.
 1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to
 shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*
 2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or
 night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*
 SCIAATHERICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatherique*, Fr. *σκιαθηρικός*.] Be-
 longing to a sun-dial. *DiD.* This should
 be written *sciatherical*.
 There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-
 dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours
 of the day; an invention ascribed unto Anaximenes by Pliny.
 SCIA'TICA. *n. f.* [from *sciaticque*, French; *ischiadica passio*, Latin.]
 SCIA'TICK. } The hip gout.
 Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica*? *Shakespeare.*
 Thou cold *sciatica*,
 Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
 As lamely as their manners. *Shakespeare. Timon.*
 The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally mof-
 lested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,
 Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*
 SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.
 In obstinate *sciatic* pains, blistering and cauteries have
 been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*
 SCIENCE. *n. f.* [from *science*, French; *scientia*, Latin.]
 1. Knowledge.
 If we conceive God's fight or *science*, before the creation of
 the world, to be extended to all and every part of the world,
 seeing every thing as it is, his prescience or foresight of any
 action of mine, or rather his *science* or fight, from all eternity,
 lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, any more than
 my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hamm.*
 2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.
 So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*. *Berkley.*

SCO

it is lent, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed, after the judgment given.

SCISSIBLE. *adj.* [from *scissus*, Latin.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

The differences of imprefible and not imprefible, *scissible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions.

SCISSILE. *adj.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Latin.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Animal fat is sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* like a solid, and releasable by heat.

SCISSON. *n. f.* [*scisson*, French; *scisso*, Latin.] The act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by *scission* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action.

SCISSOR. *n. f.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cissors*, from *caudo*, or *incido*; others *scissors*, from *scindo*; and some *cisar*, *cizars*, or *scissars*, *cissans*, Fr.] A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have fing'd off with brands of fire; And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair: My master preaches patience to him, and the while His man with *scissors* nicks him for a fool.

Wanting the *scissors*, with these hands I'll tear, If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair.

When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills, fir Roger wore a pair of *scissors* in his pocket, with which he would fainp a quarter of a yard off nicely.

SCISSURE. *n. f.* [*scissum*, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.

The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence.

SCLEROTICK. *adj.* [*scleroticus*, Fr. *σκληρός*, Gr.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotic* tunics of the eye, serve inflead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye.

SCLEOTICKS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to.

TO SCOT. *v. a.* To sap a wheel by putting a flange to.

TO SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut wood under it before.

TO SCOFF. *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contemptuous language.

Of two noblemen of the West of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would alk of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given?

There is no greater argument of the high and inconsiderate perfon, than prophaneity to *scoff* at religion.

Such is love,

And such the laws of his fantastick empire, The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty, And *scuffs* at the vain wisdom of the wife.

SCOFF. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contemptuous language.

Our answer therefore to their reasons is no; to their *scoff*, nothing.

With *scoffs* and scorn, and contemptuous taunts, In open market-place produc'd they me.

How could him furrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scoffs* and the sharpest invectives?

Some little souls, that have got a flattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scoff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science.

SCOFFER. *n. f.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; fustey scorn; contemptuous reproacher.

I must tell you friendly in your ear, Sell when you can; you are not for all markets: Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer; Foul is most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*.

Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scuffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies.

Consider what the apostle tells these *scuffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge; but he tells them, that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so confuted.

Aristotle applied this hemistick *scuffling* to the sycophants at Athens.

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever I'm forc'd to *scold*.

The genius of the place

Or helps th' ambitious hill, the heav'n to scale,
Or scops in circling theatres the vale. Pope.

SCOOPER. *n. f.* [from *scop*.] One who scoops.

SCOPE. *n. f.* [*scopus*, Latin.]

1. Aim; intention; drift.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to inform or qualify the laws,
As to your foul feels good. Shak. *Meas. for Measure*.

His coming hither hath no farther *scope*
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Infranchisement immediate on his knees. Shak. *R. II*.

Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his
title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man
is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our
compassion towards the rebels. Addison's *Freeholders*.

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to
overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as de-
pending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away,
would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue
long in the world. Hooker.

Now was time
To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*. Hubbard's *Tale*.

We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aim-
eth. Raleigh.

He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair;
And utter dissolution, as the *scope* Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Of all his aim.

3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heroic poet is not tied to a bare representation of what
is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects,
which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination. Dryden.

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be
scope enough of handling that science volitionally, after
a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend
to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathema-
tically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be pro-
duced by refraction. Newton's *Opt.*

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to
take any place, save in those things only where the church
hath larger *scope*, it reſteth that they search out some stronger
reason. Hooker.

Ah, cut my lace aſunder,
That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat,
Or else I ſwoon with this dead killing news. Shakelpeare.

5. Liberty beyond juſt limits; licence.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *scope*,
'Twould be my tyranny to ſtrike and gall them,
For what I bid them do. Shakelpeare.

Being moody, give him line and *scope*,
'Till that his paſſions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themſelves with working. Shakelſp. *Henry IV*.

6. Act of riot; ſally.

As ſureſt is the father of much faſt,
So every *ſcope*, by the immoderate uſe,
Turns to reſtraint. Shakelpeare.

7. Extended quantity.

The *ſcopes* of land granted to the firſt adventurers were too
large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for
ſubjects. Davies on *Ireland*.

8. It is out of uſe, except in the three firſt ſenſes.

SCOPULOUS. *adj.* [*scopulus*, Latin.] Full of rocks. Diſc.

SCORBUICAL. *n. f.* [*ſcorbuticus*, Fr. from *ſcorbutus*, Latin.]

SCORBUICK. *f.* Diseased with the fever.

A perſon about forty, of a full and ſcorbutical body, having
broke her ſkin, endeavour'd the curing of it; but obſerving
the ulcer ſanious, I propoſed diſſection. Wiſeman.

Violent purging hurts ſcorbutick conſtitutions; lenitive ſub-
ſtances relieve. Aſchbath.

SCORBUICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcorbutical*.] With tendency to
the fever; in the fever.

A woman of forty, ſcorbutically and hydropically affected,
having a ſordid ulcer, put herſelf into my hand. Wiſeman.

SCORE. *n. f.* This word is uſed by *Spenser* for diſcourſe, or
power of reaſon.

Lively vigour reſted in his mind,
And recompenſed him with a better ſcore;
Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. F. 2.

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [ſcorneb, Saxon, burn.]

1. To burn ſuperficially.

Fire ſcorcheth in froſty weather. Bacon's *Nat. Hiſtory*.

The ladies gasp'd, and ſcarcely cou'd reſpire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The fainty knights were ſcorch'd. Dryden.

2. To burn.

Power was given to ſcorch men with fire. Rev. xvi. 8.

The ſmoke that left thee by the cooling ſteam,
Safe from ſun's heat; but ſcorch'd with beauty's beam. Fairf.

You

SCO

You look with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more:
So lightnings which in storms appear,
Scorch more than when the skies are clear.
The same beams that shine, scorch too.
I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that scorches me to death.
He from whom the nations should receive
Justice and freedom, lies himself a slave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires,
Lash'd by mad rage, and scorch'd by brutal fires.
To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.
To see the chariot of the sun
So near the scorching country run.
The love was made in Autumn, and the hunting followed
properly, when the heats of that scorching country were de-
clining.
Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your feedings,
to prevent the roots from scorching, and to receive the moisture
that falls.
SCORCHING Fennel. *n. f.* A plant.
SCORDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An herb.
SCORE. *n. f.* [from *skora*, Islandic, a mark, cut, or notch.]
1. A notch of long incision.
Our forefathers had no other books, but the score and the
tally: thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
2. A line drawn.
3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was
kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.
He's worth no more:
They say he parted well, and paid his score. *Shaksp. Macb.*
Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame
warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit scores
with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it. *South.*
4. Account kept of something past.
Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three
persons who begun the world again upon a new score. *Tillotson.*
5. Debt imputed.
That thou do'st love her, strikes some scores away
From the great compt. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*
He can win widows and pay scores,
Out-flatter favourites, or out-lie either
Jovius or Surlus, or both together. *Donne.*
6. Reason; motive.
The knight, upon the fore-nam'd score,
In quest of Sidrophel advancing,
Was now in prospect of the mansion. *Hudibras.*
He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same score. *Hudibras.*
A lion, that had got a polittick fit of sickness, wrote the fox
word how glad he should be of his company, upon the score of
ancient friendship. *L'Estrange.*
If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that
score. *Collier on Pride.*
7. Sake; account; reason referred to some one.
You act your kindness on Cydaria's score. *Dryden.*
Kings in Greece were depoted by their people upon the
score of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*
8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty, being a round number,
was distinguished on tallies by a long score.
How many score of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
The fewer still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*
For some scores of lines there is a perfect absence of that
spirit of poetry. *Watts.*
9. A song in SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a
song annexed.
To SCORE. *v. a.*
1. To set down as a debt.
Madam, I know when
Instead of five you scor'd me ten. *Swift.*
2. To impute; to charge.
Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score 'em on the stage;
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notches prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*
3. To mark by a line.
Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,
And with her purple light adorn the skies?
Scor'd out the bounded fun's oblique ways,
That he on all might spread his equal rays? *Sandys.*
SCORIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Dross; recrement.
The scoria, or vitrified part, which most metals, when
heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and
which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin,
causes these colours, is much denser than water. *Newt. Opt.*
SCORIOUS. *adj.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious.
By the fire they emit many drossy and scorious parts. *Brown.*

SCO

To SCORN. *v. a.* [from *schern*, Dutch; *escorner*, French.] To
despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.
My friends scorn me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto
God. *Job xvi. 20.*
To SCORN. *v. n.* To scoff.
He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And now, I am remember'd, scorn'd at me. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Our foul is filled with the scorning of those that are at ease,
and with the contempt of the proud. *Pf. cxliii. 4.*
I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night.
Fame, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope's Statius.*
SCORN. *n. f.* [from *schern*, old Fr. from the verb.] Contempt; scoff;
slight; act of contumely.
If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menalcas
his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should think
scorn of him. *Sidney.*
Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no scorn of me, lest if
thou make as tho' thou hearest not, I become like them that
go down into the pit. *Pf. xxviii. 1.*
We were better parch in Africk's sun,
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Why should you think that I should woo in scorn?
Scorn and derision never come in tears. *Shaksp. Lear.*
If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to scorn. *Yd.*
Diogenes was asked in scorn, what was the matter that phi-
losophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers?
He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the
others did not.
Whoever hath any thing in his person that induces con-
tempt, hath also a perpetual spur to rescue himself from scorn:
therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own
defence as exposed to scorn. *Bacon.*
Every frown and bitter scorn,
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*
Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a scorn of
him that made us? *Tillotson.*
Numidia's grown a scorn among the nations
For breach of publick vows. *Adijon's Cat.*
SCORNER. *n. f.* [from *schern*.]
1. Contemner; despiser.
They are very active, vigilant in their enterprises, present
in perils, and great scorers of death. *Spenser on Ireland.*
2. Scoffer; ridiculer.
The scorner should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that
it was only the distinguishing mercy of heaven that kept him
from being one too. *L'Estrange.*
They, in the scorner's or the judge's seat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*
SCORNFUL. *adj.* [from *schern* and *full*.]
1. Contemptuous; insolent.
Th' enamour'd deity
The scornful damsel thuns. *Dryden.*
2. Acting in defiance.
With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of Winter's frost and Summer's sun. *Prior.*
SCORNFULLY. *adv.* [from *schernful*.] Contemptuously; insolently.
He us'd us scornfully: he would have shew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country. *Shaksp.*
The sacred rights of the Christian church are scornfully
trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of main-
taining them. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
SCORPION. *n. f.* [from *scorpion*, French; *scorpius*, Latin.]
1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail
ends in a point with a very venomous sting.
Well, fore-warning winds
Did seem to say, seek not a scorpion's nest. *Shaksp. H.VI.*
Full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife. *Shak. Macbeth.*
If he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion? *Lu. xi.*
2. One of the signs of the zodiack.
The squeezing crab and stinging scorpion shine. *Dryden.*
3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.
My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise
you with scorpions. *Kings xii. 11.*
4. [Scorpius, Latin.] A sea fish.
SCORPION SENA. *n. f.* [from *scorpius*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath leaves like those of the colutea:
the flowers are papilionaceous; the pods are slender, and con-
tain two or three cylindrical-shaped seeds in each. *Miller.*
SCORPION Grass. } *n. f.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
SCORPION'S Tail. }
SCORPION Wort. }
SCOT. *n. f.* [from *scot*, French.]
1. Shot; payment.
2. Scot and Lot. Parish payments.
'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had
paid me scot and lot too. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Protogenes, historians note,
Liv'd there a burgess, scot and lot. *Prior.*

SCO

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as
those that pay *scot and lot*, for about these six months, is, whe-
ther they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged
by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder
or imprison. *Addison.*
To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions.
He was too hard for him directly: before Coriolani, he scotcht
and notcht him like a carbonado. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
SCOTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow in-
cision.
We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for fix
scotches more. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Give him four scotches with a knife, and then put into his
belly and these scotches sweet herbs. *Walton's Angler.*
SCOTCH Cellops, or Scotched Cellops. *n. f.* [from *To scotch*, or cut.]
Veal cut into small pieces.
SCOTCH Hoopers. *n. f.* A play in which boys hop over lines or
scotches in the ground.
Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing
and scotch hoopers would be the same thing to them. *Locke.*
SCOTOMY. *n. f.* [from *scotomys*.] A dizziness or swimming in the
head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem
to turn round. *Ans. and Bailey.*
SCOTTERING. A provincial word which denotes, in Here-
fordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of
pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey.*
SCOTTEL. *n. f.* [from *scot*, Latin.] A sort of mop of clouts for
sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ans. and Bailey.*
SCOTUNDEL. *n. f.* [from *scotunelo*, Italian, a hider. *Skinner.*] A
mean rascal; a low petty villain.
Now to be baff'd by a scoundrel,
An upstart scold, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*
Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,
Canops they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*
Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*
To SCOUR. *v. a.* [from *scure*, Danish; *schuere*, Dutch.]
1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the
surface.
I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be
scour'd to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*
By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And scour his armour from the rust of peace. *Dryden's An.*
Part scour the rusty shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*
Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound
of soap and sand to scour the rooms. *Arbutnot.*
Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was scour'd. *Pope.*
2. To purge violently.
To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch.
In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as, if foul clothes be
put into it, it scours them of itself; and, if they stay, they
moulder away. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A garden-worm should be well scour'd eight days in mols,
before you fish with him. *Walton's Angler.*
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new scour'd manteau, and the flatter air. *Gay.*
4. To remove by scouring.
Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, scouring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
I will wear a garment all of blood,
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,
Which, wash'd away, shall scour my shame with it. *Shak.*
Then, in the clemency of upward air,
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder's scar. *Dryden.*
5. To range in order to catch or drive away something; to clear
away.
The kings of Lacedemon having fet out some galleys, un-
der the charge of one of their nephews, to scour the sea of the
pyrates, they met us. *Sidney.*
Divers are kept continually to scour these seas, infested
greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*
If with thy guards thou scour'st the streets by night,
And do'st in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,
Please not thyself the flatter crowd to hear,
'Tis fulsome stuff. *Dryden's Pers.*
6. To pass swiftly over.
Sometimes
He scours the right hand coast, sometimes the left. *Milton.*
Not half the number in their seats are found,
But men and steeds lie grov'ling on the ground;
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

SCO

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*
To SCOUR. *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils.
I keep his house, and was to wring, brew, bake, scour, dress
meat, and make the beds. *Shaksp. Lear.*
2. To clean.
Warm water is softer than cold; for it scours better. *Bac.*
3. To be purged or lax.
Some apothecaries, upon stamping colicoquintida, have been
put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*
Convulsion and scouring, they say, do often cause one
another. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too
rank, lest it make them scour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
4. To rove; to range.
Barbarossa, thus scouring along the coast of Italy, struck an
exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knoll.*
5. To run here and there.
The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful scouring
Doth choke the air with dust. *Shak. Timon.*
6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.
She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as hastily 'gan to scour. *Fairy Queen.*
I saw men scour on their way: I ey'd them
Even to their ships. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that
his house was robbed; and so away he scours to learn the
truth. *L'Estrange.*
If they be men of fraud, they'll scour off themselves, and
leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning. *L'Estrange.*
So four fierce couriers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threatening cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*
As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those
spirits, which are posted upon the out-wards, immediately
take the alarm, and scour off to the brain, which is the head
quarters. *Collier.*
Swift at her call her husband scour'd away,
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*
SCOURER. *n. f.* [from *scure*.]
1. One that cleans by rubbing.
2. A purge.
3. One who runs swiftly.
SCOURGE. *n. f.* [from *scure*, French; *scoreggia*, Italian; *corri-
gia*, Latin.]
1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.
When he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them
all out of the temple. *Jo. ii. 15.*
The scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*
2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.
What scourge for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shaksp. Lear.*
See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shak.*
Famine and plague are sent as scourges for amendment. *2 Esd.*
3. One that afflicts, harrasses, or destroys. Thus Attila was
called *flagellum Dei*.
Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes? *Sh. H.VI.*
Such conquerors are not the favourites, but scourges of God,
the instruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
In all these trials I have born a part;
I was myself the scourge that caus'd the smart. *Pope.*
Immortal Jove,
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey,
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*
3. A whip for a top.
If they had a top, the scourge stick and leather strap should
be left to their own making. *Locke.*
To SCOURGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lash with a whip; to whip.
The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Hebr.*
Is it lawful for you to scourge a Roman, and uncondemned?
He scour'd with many a stroke the indignant waves. *Adi. xxii. 25.*
Milton's Paradise Lost.
When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at,
this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any
better than if he were scourged. *Watts.*
23 H
2. To

SCR

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment or affliction.
 Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from heaven, declare the mighty power of God. *2 Mac. iii. 34.*
 He doth *scourge*, and hath mercy. *Tob. iii. 2.*
 He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tob. xiii. 5.*
SCOURGER. n. f. [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.
 To *SCOURSE. v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsw.* It seems a corruption of *scorsa*, Ital. exchange; and hence a *horse scourser*.
SCOUT. n. f. [from *scout*, Fr. from *escouter*; *auscultare*, Lat. to listen; *scouta*, Italian.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.
 Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,
 That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin? *Shakespeare.*
 As when a *scout*,
 Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
 All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
 Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill. *Milton.*
 This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observations. *Wilkins.*
 The *scouts* to feral parts divide their way,
 To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
 The coasts. *Dryden's Æn.*
 To *SCOUT. v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privily.
 Oft on the bordering deep
 Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
 Scorning surprise. *Milton.*
 As a hunted panther casts about
 Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to *scout*,
 So she, to thum his toils, her cares employ'd. *Dryden.*
 Command a party out,
 With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*. *Dryden.*
 To *SCOWL. v. n.* [from *scowl*, Saxon; *scwela*, to look four, Icelandic.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or fullen.
 Miss, having now her authority increased, came with *scowling* eyes to deliver a flustering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*
 With bent louting brows, as she would threat,
 She *scowl'd* and frowned with froward countenance. *F. & J.*
 Even so, or with much more contempt, mens eyes
 Did *scowl* on Richard. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
 Not a courtier,
 Although they wear their faces to the bent
 Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
 Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 The dusky clouds o'erspread
 Heaven's cheerful face, the low'ring element
 Scowls o'er the darken'd landscape snow or show'r. *Milton.*
 Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
 With your dull influence; it is for you
 To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Craftaw.*
 In useful gaze
 The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heavens
 Cast a deploring eye. *Thompson's Summer.*
SCOWL. n. f. [from the verb.] Look of fullness or discontent; gloom.
 I've seen the morning's lovely ray
 Hover o'er the new-born day,
 With rosy wings so richly bright,
 As if he scorn'd to think of night;
 When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
 Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
 Call'd for an untimely night,
 To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Craftaw.*
SCOWLINGLY. adv. [from *scowl*.] With a frowning and fullen look.
 To *SCRA'BBLE. v. n.* [*strabellen*, *scrabellen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.
 He feigned himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. *1 Sa. xxi. 13.*
SCRAG. n. f. [*scraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.
SCRAGGED. adj. [This seems corrupted from *cragged*.] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.
 Is there then any physical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty backbone? *Bentley's Sermons.*
SCRAGGEDNESS. n. f. [from *scragged*.]
SCRAGGINES. n. f. [from *scraggy*.]
 1. Leanness; marcor.
 2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.
SCRAGGY. n. f. [from *scrag*.]
 1. Lean; marcid; thin
 Such a constitution is easily known by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a disease. *Arbutnot.*
 2. [Corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven.

SCR

From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
 Half overlades the ocean, hardy men,
 Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
 Cut sampire. *Phillips.*
 To *SCRA'MBLE. v. n.* [The same with *scrabble*; *scraffen*, Dutch.]
 1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.
 England now is left
 To tug and *scramble*, and to part by th' teeth
 The unow'd interest of proud swelling state. *Shakespeare.*
 Of other care they little reck'ning make,
 Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast,
 And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*
 It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree was shaking,
 There would be no *scrambling* for the fruit. *Stillfleet.*
 They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs
 and nuts. *Ray on the Creation.*
 2. To climb by the help of the hands; as, he *scrambled* up that rock.
SCRA'MBLER. n. f. [from the verb.]
 1. Eager contend for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.
 As they were in the middle of their gambols, some body
 threw a handful of apples among them, that let them pre-
 sently together by the ears upon the *scramble*. *L'Estrange.*
 Because the desire of money is constantly almost every
 where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater
 scarcity enhances its price and increases the *scramble*. *Lact.*
 2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.
SCRA'MBLER. n. f. [from *scramble*.]
 1. One that scrambles.
 All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addison.*
 2. One that climbs by help of the hands.
 To *SCRANCH. v. a.* [*scrantzen*, Dutch.] To grind some-
 what crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.
SCRANNE. adj. [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor
 any other example.] Vile; worthless. Perhaps grating by
 the sound.
 When they lift, their lean and flashy fongs
 Grate on their *scrann* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*
SCRAP. n. f. [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]
 1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.
 It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking
 into the *scraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and ne-
 glecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glow.*
 Trencher squires spend their time in hopping from one
 great man's table to another's, only to pick up *scraps* and in-
 telligence. *L'Estrange.*
 Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking,
 and not by *scraps* of authors got by heart. *Lact.*
 No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
 That once so flutter'd, and that once so writ.
 I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at
 every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope.*
 2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.
 The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
 One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
 With *scraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for
 their own *scraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*
 On bones, on *scraps* of dogs let me be fed,
 My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head
 To bleakst colds. *Grave.*
 What has he else to bait his traps,
 Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps*?
 The offals of a church distress,
 A hungry vicarage. *Swift.*
 3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrip*.
 Pregnant with thousands flits the *scrap* unseen,
 And silent sells a kings, or buys a queen. *Pope.*
 To *SCRAPE. v. a.* [*scrapen*, Saxon; *scrappen*, Dutch;
scrappighe, Erse; *craven*, Welsh.]
 1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp in-
 strument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.
 These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed. *Max.*
 2. To take away by scraping; to erase.
 They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape* her dust, and
 make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek. xxvi. 4.*
 Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite
 through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve it up. *Swift.*
 3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.
 The chiming clocks to dinner call;
 A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*
 4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.
 Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if, by the same
 avarice, he can *scrape* together so much as to make his peace.
South's Sermon.
 Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape* together
 out of every author all those things only which favour their
 own tenets. *Watts.*
 5. To

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5. To *SCRAPE* Acquaintance. A low phrase. To curry favour, or
 insinuate into one's familiarity.
 To *SCRAPE. v. n.*
 1. To make a harsh noise.
 2. To play ill on a fiddle.
 3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*
SCRAPE. n. f. [*skrap*, Swedish.] Difficulty; perplexity;
 distress. This is a low word.
SCRAPER. n. f. [from *scrape*.]
 1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.
 Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry,
 and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift.*
 2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrapepenny.
 Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
 Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
 Never was *scraper* brave man. Get to live,
 Then live, and use it; else it is not true
 That thou hast gotten: surely use alone
 Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Herbert.*
 3. A vile fiddler.
 Out! ye fempiternal *scrappers*. *Cowley.*
 Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at the most
 elaborate strains of your modern *scrappers*, all which have been
 tamed and humanized by ancient musicians? *Arbutnot.*
SCRAT. n. f. [*scratza*, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite. *Skinner*
 and *Juvius.*
 To *SCRATCH. v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]
 1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.
 The lab'ring fawn
 Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
 And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again. *Dryden.*
 A fort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch*
 glass. *Grew's Museum.*
 2. To tear with the nails.
 How can I tell but that his talons may
 Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand. *Fa. Queen.*
 I should have *scratch'd* out your unseeing eyes,
 To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakespeare.*
 I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man swear
 he loves me.
 —Keep your ladyship still in that mind! so some gen-
 tleman or other shall 'scape a predetermine *scratch* face.
 —*Scratching* could not make it worse, an 'twere such a face
 as yours were. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*
 Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen,
 Scratch 'till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleora.*
 To wish that there were nothing but such dull tame things
 in the world, that will neither bite nor *scratch*, is as childlike as
 to wish there were no fire in nature. *More.*
 Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face;
 Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*
 3. To wound slightly.
 4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.
 Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds. *Shakespeare.*
 5. To rub with the nails.
 Francis Cornfield did *scratch* his elbow, when he had sweet-
 ly invented to signify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl
 in a corn field. *Camden.*
 Other mechanical helps Arcturus uses to procure sleep, par-
 ticularly the *scratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbutnot.*
 Be mindful, when invention fails,
 To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*
 6. To write or draw awkwardly.
 If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they
 desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*
SCRATCH. n. f. [from the verb.]
 1. An incision ragged and shallow.
 The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the
 work; and before you can take out those deep *scratches* with
 your finer cut files, those places where the filings were when
 your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer
 dents. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
 The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller
 will be the *scratches*, by which they continually fret and wear
 away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small,
 they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating
 and *scratching* it, and breaking the protuberances: and there-
 fore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a
 very fine grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the surface
 become too small to become visible. *Newton's Opt.*
 2. Laceration with the nails.
 These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,
 Left by my look or colour be express'd
 The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd. *Prior.*
 3. A slight wound.
 The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws, she gave
 him such a thrust through his breast, that all the lion could
 do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of
 Zelmene, with a little *scratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*
 Heav'n forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
 The prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*

SCR

SCRATCHER. n. f. [from *scratch*.] He that scratches.
SCRATCHES. n. f. Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsw.*
SCRATCHINGLY. adv. [from *scratching*.] With the action of
 scratching.
 Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when
scratchingly the wheels about after a mouse. *Sidney.*
SCRIM. n. f. [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf.
 Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting
scrams, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground
 to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*
 To *SCRAWL. v. a.* [I suppose to be corrupted from *scrabble*.]
 1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.
 2. To write unskillfully and inelegantly.
 Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
 And think thou see'st its owner's heart,
 Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
 As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*
 Think not your verses sterling,
 Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
 And scribble in a Berlin. *Swift.*
 3. [From *scrawl*.] To creep like a reptile.
SCRAWL. n. f. [from the verb.] Unskillful and inelegant
 writing.
 The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be
 legible. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*
 Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters
 would be, wrote to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope.*
SCRAWLER. n. f. [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant
 writer.
SCRAY. n. f. A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsw. and Bailey.*
SCRE'ABLE. adj. [*scrabilis*, Latin.] That which may be spit
 out. *Bailey.*
 To *SCREAM. v. n.* [Properly *creak*, or *strick*, from *strige*, Dan.]
 To make a shrill or hoarse noise. *Bailey.*
 1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.
 Soon a whirlwind rose around,
 And from afar he heard a *screeching* sound,
 As of a dame distress'd, who cry'd for aid,
 And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*
 The fearful matrons raise a *screeching* cry,
 Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
 A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*
 If chance a mouse creeps in her light,
 Can finely counterfeit a fright;
 So sweetly *screeches*, if it comes near her,
 She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*
 2. To cry shrilly.
 I heard the owl *screech*, and the crickets cry. *Shakespeare.*
SCREAM. n. f. [from the verb.] A shrill quick loud cry of
 terror or pain.
 Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they say,
 Lamentings heard i' th' air, strange *screeches* of death. *Shakespeare.*
 Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
 And *screeches* of horror rend th' affrighted skies. *Pope.*
 To *SCREECH. v. n.* [*skrakia*, to cry, Icelandic.]
 1. To cry out as in terror or anguish.
Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly
 strikes the spirits. *Bacon.*
 2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a *screechowl*.
SCREECH. n. f. [from the verb.]
 1. Cry of horror and anguish.
 2. Harsh horrid cry.
 The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
 With hollow *screeches* fled from the dire repast;
 And ravenous dogs, allur'd by scented blood,
 And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*
SCREECHOWL. n. f. [*screech* and *owl*.] An owl that hoots in
 the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger,
 misery, or death.
 Deep night,
 The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
 The time when *screechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shakespeare.*
 Let him, that will a *screechowl* ay be call'd,
 Go into Troy, and lay there, Hector's dead. *Shakespeare.*
 By the *screechowl's* dismal note,
 By the black night raven's throat,
 I charge thee, Hob.
 Jupiter, though he had hung the balance, and given it a
 jog to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage
 him. *Dryden.*
 O, that *screechowl* at the window! we shall be pursued im-
 mediately. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
 Sooner shall *screechowls* bark in sunny day,
 Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*
SCREEN. n. f. [*ecran*, French.]
 1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.
 Now near enough: your leavy *screens* throw down,
 And show like those you are. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters
 of danger and envy. *Bacon.*
 Our

Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages. *Swift.*

My juniors by a year,
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,
When death approach'd, to stand between,
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.
When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*

One speaks the glory of the British queen,
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*. *Pope.*

Ladies make their old cloaths into patchwork for *screens* and stools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift land.
To *SCREEN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth and seats of men,
From cold Septentrion blasts. *Milt. Par. Regain'd.*

A good magistrate's retinue of flate *screens* him from the dangers, which he is to incur for the sake of it. *Auterbury.*

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion. *Rewe.*

2. [Corno crevi, Latin.] To sift; to riddle.
Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *n. f.* [from *sero*, Dutch; *seren*, French.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy.*

The *serew* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroak, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *serew* press, which is the best. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To *SCREW*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn by a screw.
If we should fail.—
—We fail!

But *serew* your courage to the flicking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Some, when the press by utmost vigour *serew'd*,
Has drain'd the pulposus mass, regale their wine
With the dry refuse. *Phillips.*

2. To fasten with a screw.
To *serew* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the screw. *Maxon.*

3. To deform by contortions.
Sometimes a violent laughter *serew'd* his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*

With *serew'd* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*

He *serew'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
And said Sebastian knew to govern slaves. *Dryden.*

Let others *serew* their hypocritical face,
She shews her grief in a sincerer place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.
He resolv'd to govern by subaltern ministers, who *serew'd* up the pins of power too high. *Howell's Vocal Force.*

No discourse can be administered, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *serew* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did. *Government of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *serew'd* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.
6. To oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *serewing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

SCREW TREE. *n. f.* [from *sero*, Latin.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To *SCRIBBLE*. *v. a.* [from *scribo*, Latin.]
1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.
How gird the sphere

With centrick and eccentric, scribbled o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To write without use or elegance.
To *SCRIBBLE*. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm, that an ape casually meeting with pen, ink and paper, and falling to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If *Mævius scribble* in Apollo's spite,
There are, who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more.

Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

SCRIBBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.
By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty *scribble*. *Boyle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

SCRIBBLER. *n. f.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The most copious writers are the arrantest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Estrange.*

The actors represent such things as they are capable of, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
And to your genius must conform his line. *Grav.*

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal slung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribblers*. *Swift.*

No body was concerned or surpris'd, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Dancid.*

SCRIBE. *n. f.* [from *scribo*, French; *scriba*, Latin.]

1. A writer.
Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!

His love to Antony. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shaksp. Lear.*

A certain *scribe* came and said, master, I will follow thee. *Mat. viii. 19.*

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribe*. *Greiv's Cypriol.*

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*. *Speiatur.*

2. A public notary.
SCRIMER. *n. f.* [from *scribere*, French.] A gladiator; a fencing master. Not in use.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

SCRINE. *n. f.* [from *scrinium*, Latin.] A place in which writings or curiosities are deposited.

Help then, O holy virgin,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
The antique rolls which there lie hidden still. *Pa. Quam.*

SCRIP. *n. f.* [from *scrippa*, Hollandic.]

1. A small bag; a satchel.
Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shak. Lear.*

He'd in requital ope his leathern *scrip*,
And shew me similes of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

2. [From *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule; a small writing.
Call them generally man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shaksp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

SCRIPPAGE. *n. f.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a *scrip*. *Ditt.*

SCRIPTORY. *adj.* [from *scriptorius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered.

SCRIPTURAL. *adj.* [from *scriptura*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

By creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines it sometimes to men. *Auterbury.*

SCRIPTURE. *n. f.* [from *scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.
It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Rabigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.
With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scriptures*, which we account a thing most necessary. *Haller.*

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness, *Shaksp. Lear.*

Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept, or prohibition for it. *South.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, 'till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Auterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that lie cross 'em? *Auterbury.*

The author of nature and the *scriptures* has expressly enjoined, that he who will not work, shall not eat. *Sec'd Sermon.*

SCRIVENER. *n. f.* [from *scribere*, Latin.] A writer of legal documents; a scrivener.

SCRIVENER. *n. f.* [from *scribere*, Latin.]

1. One who draws contracts.
We'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servant here,
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.
How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *scrivener* free? *Dryden's Horace.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and usurers, that suck the heart and blood. *Arbutnot on John Bull.*

SCROFULA. *n. f.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a sow, as *scrofa*.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *scrofula*. *Wise man of Fumours.*

SCROFULOUS. *adj.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula. *Scrofulous* persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and melentery. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*

English consumptions generally proceed from a *scrofulous* disposition. *Arbutnot.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to, beside the *scrofulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? *Swift.*

SCROLL. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Minshaw* to be corrupted from *roll*; by *Skinner* derived from *esrouelle*, a shrimp given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *esroue*.] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment *scrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes. *Spens.*

Accept this *scroll*,
Which, in right of Richard Plantagenet,
We do exhibit to your majesty. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

See't thou this letter, take it up,
And give the king this fatal plotted *scroll*. *Shaksp. Tit. Andr.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *scroll*, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shaksp. Henry.*

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shaksp. A Midsummer Night's Dream.*

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers *scrolls* of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the Christians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a *scroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremost man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *scroll*. *Milton.*

With this epistolary *scroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmost soul. *Prior.*

Yet if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;
May take yon beauteous, myrtick, stary roll,
And burn it, like an useless parchment *scroll*. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *n. f.* [This word I remember only in *Shaksp. Henry*: it seems derived from *esrouelle*, French, a scrofulous swelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a patch from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *Shaksp. Henry.*

To *SCRUB*. *v. a.* [from *scruben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,
She sits at squat, and *scrubs* her leathern face. *Dryden.*

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and *scrubbing* brushes. *Arbutnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous airs,
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.

2. Any thing mean or despicable.
With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn out broom. *Swift.*

SCRUBBED. *adj.* [from *scrub*.] Mean; vile; worthless. *Swift.*

SCRUBBY. *adj.* [from *scrub*.] Mean; vile; worthless. *Swift.*

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *scrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyself. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

The *scrubbiest* cur in all the pack,
Can set the mastiff on your back.
The scene a wood, produc'd no more
Than a few *scrubby* trees before. *Swift.*

SCRUFF. *n. f.* The same, I suppose, with *scruf*, by a metaphorical use in pronunciation. *Swift.*

SCRUTATOR. *n. f.* [from *scrutator*, Fr. from *scrutator*, Lat.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner. *Swift.*

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SCRUPLE. *n. f.* [from *scrupule*, French; *scrupulus*, Latin.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black *scruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts
To your good truth. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the content of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least *scruple*, pause, or question. *Bacon.*

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary *scruples*, which only intangle the soul. *Taylor.*

Men make no *scruple* to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else. *Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.
Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *scruple*, doth coagulate;
the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.
Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

To *SCRUPLE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate.
He *scrupled* not to eat

Against his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with female charms. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

SCRUPLER. *n. f.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter; one who has scruples.

The *scruples* which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptised, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptised by such *scruplers*, to carry their children unto other ministers. *Gravatt's Bills of Mortality.*

SCRUPULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *scrupulosus*.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

Amongst ourselves there was some question mov'd, by reason of a few mens *scrupulosity* touching certain things. *Hickier.*

The one sort they warn'd to take heed, that *scrupulosity* did not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. *Hick.*

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.
The first sacrifice is looked on with some horror; but when they have once made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUPULOUS. *adj.* [from *scrupulosus*, French; *scrupulosus*, Latin; from *scruple*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warn'd them that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were *scrupulous*. *Hickier.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections; captious.
Equality of two domestick pow'rs
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Nice; doubtful.
As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.
I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences drawn from these observations are of some importance. *Woodward.*

SCRUPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scrupulosus*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours.
Henry V. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself. *Addison's Freeholder.*

SCRUPULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scrupulosus*.] The state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTABLE. *adj.* [from *scrutator*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us? *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTATION. *n. f.* [from *scrutator*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Diels.*

SCRUTATOR. *n. f.* [from *scrutator*, Fr. from *scrutator*, Lat.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner. *Swift.*

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In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an arch-deacon became to have jurisdiction more amply; *scrutator*. *adj.* [from *scrutator*.] Capacious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*, *adj.* *Denham*.
Hard to be pleas'd, and parcimonious.
SCRUTINY. *n. f.* [*scrutinium*, Latin.] Enquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgment, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no; the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The son of God. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
They that have designed exactness and deep *scrutiny*, have taken some one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to measure, and to reach,
Reason well rectify'd must nature teach;
And these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit
For man's all-searching and enquiring wit. *Denham*.
We are admonish'd of want of charity towards others, and want of a Christian *scrutiny* and examination into ourselves. *L'Estrange*.

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth, which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, somewhat may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny*. *Atterbury*.

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by any body. *Lacta*.
TO SCRUTINIZE. *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.] To search; to examine. *mine*.

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize*. *Hyssie*.
SCRUTOIRE. *n. f.* [for *scrutaire*, or *scrutaire*.] A case of drawers for writings.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior*.

TO SCRUTINE. *v. a.* [Perhaps from *scruto*.] This word, though now disused by writers, is still preserved, at least in its corruption, to *scrutene*, in the London jargon. To squeeze; to compress.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puissant hands,
And having *scrutened* out of his cartion corse
The loathful life, now loos'd from sinful bands,
Upon his shoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen*.

TO SCUD. *v. n.* [*scutire*, Italian; *scutta*, Swedish; *scutur*, Swedish; *scutur*, Swedish.] To fly; to run away with precipitation. The vote was no sooner pass'd, but away they *scudded* to the next lake. *L'Estrange*.

The frighted fawns, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their fires the little sylvars cry. *Dryden*.

Away the frighted speckle *scuds*,
And leaves my lady in the fuds. *Swift*.

TO SCUDGLE. *v. n.* [from *scud*.] To run with a kind of affected halte or precipitation. A low word.

SCUFFLE. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *scuffle*.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *scuffles* of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra*.

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the scorner, take much pleasing diversion, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing. *Decay of Piety*.

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange*.

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark *scuffles*, and animate the mob to such outrages and insults. *Addison*.

TO SCUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen, in former days,
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some frays. *Dryden*.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *King Charles*.

TO SCULK. *v. n.* [*sculke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it scorns any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself publicly. *Gov. of Tongue*.

Fearing to be seen, within a bed
Of cowworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *sculk'd* 'till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden*.

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war;
Not so my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring still they combat; from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art. *Prior*.

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *sculk'd* for shame;
Because her father us'd to say
The girl had such a bashful way.

The immediate publishers thereof lay *sculking* under the wings of an act of parliament. *Letter to Publisher of the Dance*.
SCULKER. *n. f.* [from *sculk*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL. *n. f.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *shell*, in some provinces called *shell*; as *testa* and *teste*, or *teste*, signify the head. Mr. *Lye* observes more satisfactorily, that *sho'a* is in Islandick the *skull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *scull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure. *Sharp*.

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See *SCULLER*.]

3. One who rows a cockboat.
Like catiff vile, that for mildred
Rides with his face to rump of fleed;
Or rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras*.

4. [Seele, Saxon, an assembly.] In *Milton's* style, a shoal or vast multitude of fish.

Each bay
With fry innumerable swarms, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oar
Bunk the mid sea. *Milton*.

SCULLCAP. *n. f.* [*scull* and *cap*.]
1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

SCULLER. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skida* is in Islandick a vessel, and *scuelle* in French a dish.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.
Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And thiv'ring in the leaky *sculler* fate. *Dryden*.

They hire the *sculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow lick, and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope*.

2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCULLERY. *n. f.* [from *skida*, a vessel, Islandick; or *scuelle*, French, a dish.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting base things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and setting rogues together by the ears. *Pope*.

SCULLION. *n. f.* [from *scuelle*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestic servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a *scurling* like a very drab.
A *scullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shak. Hamlet*.

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the stablemen, and the *scullion*, to stand in his way.

TO SCULP. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Latin; *sculps*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in use.

Oh, that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculp* with steel on rocks of adamant! *Shaks.*

SCULPTILE. *adj.* [*sculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving. In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images. *Brown*.

SCULPTOR. *n. f.* [*sculptor*, Latin; *sculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape's in every part
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor's* art. *Dryden*.

The Latin poets give the epithets of *iridium* and *iridulum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addison*.

SCULPTURE. *n. f.* [*sculptura*, Latin; *sculpture*, French.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images. Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive;
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope*.

2. Carved work.
Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with bolly *sculptures* graven. *Milton*.

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden*.

3. The art of engraving.
TO SCULPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope*.

SCUM. *n. f.* [*scume*, French; *schiuma*, Italian; *scum*, Danish; *schym*, Dutch.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.
The rest had several offices assign'd;
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise.
Others to bear the same away did mind;
And others it to use according to his kind. *Fairy Queen*.

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom.
Gather'd like *scum*, and lett'd to itself,
Self-fed and self-consum'd. *Milton*.

Away, ye *scum*,
That still rise upmost when the nation boils. *Dryden*.

They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs,
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims. *Dryden*.

2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flock'd unto him all the *scum* of the Irish out of all places, that e're long he had a mighty army. *Spenser*.

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *scum* of the world, such as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged. *Raleigh's Essays*.

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, base *scum*. *Hudibras*.

The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost ruin'd Rome. *Roscommon*.

You'll find, in these hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jays. *Dryden's Juven.*

The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison's Freeholder*.

TO SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the *scum*. Commonly written and spoken *skim*.

A second multitude
Severing each kind, and *scum'd* the bullion dross. *Milton*.

Hear, ye fullen powers below;
Hear, ye taskers of the dead;
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead. *Dryd. and Let's Oedipus*.

What corn swim upon the top of the brine, *scum* off. *Mort.*
SCUMMER. *n. f.* [*scumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is *scummed*, commonly called a *skimmer*.

SCUPPER. *n. f.* [*schopen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper* leathers, and the nails with which they are fastened *scupper* nails. *Bailey*.

SCURF. *n. f.* *scurf*, Saxon; *skurfa*, Islandick; *skurfs*, Danish; *skurf*, Swedish; *schersit*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of dry milinary scab.
Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald. *Fairy Queen*.

The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pactolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *scurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift*.

2. A soil or stain adherent.
Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No speck is left. *Dryden*.

3. Any thing sticking on the surface.
There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton*.

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils; and at the same time are seen little flakes of *scurf* rising up. *Addison*.

SCURFINESS. *n. f.* [from *scurf*.] The state of being *scurfy*.
SCURFILL. *adj.* [*scurill*, Latin.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; loudly jocular.

With him, Patroclus
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *scurf* and scurf. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida*.

Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and *scurf* scoffing. *Ben. Johnson*.

Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *scurf* railments. *Dryden*.

SCURFILITY. *n. f.* [*scurillitas*, Fr. *scurillitas*, Lat.] Grovelness of reproach; loudness of jocularly; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurf*ility. *Shakspeare*.

Banish *scurf*ility and profaneness, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden*.

SCURFIOUS. *adj.* [*scurillus*, Latin.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant; loudly jocular; vile; low.

Yet is not their goodness so intolerable, as, on the contrary side, the *scurf*ious and more than satirical immodesty of Martinism. *Hooter*.

Let him approach singing.
Forewarn him that he use no *scurf*ious words in's tunes. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale*.

How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurf*ious a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addison's Freeholder*.

Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurf*ious and enraged orators. *Swift*.

SCURFIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scurf*.] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *scurf*iously against me, without any provocation. *Dryden*.

It is barbarous incivility *scurf*iously to sport with that which others count religion. *Milton*.

SEAVILY. *adv.* [from *seury*.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

Look i' your glass now,
And see how *seavily* that countenance shews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben. Jahn's Catiline*.

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very *seavily*, and makes it perfect. *Soub.*

The clergy were never more learned, or so *seavily* treated. *Swift*.

SEAVY. *n. f.* [from *seurf*.] This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.

The *seavy* is a distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marthy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water, fresh or salt; invading chiefly in the Winter such as are sedentary, or live upon salted or smoked flesh and fish, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot*.

SEAVY. *adj.* [from *seurf*, *seurfy*, *seury*.]

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the *seavy*.
Whatever man be *seavy* or scabbed. *Leu. xxi. 20*.

2. Vile; bad; forry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.
I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *seavy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakspeare*.

This is a very *seavy* tune to sing to a man's funeral. *Shaks.*
He spoke *seavy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shakspeare*.

A crane, which is but *seavy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Cher.*
It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that *seavy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift*.

SEAVYGRASS. *n. f.* [*seury* and *grass*.] The spoonwort. A plant.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are disposed in form of a cross: from the flower-cup arises the pointal, which becomes an almost globular fruit, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are furnished with many round seeds. *Milton*.

SEAVES. For excuses.
I shifted him away,
And laid good *seaves* on your exstasy. *Shakspeare. Othello*.

SEAV. *n. f.* [*seav*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hare it is averily seated, and in its distention inclines unto the coxix or *seav*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

He fled to earth, but first it cost him dear,
He left his *seav* behind, and half an ear. *Swift*.

SEAVTHEON. *n. f.* [*seucime*, Italian, from *seutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See *ESCHUTCHEON*.

And thereto had the that *seavtheon* of her desires, supported by certain badly diligent ministers. *Sidney*.

Your *seavtheons*, and your signs of conquest, shall
Hang in what place you please. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra*.

Honour is a meer *seavtheon*. *Shakspeare. Henry IV.*

The chiefs about their necks the *seavtheons* wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden*.

SEAVTHEATED. *adj.* [*seutel a*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces. It seems part of the *seavtheated* bone of a surgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution. *Walsward*.

SEAVTHEIFORM. *adj.* [*seavtheiform*, Latin.] Shaped like a shield.
SEAVTHE. *n. f.* [*seavthea*, Latin; *seavthe*, Celt. *Alf. sw.*]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form.

A *seavthe* or skrein to rid soil fro' the corn.
The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *seavthes* and baskets. *Hakewill on Providence*.

2. A small grate.
To the hole in the door have a small *seavthe*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

3. [From *seav*.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation.

She went with an easy *seavthe* out of the shop. *Spektator*.

TO SEAVTHE. *v. n.* [from *seav* or *seavthe*.] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *seavthed* out of the room. *Arbuthnot*.

TO SEAVTHE. *v. a.* [Spenser. *Seavtheare*, Ital. *Milton*, for *disdain*.] Lifted up to high.

I *seavth'd* subjection.
SEAVTHEFUL. *adj.* Contracted for *disdainful*.
They now, put up with *seavthe*ful insolence,
Despite the brood of blessed sapience. *Spenser*.

SEA. *n. f.* [*see*, Saxon; *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water opposed to the land.
Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *sea* incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Shakspeare. Macbeth*.

The rivers run into the *sea*. *Corew.*
He made the *sea*, and all that is therein. *Ex. xx. 11*.

So working *sea* settle and purge the air,
Amphibious between *sea* and land
The river horse. *Milton*.

SEA

Some leviathan,
Haply flum'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd stiff
Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the sea.
Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores,
are used for manuring of sea land.
They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail. *Arbutnot.*
Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden's Albion.*
But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest, and the rising waves,
Prop'd on himself he stands: his solid side
Walk off the sea weeds, and the founding tides.
The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a
great loss to the world.
So when the first bold vessel dar'd the sea,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main.
2. A collection of water; a lake. *Pope.*
Jesus walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren.
Mat. iv. 18.
3. Proverbially for any large quantity.
That sea of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarously
shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the
malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles.*
4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.
To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion tost. *Milton.*
5. Half seas over. Half drunk.
The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I
gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was half seas over
before the bonfire was out. *Speator.*
SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the follow-
ing examples.
SEABEAT. [*sea and beat.*] Dashed by the waves of the sea.
The sovereign of the seas he blames in vain,
That once *seabeat* will to sea again. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things: along the *seabeat* shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SEABOAT. n. f. [*sea and boat.*] Vessel capable to bear the
sea.
Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *seaboats*,
and themselves but indifferent seamen. *Arbutnot.*
SEABORN. adj. [*sea and born.*] Born of the sea; produced
by the sea.
Like Neptune and his *seaborn* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea.
All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their *seaborn* king. *Dryden.*
SEABOY. n. f. [*sea and boy.*] Boy employed on shipboard.
Can't thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare.*
SEABREACH. n. f. [*sea and breach.*] Irruption of the sea by
breaking the banks.
To an impetuous woman, tempests and *seabreaches* are
nothing. *L'Estrange.*
SEABREEZE. n. f. [*sea and breeze.*] Wind blowing from the
sea.
Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to
shelter the grass from the *seabreeze*. *Mortimer.*
SEABUILT. adj. [*sea and built.*] Built for the sea.
Borne each by other in a distant line,
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*
SEACABBAGE. n. f. [*searabbe*, Latin.] Seacolewort. A plant.
It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. *Miller.*
SEAHOLLY. n. f. [*eryngium*, Latin.] A plant.
The species are, *seaholly*, or *eryngo*. Common *eryngo*,
&c. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London
for medicinal use, being the true *eryngo*.
SEACALF. n. f. [*sea and calf.*] The seal.
The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes
like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like
an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and multachies like those of
a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with
fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder
feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an
amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpoise,
and other viviparous fishes. *Grew's Museum.*
SEACAP. n. f. [*sea and cap.*] Cap made to be worn on ship-
board.
I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head. *Shakesp.*
SEACHART. n. f. [*sea and chart.*] Map on which only the
coasts are delineated.

SEA

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned
by a map or *seachart*, than reading the description. *Watts.*
SEACOA'L. n. f. [*sea and coal.*] Coal, so called not because
found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea; pit-
coal.
We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a *seacal*
fire. *Shakespeare.*
Seacal lasts longer than charcoal.
This pulmonique indispotion of the air is very much
heightened, where a great quantity of *seacal* is burnt. *Haro.*
SEACOA'ST. n. f. [*sea and coast.*] Shore; edge of the sea.
The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the fouthern *seacoast* lay;
For safety's sake that fame his seacraft made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*
Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land, that would pay
well for the taking in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
SEACOMPASS. n. f. [*sea and compass.*] The card and needle
of mariners.
The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north-
point only, with moveor immotus, notified the respective con-
stancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden's Remains.*
SEACOW. n. f. [*sea and cow.*] The manatee.
The *seacow* is a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.
It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circum-
ference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more
cylindrick: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but
only two little apertures in the place of them; yet its sense of
hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long
tufts standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on
the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards first called it ma-
natee. The female has two round breasts placed between the
pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly,
but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths
of the large rivers in Africa, the East Indies, and America,
and feeds upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and
very well tasted. The lapis manati, which is of a fine clean
white colour, and bony texture, is properly the os petriolum
of this animal. This stone has been supposed to be a power-
ful amulet, but is now neglected. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
SEADOG. n. f. [*sea and dog.*] Perhaps the shark.
Pierce *seadogs* devour the mang'd friends. *Rosterman.*
When, stung with hunger, the embryos the flood,
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SEAFARER. n. f. [*sea and fare.*] A traveller by sea; a mariner.
They flitly refused to vail their bonnets by the fummions of
those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the
better enabled *seafarers*. *Carew.*
A wand'ring merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd;
But dreads th' athletic labours of the field. *Pope.*
SEAFARING. adj. [*sea and fare.*] Travelling by sea.
My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms. *Shakespeare.*
It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against
their will, to other uses than they were appointed. *Arbutnot.*
SEAFENNEL. The same with *SAMPHIRE*, which see.
SEAFIGHT. n. f. [*sea and fight.*] Battle of ships; battle on
the sea.
Seafights have been often fatal to the war; but this is when
princes set up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon.*
They were full of drink at the time of their *seafights*.
Wisehead's Surgery.
If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than
it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep
than in the middle of a *seafight*. *Locke.*
This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof
they lost ninety-three in a *seafight*. *Arbutnot on Cann.*
SEAFOWL. n. f. [*sea and fowl.*] Birds that live at sea.
The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowl*, are very
long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Dirham.*
A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the
seas. *Broom's Notes to the Odyssey.*
A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er fly. *Pope.*
SEAGIRT. adj. [*sea and girt.*] Girded or incircled by the
sea.
Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles. *Milton.*
Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care:
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years
In sage debates. *Pope.*
SEAGULL. n. f. [*sea and gull.*] A water fowl.
Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the
shores, forebode rain and wind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Bittern.

SEA

Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
SEAGREEN. adj. [*sea and green.*] Resembling the colour of
the distant sea; cerulean.
White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as
green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in only by the
eyes. *Locke.*
Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*
SEAGREEN. n. f. Saxifrage. A plant.
SEAGULL. n. f. A sea bird. *Arbutnot.*
SEAHEDGEHOG. n. f. [*seas, hedge, and hog.*] A kind of sea
shell-fish.
The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a
loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer
skin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Carew.*
SEAHOG. n. f. [*sea and hog.*] The porpus.
SEAHOLM. n. f. [*sea and holm.*]
1. A small uninhabited island.
2. Seaholly. A kind of sea weed.
Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of *seaholm* and sam-
phire than any other county. *Carew.*
SEAHORSE. n. f. [*sea and horse.*]
1. The *seahorse* is a fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried,
and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in
length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest
part. Its colour, as we see it dried, is a deep reddish brown;
and its tail is turned round under the belly. It is found about
the Mediterranean, and has been celebrated for medicinal vir-
tues; but is at present wholly neglected. *Hill's Materia Med.*
2. The morie.
Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tuft of the
morie, or waltons, called by some the *seahorse*. *Woodward.*
3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By
the *seahorse* *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.
By 'em
Seahorses, flound'ring in the slimy mud,
Tost'd up their heads, and dast'd the ooze about 'em. *Dry.*
SEAMAD. n. f. [*sea and maid.*] Mermaid.
Certain fars shot from their spheres,
To hear the *seamads* music. *Shakespeare.*
SEAMAN. n. f. [*sea and man.*]
1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.
She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout. *Denham.*
Seamen, through dismal storms, are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont. *Evelyn.*
The whole poem was first written, and now sent you from
a place where I have not so much as the converse of any *seaman*.
Dryden.
Aeneas order'd
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier's faction, and a *seaman's* oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*
By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of
common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no op-
portunity of rendering yourself useful. *Dryden.*
Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength
by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most *seamen*
of any state in Europe. *Adams.*
2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.
Seals live at land and at sea, and porpoises have the warm
blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids, or *seamen*.
Locke.
SEAMARK. n. f. [*sea and mark.*] Point or conspicuous place
distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of
their course.
Those white rocks,
Which all along the fouthern *seacoast* lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,
For safety's sake his *seamark* made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*
Though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
They were executed at divers places upon the *seacoast*, for
coast. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon
them, and set as *seamarks* for those who observe them to
avoid. *Dryden.*
The fault of others sway,
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun. *Dryden.*
SEAMOW. n. f. [*sea and mew.*] A fowl that frequents the
sea.
An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcks, and *seamow* clang. *Milton.*
The chough, the *seamow*, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SEAMONSTER. n. f. [*sea and monster.*] Strange animal of the
sea.

SEA

Seamen give suck to their young. *La. iv. 3.*
Where luxury once reign'd, *seamen* whelp. *Milton.*
SE'ANYMPH. n. f. [*sea and nymph.*] Goddesses of the sea.
Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation
of *Aeneas*'s ship into *seamynphs*. *Broom.*
SE'ANION. n. f. An herb. *Arbutnot.*
SE'AOOSE. n. f. [*sea and oose.*] The mud in the sea or shore.
All *seagoes*, or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of
great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*
SE'APIECE. n. f. [*sea and piece.*] A picture representing any
thing at sea.
Great painters often employ their pencils upon *seapièces*.
Adams's Speculator.
SE'APPOOL. n. f. [*sea and pool.*] A lake of salt water.
I have often heard it wish'd, that all that land were a *sea-
pool*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
SE'APORT. n. f. [*sea and port.*] A harbour.
SE'ARISQUE. n. f. [*sea and risque.*] Hazard at sea.
He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he
charged himself with all the *searisque* of such vessels as car-
ried corn to Rome in the Winter. *Arbutnot.*
SE'AROCKET. n. f. A plant. *Miller.*
SE'AROOM. n. f. [*sea and room.*] Open sea; spacious main.
There is *searoom* enough for both nations, without offend-
ing one another, and it would exceedingly support the navy.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *searoom* with her foes to play. *Waller.*
SEAROVER. n. f. [*sea and rove.*] A pirate.
SE'ASHARK. n. f. [*sea and shark.*] A ravenous sea-fish.
Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening salt *seashark*. *Shakespeare.*
SE'ASHELL. n. f. [*sea and shell.*] Shells found on the shore.
Seashells are great improvers of four or cold land. *Mortimer.*
SE'ASHORE. n. f. [*sea and shore.*] The coast of the sea.
That *seashore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden.*
Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that
reached three hundred leagues along the *seashore*. *Burnet.*
To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without
knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has
the positive idea of the number of the sands on the *seashore*. *Locke.*
SE'ASICK. adj. [*sea and sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the
sea.
She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of weather con-
tinuing. *Shakespeare.*
Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was,
as they said, *seasick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knelles.*
In love's voyage nothing can offend;
Women are never *seasick*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Weary and *seasick*, when in thee confin'd;
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind. *Swift.*
SE'ASIDE. n. f. [*sea and side.*] The edge of the sea.
Their camels were without number, as the sand by the *sea-
side*. *Jud. vii. 12.*
There disembarking on the green *seaside*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*
SE'ASERPENT. n. f. [*sea and serpent.*] Serpent generated in
the water.
SEASE'RVICE. n. f. [*sea and service.*] Naval war.
You were press'd for the *seaservice*, and got off with much
ado. *Swift's Direct. to Servants.*
SEASURGEON. n. f. [*sea and surgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed
on shipboard.
My design was to help the *seasurgeon*. *Wisehead's Surgery.*
SEASURROUNDED. adj. [*sea and surrounded.*] Encircled by the
sea.
To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign
Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine. *Pope.*
SEATERM. n. f. [*sea and term.*] Word of art used by the
seamen.
I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms* in *Dryden's*
Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the ma-
jesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*
SEAWATER. n. f. [*sea and water.*] The salt water of the
sea.
By digging of pits in the *seashore*, he did frustrate the la-
borious works of the enemies, which had turned the *sea-
water* upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
I took off the dressings, and bathed the member with *sea-
water*. *Wisehead.*
Seawater has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it,
as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure
and unmixt. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
SEAL. n. f. [*seol*, yele, Saxon; *seel*, Danish] The seacalf.
See SEACALF.
The *seal* or foyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig,
ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp; he delighteth in muck,
or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above
water: they also come on land. *Carew.*

SEA

- An inland salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and orcs, and seamaws clang. *Milton.*
SEAL. *n. f.* [ryzel, Saxon; *sigillum*, Latin.]
1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.
The king commands you
To render up the great seal. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
If the organs of perception, like wax overharden with cold, will not receive the impression of the seal; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the seal not applied with a sufficient force to make a clear impression; in any of these cases the print left by the seal will be obscure. *Locke.*
The same
His grandfire wore about his neck
In three seal rings, which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*
2. The impression made in wax.
'Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond,
Thou hast offend'd thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shaksp.*
Solyman shewed him his own letters, asking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that seal. *Knolles.*
He saw his monkey picking the seal wax from a letter. *Arb.*
3. Any act of confirmation.
They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton.*
TO SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a seal.
He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him seal up thy mind. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards seal it. *Shaksp. Lear.*
2. To confirm or attest by a seal.
God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed.
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shaksp. Romeo.*
3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.
My soul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I seal our true hearts love. *Shak. R. III.*
When I have performed this, and sealed to them this fruit,
I will come into Spain. *Rom. xv. 28.*
4. To shut; to close.
Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum! *Shaksp.*
At my death
Thou hast seal'd up my expectation. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
The root of evil is sealed up from you. *2 Esdr. viii. 53.*
The sense is like the fun; for the fun seals up the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to scorn
The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*
5. To mark with a stamp.
You'd rail upon the hostels,
And say you would present her at the feet,
Because the bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shaksp.*
TO SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a seal.
I will seal unto this bond. *Shaksp. Lear.*
We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests seal unto it. *Neh. ix. 38.*
SEALING WAX. *n. f.* [seal and wax.] Hard wax made of rosin used to seal letters.
The prominent orifice was closed with sealing wax. *Boyle.*
SEAM. *n. f.* [ream, Saxon; zoom, Dutch.]
1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the future where the two edges are sewed together.
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*
Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse seam may discover where they join. *Add.*
2. The juncture of planks in a ship.
With boiling pitch the seams intops,
Which well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryd.*
3. A cicatrix; a scar.
4. [ream, Saxon; a load.] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ainsworth.*
5. [seme, Saxon; *saim*, Welsh; *sain*, French.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.
Shall the proud lord,
That bastes his arrogance with his own seam,
Be worshipp'd? *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Part scour the rusty shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æn.*
TO SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join together by future, or otherwise.
2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.
Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave. *Pope.*
Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or seam'd her face? *Swift.*

SEA

- SEAMLESS**. *adj.* [from *seam*.] Having no seam.
SEAMRENT. *n. f.* [seam and rent.] A separation of anything where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.
SEAMSTRESS. *n. f.* [seamstress, Saxon.] A woman whose trade is to sew.
They wanted food and raiment; so they took
Religion for their seamstress and their cook. *Cleopatra.*
SEAMY. *adj.* [from *seam*.] Having a seam; shewing the seam.
Some such squire he was,
That turn'd your wit the feary side without,
And made me to suspect you. *Shak. Othello.*
SEAN. *n. f.* [regne, Saxon; *jagera*, Latin.] A net. Sometimes written *seine*, or *saine*.
SEAR. *adj.* [seapan, Saxon; to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Spenser uses it.*
I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sear.
Some may be cherish'd in dry places, as in sear wood. *Rap.*
TO SEAR. *v. c.* [seapan, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.
The searing flame foretold all his face,
And through his armour all his body sear'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies, having their confidence sear'd with a hot iron. *1 Tim. iv. 2.*
Cherish veins of good humour, and sear up those of ill. *Tem.*
I'm sear'd with burning steel, till the fourth d marrow
Fries in the bones. *Romeo's Royal Convert.*
SEARREACH. *n. f.* [sear and reach.] Perhaps searreach.
'Tis one thing for a man to be firm against honest dangers; but to run his head against stone walls, or to put his shoulders to a searreach, to attempt insuperable difficulties, would be just the moral of the ram in the fable. *L'Estrange.*
SEARLOATH. *n. f.* [searclath, Saxon, from *sear*, pain, and *clath*, a plaster; so that *searclath*, as it is now written, from *sear*, wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a large plaster.
Bees wax is the ground of all searclath leaves. *Mortimer.*
TO SEARCE. *v. a.* [jasser, French.] To sift finely.
Put the finely searced powder of alabaster into a flat-bottomed and well heated brass vessel. *Boyle.*
For the keeping of meal, bolt and searce it from the bran. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
SEARCE. *n. f.* A sieve; a bolter.
SEARCEFUL. *n. f.* [from *searce*.] He who searces.
TO SEARCH. *v. a.* [chercher, French.]
1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.
Help to search my house this one time: if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
They returned from searching of the land. *Nam. xiii. 15.*
Through the void immense
To searce with wand ring quest a place foretold. *Milton.*
2. To inquire; to seek.
Now clear I understand
What oft my fledgest thoughts have sear'd in vain. *Mil.*
Enough is left besides to searce and know. *Milton.*
Draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and searce them through the vast ocean. *Watts.*
3. To probe as a surgeon.
Alas, poor shepherd! searching of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
With this good sword,
That ran through Caesar's bowels, search this bosom. *Shak. Julius C.*
For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart.
The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered by the proportion of the searching candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. *Wise man's Surgery.*
4. **TO SEARCH OUT**. To find by seeking.
Who went before you, to search you out a place to pitch your tents in? *Deutr. i. 33.*
They may sometimes be successful to search out truth. *Watts.*
TO SEARCH. *v. n.*
1. To make a search.
Satisfy me once more; once more search with me. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
To ask or search I blame thee not. *Milton.*
2. To make inquiry.
Those who seriously search after or maintain truth, should study to deliver themselves without obscurity or equivocation.
It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and searched into all the particulars that could give any light to the question.
With piercing eye some search where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darksome maze. *Field.*
3. To seek; to try to find.
Your husband's coming, woman, to search for a gentleman that is here now in the house. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
We in vain search for that constitution within a fly, upon which depend those powers we observe in them. *Locke.*
SEARCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.
The orb he roam'd
With narrow search, and with inspection deep. *Milton.*
2. Inquiry;

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2. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking.
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the search. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Who great in search of God and nature grow,
They best the wife Creator's praise declare. *Dryden.*
Now mourn thy fatal search;
It is not safe to have too quick a sense.
The mind sets itself on work in search of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*
By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its search after knowledge. *Locke.*
The parents, after a long search for the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*
This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our search after truth. *Watts.*
3. Quest; pursuit.
If zealous love should go in search of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shaksp. As you like it.*
Stay him from his intentment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own sear, and altogether against my will. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
Nor did my search of liberty begin,
'Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*
SEARCHER. *n. f.* [from *search*.]
1. Examiner; inquirer; trier.
The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and searchers out of understanding. *Bar. iii. 23.*
The searchers found a marvellous difference between the Anaks and themselves. *Raleigh.*
Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great searcher of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*
In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies:
The searcher follows fast; the object flies. *Prior.*
Avoid the man who practices any thing unbecoming a free and open searcher after truth. *Watts.*
2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.
The searchers, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
SEASON. *n. f.* [saison, French.]
1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.
The fairest flowers o' th' season
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;
And Spring was but a season of the year. *Dryden.*
We saw, in six days travelling, the several seasons of the year in their beauty. *Addison on Italy.*
2. A time as distinguished from others.
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shak. Macbeth.*
The season prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*
3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.
At season fit let her with thee partake.
All business should be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in season too, as out of season. *L'Estrange.*
For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be posses'd;
The best is but in season best. *Dryden.*
I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of season. *Philips.*
There is no season to which such thoughts as these are more suitable. *Aitkenbury.*
The season when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*
4. A time not very long.
We'll ship you for a season, but our jealousy
Do's yet depend. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
5. [From the verb.] That which gives a high relish.
You lack the season of all natures, sleep. *Shak. Macbeth.*
TO SEASON. *v. a.* [saisonner, French.]
1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.
Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou season with salt. *Lev. ii. 13.*
They seasoned every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them be seasoned with sugar. *Locke.*
The wife contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mix them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blackmore.*
2. To give a relish to.
You season still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*
The proper use of wit is to season conversation, to represent

SEA

- what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. *Tilletson.*
3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.
Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly pow'r does then the least God's,
When mercy seasons justice. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
Season your admiration but a while,
With an attentive ear, 'till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shak. Hamlet.*
4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.
Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour unspar'd,
'Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And season him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*
Secure their religion, season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*
Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*
5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.
The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren:
How many things by season'd time are done,
To their right praise and true perfection. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind
Yourself unto a power tyrannical. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
The archers of his guard shot two arrows every man together against an inch board of well season'd timber. *Hayward.*
His plenteous stores do season'd timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*
A man should harden and season himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*
TO SEASON. *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpose.
Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to season. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*
SEASONABLE. *adj.* [saison, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.
Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Exclus. v. 2.*
If ever it was seasonable to preach courage in the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. *South's Sermons.*
SEASONABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *seasonable*.] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.
A British freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and seasonableness of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. *Addison's Freeholder.*
SEASONABLY. *adv.* [from *seasonable*.] Properly with respect to time.
This is that to which I would most earnestly, most seasonably advise you all. *Spratt's Sermons.*
SEASONER. *n. f.* [from *to season*.] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.
SEASONING. *n. f.* [from *season*.] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.
Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*
Some abound with words, without any seasoning or taste of matter. *Ben. Johnson.*
A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*
Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent seasonings. *Addison's Freeholder.*
The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those seasonings that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Addison's Spectator.*
Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as seasonings, which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil; as thyme and fennel. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
SEAT. *n. f.* [sedes, Latin; *selt*, old German.] *Skinner.*
1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit.
The fons of light
Hasted, resorting to the fummons high,
And took their seats. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;
When, lo, a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryd.*
2. Chair

SEC

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal.
With due observance of thy goodly seat,
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply
Thy latest words. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*
Thus we debate
The nature of our seats, and make the rabble
Call our cares fears. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
Whatever be the manner of the world's end, most cer-
tain it is an end it shall have, and as certain that then we shall
appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every man may
receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whe-
ther it be good or evil. *Hakewill on Providence.*
3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.
It were enough in reason to succour with victuals, and
other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by necessity to seek a
new seat, or to direct them unto a country able to receive
them. *Raleigh.*
O earth, how like to heav'n! if not prefer'd
Most justly, seat worthier of gods, as built
With second thoughts, reforming what was old! *Milton.*
In Alba he shall fix his royal seat;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget.
Has Winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy seat,
And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*
The promis'd seat of empire shall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*
4. Situation; site.
The fittest and the easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war,
The rather for their seat, being next borderers
On Italy. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, committeth
himself to prison. *Bacon.*
A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops heaves, were
pulled down to make a seat for his new building. *Hayward.*
It followeth now that we find out the seat of Eden; for in
it was Paradise by God planted. *Raleigh.*
1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down.
The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a
warm debate. *Arbutnot.*
2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.
Thus high was king Richard seated. *Shak. R. III.*
Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such magnificence
Equal'd in all their glories to insurine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or seat
Their kings. *Milton.*
A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind uneasy to see
others of the same species seated above them in a sort of per-
fection. *Pope.*
3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle.
Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the
southern undiscovered continent, because they had seated them-
selves in Nova Guiana. *Raleigh.*
By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were,
in truth, to be as unfortunately seated on the earth as Mercury
is in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or
obscurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Watson.*
4. To fix; to place firm.
Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature. *Shak. Macbeth.*
From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the seated hills. *Milton.*
The rock rush'd seaward with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore. *Pope.*
SE'WARD. *adv.* [from *sear*, Saxon.] Towards the sea.
The rock rush'd seaward with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore. *Pope.*
SE'WARD. *n. f.* [from *sear*, Latin; *sear*, Fr.] In geometry, the
right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and
meeting with another line called the tangent without it. *Dict.*
To SE'CEDE. *v. n.* [from *secede*, Latin.] To withdraw from fel-
lowship in any affair.
SE'CEDE. *n. f.* [from *secede*.] One who discovers his disap-
probation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.
To SE'CEDE. *v. a.* [from *secede*, Latin.] To separate finer from
grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the
body.
Birds are commonly better meat than beasts, because their
flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secereth* more subtilly.
The pituite or mucus *secereth* in the nose and windpipe, is
not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for
defending those parts, from which it is *secereth*, from exco-
riations. *Arbutnot.*
SE'CESSION. *n. f.* [from *secede*, Latin.]
1. The act of departing.
The accession of bodies upon, or *secession* thereof from the
earth's surface, perturb not the equilibrium of either hemi-
sphere. *Brown.*
2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

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- SE'CLE. *n. f.* [from *seculo*, French; *seculum*, Latin.] A century.
Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's life-time, and
part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said
that three generations make one *seculo*, or hundred years in the
genealogies. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
To SE'CLUDE. *v. a.* [from *secludere*, Latin.] To confine from; to
shut up apart; to exclude.
None is *secluded* from that function of any degree, state, or
calling.
Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *seclude* from
us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by
precept and commination, but with difficulties and impossibi-
lities. *Decay of Piet.*
The number of birds described may be near five hundred,
and the number of fishes, *secluding* shell-fish, as many; but if
the shell-fish be taken in, more than six times the number.
Inclosure your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding*
all entrance of cold. *Dryden's*
Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*
SE'COND. *n. f.* [from *secundus*, French; *secundus*, Latin.] It is ob-
servable that the English have no ordinal of two, as the Latins
and the nations deriving from them have none of two. What
the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequi*, the Saxons term *oþer*, or
ætweþra.
1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.
Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Not needed to be warn'd a second time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*
2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.
I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of
partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in
the Christian world. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much less. *Milton.*
My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*
Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain,
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain;
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a second rate. *Adisson.*
By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none, *Pope.*
Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country, like birds
of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments
are at an end. *Swift.*
SE'COND-HAND. *n. f.* Possession received from the first pos-
sessor.
SE'COND-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original;
not primary.
Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a
second-hand or imputed knowledge. *Locke.*
They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand* favourites in a
great family. *Swift to Gay.*
A SE'COND-HAND. In imitation; in the second place of order;
by transmission; not primarily; not originally.
They pelted them with satyrs and epigrams, which perhaps
had been taken up at first only to make their court, and at
second-hand to flatter those who had flattered their king. *Temple.*
In imitation of preachers at *second-hand*, I shall transcribe
from Bruyere a piece of railery. *Latour.*
Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but at *second-hand*. *Swift.*
SE'COND. *n. f.* [from *secundus*, French; from the adjective.]
1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend
him.
Their *seconds* minister an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magic them supplied;
And fought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with simple open arms
To have their causes tried. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toll
and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds*. *Adisson.*
Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the dispute of
opinion. *Watson.*
2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.
He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmi-
ties in the state, being sure enough of *seconds* after the first
onset. *Watson.*
Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice, and falls on
without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. *Celtius.*
3. A second minute, the second division of an hour by sixty; the
sixtieth part of a minute.
Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the
space of sixteen *second* minutes, though one of these flames
alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at
most thirty *seconds*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

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- Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second* minute of
time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 Eng-
lish miles. *Locke.*
To SE'COND. *v. a.* [from *secundus*, Fr. *secundo*, Lat. from the noun.]
1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as
a maintainer.
The authors of the former opinion were perfectly *seconded*
by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the
form of church polity, which they fought to bring in, should
be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took
first an exception against the difference between church polity
and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hooker.*
Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to *second* our attempt;
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them. *Shak. Henry VI.*
I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dag-n to the test,
Offering to combat thee his champion bold,
With th' utmost of his godhead *seconded*. *Milton.*
Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,
And nature *second* all his soft desires. *Reynolds.*
If in company you offer something for a jest, and no body
second you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste;
but in the mean time, you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*
In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its ends produce;
Yet serves to *second* too many other ills. *Pope.*
2. To follow in the next place.
You some permit
To *second* ills with ills. *Shakespeare.*
Having formerly discours'd of a marital voyage, I think
it not impertinent to *second* the same with some necessary rela-
tions concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*
He saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unwitting, *seconded*
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Sin is usually *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom commits
one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself.
South's Sermons.
SE'COND Sight. *n. f.* The power of seeing things future, or
things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish
islanders.
As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a
fit of *second sight*: the face of the country presented him with
a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen be-
fore. *Adisson's Freindler.*
SE'COND sighted. *adj.* [from *second sight*.] Having the second
sight.
Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for
their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second*
sighted, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. *Add.*
SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *secondarily*.] In the second degree;
in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in
the first intention.
These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards,
though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a
floping motion. *Digby.*
He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to
the honour of saints, at least *secondarily*. *Stillingfleet.*
It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melanco-
lick blood, or *secondarily* out of the drugs and remainder of a
phlegmonous or cedematous tumour. *Harvey.*
SE'CONDARINESS. *n. f.* [from *secondarily*.] The state of being
secondary.
That which is peculiar and discriminative, must be taken
from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception. *Narr.*
SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [from *secondarily*, Latin.]
1. Not primary; not of the first intention; not of the first
rate; next to the first.
Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences
are as four. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Wherefore there is moral right on the one hand, no
secondary right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*
Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together
this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the
North over the empty space, and banteth the earth upon
nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real
cause to the *secondary*. *Bentley.*
If the system had been fortuitously formed by the conven-
ing matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the pla-
nets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way
from the West to the East, and that in the same plane? *Bentl.*
2. Acting by transmission or deputation.
That we were form'd then, say'st thou? and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by talk transfer'd
From father to his son? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful springs are seen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *secondary* pow'r
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

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3. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the
discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of
the small pox or measles. *Quincy.*
SE'CONDARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.
SE'CO. *adv.* [from *secundus*.] In the second place.
First, she hath disobeyed the law, and *secondly* trespassed
against her husband. *Ecclusi. xxiii. 23.*
First, metals are more durable than plants; and *secondly*,
they are more solid and hard. *Bacon.*
The house of commons in Ireland, and, *secondly*, the privy
council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence. *Swift.*
SE'COND RATE. *n. f.* [from *secundus* and *rate*.]
1. The second order in dignity or value.
They call it thunder of the *second rate*. *Adisson's Ovid.*
2. It is sometimes used adjectively, one of the second order. A
colloquial license.
He was not then a *second rate* champion, as they would have
him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*
SE'CRECY. *n. f.* [from *secretus*.]
1. Privacy; state of being hidden.
That's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and silent *secrecy*. *Shak. Henry VI.*
The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shak. H. VIII.*
in nature's book of infinite *secrecy*,
A little can I read. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
2. Solitude; retirement.
Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompany'd, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a ra-
tional mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man
must first extinguish and put out the great light within him,
his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off
the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, be-
fore he can be alone. *South's Sermons.*
3. Forbearance of discovery.
It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather
secrecy is commanded than outward shew; whereas that being
the publick act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more
care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*
4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.
SE'CRET. *adj.* [from *secretus*, French; *secretus*, Latin.]
1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private.
The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those
things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deutr. xxix. 29.*
2. Retired; private; unseen.
Thou open'st wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though *secret* the retire:
And I perhaps am *secret*. *Milton.*
3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.
Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter? *Shak. Julius Caesar.*
4. Unknown; not discovered: as, a *secret* remedy.
5. Privy; obscene.
SE'CRET. *n. f.* [from *secretus*, French; *secretum*, Latin.]
1. Something studiously hidden.
Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their *secrets*. *Shak. Sp.*
There is no *secret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezek. xxviii.*
We not to explore the *secrets* ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*
2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered.
All blest *secrets*,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth. *Shak. King Lear.*
All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*
The Romans seem not to have known the *secret* of paper-
credit. *Arbutnot.*
3. Privacy; secrecy.
Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. *Prov. ix. 17.*
In *secrets*, riding through the air she comes. *Milton.*
To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.
Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council, for the
secreting of their consultations. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. f.* [from *secretaire*, Fr. from *secretary*.] The
office of a secretary.
SE'CRETARY. *n. f.* [from *secretaire*, Fr. *secretarius*, low Latin.] One
entrusted with the management of business; one who writes
for another.
Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*. *Shak. Sp.*
That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with
the *secretries*, and employed men of ambassadors. *Bacon.*
Cottingham was *secretary* to the prince. *Clarendon.*
To SE'CRETE. *v. a.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]
1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To secrete; to separate.
SE'CRETION. *n. f.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]
1. That part of the animal economy that consists in separating
the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid secreted.
SE'CRETIOUS. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Parted by ani-
mal secretion.
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They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer on the Humours.*
SECRETIST. *n. f.* [from *secret*.] A dealer in secrets.
 Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*
SECRETLY. *adv.* [from *secret*.] Privately; privily; not openly; not publicly; not so as to be known.
 Give him this letter, do it *secretly*. *Shakespeare.*
 Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*
 Now *secretly* with inward grief the pin'd;
 Now warm repentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addison.*
 Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions. *Atterbury.*
SECRETNESS. *n. f.* [from *secret*.]
 1. State of being hidden.
 2. Quality of keeping a secret.
 I could muster up
 My giants and my witches too,
 Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*
SECRETORY. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion.
 All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. *Ray.*
SECT. *n. f.* [*secte*, French; *secta*, Latin, from *seclando*.]
 1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.
 We'll wear out,
 In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
 That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
 The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions: the true religion is built upon the rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time. *Bacon's Essays.*
 The jealous *sects* that dare not trust their cause
 So far from their own will as to the laws,
 You for their umpire and their synod take. *Dryden.*
 The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*
 A *sect* of free thinkers is a fum of ciphers. *Bentley.*
 2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to be misprinted for *set*.
 Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or cion. *Shakesp. Othello.*
SECTARISM. *n. f.* [from *secta*.] Disposition to petty *sects* in opposition to things established.
 Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*
SECTARY. *n. f.* [*sectaire*, French; from *secta*.]
 1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.
 My lord, you are a *sectary*,
 That's the plain truth. *Shakesp.*
 Romish catholic tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protected by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bac.*
 The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Swift.*
 2. A follower; a pupil.
 The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
 That want to be the world's chief ornament,
 And learned imps that wont to shoot up still,
 They under keep. *Spenser.*
SECTATOR. *n. f.* [*sectateur*, Fr. *sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.
 Hereof the wiser fort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. *Raleigh.*
SECTION. *n. f.* [*section*, French; *sectio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of cutting or dividing.
 In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Watson.*
 2. A part divided from the rest.
 3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book.
 Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law. *Hooker.*
 The production of volatile salts I reserve 'till I mention them in another *section*. *Boyle.*
 Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. *Locke.*
SECTOR. *n. f.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry.
Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs,

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polygons, hours, latitudes, metals and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematics, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle, bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harriot.*
SECULAR. *adj.* [*secularis*, Latin; *seculier*, French.]
 1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.
 This in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral; in publick and politick *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom. *Hooker.*
 Then shall they seek 't' avail themselves of names,
 Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r, though feigning still to act
 By spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules.
 Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease to the clergy both *secular* and regular. *Temple.*
 In France vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addison.*
 3. [*Seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *secl* or century.
 The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*
SECULARITY. *n. f.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.
 Littleless and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 To *SECULARIZE.* *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr. from *secular*.]
 1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.
 2. To make worldly.
SECULARLY. *adv.* [from *secular*.] In a worldly manner.
SECULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness.
SECUNDINE. *n. f.* [*secundines*, *secundes*, Fr. *secundae*, viz. *partu quod nascentem infantem sequuntur*. Ainsw.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.
 The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 Future ages lie
 Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley.*
 If the fetus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundine*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Ray.*
SECURE. *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]
 1. Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy; assured.
 Confidence then bore thee on *secure*
 To meet no danger. *Milton.*
 One maid she had, belov'd above the rest;
Secure of her, the secret she confest. *Dryden.*
 In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;
 Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past. *Dryden.*
 But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes;
 The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*
 We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure* of the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*
 The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*
 It concerns the most *secure* of his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Roger.*
 2. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.
 3. Free from danger; safe.
 Let us not then suspect our happy state,
 As not *secure* to single or combin'd. *Milton.*
 Messapus next,
Secure of steel, and fated from the fire, *Dryden.*
 In pomp appears.
 4. It has sometimes of before the object in all its senses; but more properly from before evil, or the cause of evil.
 Happly too *secure* of our discharge *Milton.*
 From penalty.
Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
 In my small pinnacle I can sail. *Dryden's Horat.*
 To *SECURE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain.
 Nothing left
 That might his happy state *secure*, *Milton.*
Secure from outward force.
 I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
 Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secure* his flight;
 Ev'n then *secure* d him, when I fought with joy
 The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*
 Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter. *Locke.*
 Truth

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Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. *Locke.*
 That prince who shall be so wise as by established laws of liberty to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*
 Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight;
 She drops her arms to gain the field:
Secure her conquest by her flight,
 And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior.*
 Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Broom.*
 2. To protect; to make safe.
 Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logic, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness. *Watts.*
 3. To insure.
 4. To make fast.
SECURELY. *adv.* [from *secure*.] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely.
 Love, that had now long time *securely* slept
 In Venus' lap, unarm'd then and naked,
 'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being wak'd. *Spenser.*
 'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,
 A little proudly, and great deal misprizing
 The knight oppos'd. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
 His daring foe *securely* him defy'd. *Milton.*
 A foul that can *securely* death defy,
 And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden's Juven.*
 We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
 And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
 From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
 And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*
 Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury.*
SECUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *secure*.] The cause of safety; protection; defence.
 They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Brown.*
SECURITY. *n. f.* [*securitas*, Fr. *securitas*, Lat. from *securus*.]
 1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.
 Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings. *Hayward.*
 2. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.
 There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies *secure*; but *security* enough to make friendships accurst. *Shakesppeare.*
 How senseless then, and dead a soul hath he,
 Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;
 Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
 That he might sin with more *security*. *Davies.*
 3. Protection; defence.
 If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? *Tillotson.*
 4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for any thing.
 When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let them go. *Acts xvii 9.*
 It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*
 Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift's Examiner.*
 The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 5. Safety; certainty.
 Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*
SEDA'N. *n. f.* [from *sedes*, Latin.] A kind of portable coach; a chair.
 Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
 Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,
 And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryden.*
 By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament and *sedan*, exceeding 12 l. 1 s. 10 d. half-penny, should pay 30 s. in the hundred pound value. *Arbutnot.*
SEDATE. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.
 With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,
 Thus Turnus.
 Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*
SEDATELY. *adv.* [from *sedate*.] Calmly; without disturbance.
 That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents reason. *Locke.*
SEDATENESS. *n. f.* [from *sedate*.] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

SED

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addison on the War.*
SEDENTARINESS. *n. f.* [from *sedentary*.] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.
SEDENTARY. *adj.* [*sedentaire*, French; *sedentarius*, Italian; *sedentarius*, from *sedes*, Latin.]
 1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.
 A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
 The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.
 The *sedentary* earth,
 That better might with far less compass move,
 Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
 Her end without least motion. *Milton.*
 'Till length of years
 And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs
 To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton's Agonistes.*
 The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. *Addison's Spectator.*
SEDGE. *n. f.* [*træcs*, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sag* or *seg*.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.
 'T'one layeth for turf and for *sedge*. *Tusser.*
 The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
 Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
 But when his fair course is not hindered,
 He makes sweet music with th' enamel'd stones,
 Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*
 He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
 And so by many winding nooks he strays,
 With willing sport, to the wild ocean. *Shakesppeare.*
 Adonis, painted by a running brook,
 And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;
 Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
 Even as the waving *sedes* play with wind. *Shakesppeare.*
 In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*
 He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*
 My bonds I brake,
 Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
 Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*
 Niphates, with inverted urn,
 And drooping *sedes*, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*
SEBGY. *adj.* [from *sedge*.] Overgrown with narrow flags.
 On the gentle Severn's *sed* bank,
 In single opposition, hand to hand,
 He did confound the best part of an hour,
 In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shak. H. IV.*
 Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
 But fear'd the fate of Simois would return:
 Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedge* bed,
 And thrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*
SEDIMENT. *n. f.* [*sediment*, French; *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.
 The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South's Sermons.*
 That matter sunk not down 'till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. *Woodward.*
SEDITION. *n. f.* [*sedition*, Fr. *seditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.
 That sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
 And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. *Shak. H. VI.*
 In soothing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate,
 The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition*. *Shak. Coriolan.*
SEDITIONARY. *adj.* [*seditionaire*, Fr. *seditionarius*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.
 The cause, why I have brought this army hither,
 Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the state. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
 Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *seditious* behaviour. *Clarendon.*
 Thou return'st
 From flight, *seditious* angel.
 But if she has deform'd this earthly life
 With murd'rous rapine and *seditious* strife,
 In everlasting darkness must she lie;
 Still more unhappy that she cannot die. *Prior.*
SEDITIONARILY. *adv.* [from *seditionary*.] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.
SEDITIONOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *seditionary*.] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.

SED

To SEDUCE *v. a.* [*seduce*, Latin; *seduire*, French.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduc'd? *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*
Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive,
The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shakeſp. H. V.*
A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion. *Shakeſp. R. III.*
In the latter times ſome ſhall depart from the faith, giving
heed to ſeducing ſpirits. *1 Tim. iv. 1.*
I ſhall never gratify the ſpightfulneſs of a few with any
ſmaller thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds
have ſeduc'd. *King Charles.*
Subtle he needs muſt be who could ſeduc'e
Angels. *Milton.*
Nor let falſe friends ſeduc'e thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Johnſon's hoſtile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praife,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raiſe. *Dryden.*
SEDUCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*from ſeduc'e.*] Practice of ſeduction; art
or means uſed in order to ſeduc'e.
To ſeaſon them, and win them early to the love of virtue
and true labour, ere any flattering ſeducement or vain principle
ſeize them wandering, ſome eaſy and delightful book of edu-
cation ſhould be read to them. *Milton on Education.*
Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's ſeductions, and the magick bow'r. *Pope.*
SEDUCER. *n. ſ.* [*from ſeduc'e.*] One who draws aſide from the
right; a tempter; a corrupter.
Grant it me, O king; otherwiſe a ſeducer flouriſhes, and a
poor maid is undone. *Shakeſp. Lear.*
There is a teaching by reſtraining ſeducers, and to removing
the hindrances of knowledge. *Saut.*
The ſoft ſeducer, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*
He whoſe firm faith no reaſon could remove,
Will melt before that ſoft ſeducer, love. *Dryden.*
SEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [*from ſeduc'e.*] Corruptible; capable of
being drawn aſide.
The vicious example of ages paſt poisons the curioſity of
theſe preſent, affording a hint of ſin unto ſeducible ſpirits.
Brown's Vulg. Errors.
We owe much of our error to the power which our af-
fections have over our ſo eaſy ſeducible underſtandings. *Glauv.*
SEDUCTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeduction*, Fr. *ſeducere*, Latin.] The act
of ſeducing; the act of drawing aſide.
Whatever ſins were faith, patience, or perſeverance were,
any remarkable indulgence to this ſin, the ſeduction of Balaam,
were ſure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*
To procure the miſeries of others in thoſe extremities,
wherein we hold an hope to have no ſociety ourſelves, is a
ſtrain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary ſedu-
ction of hell. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
Whereby is evident the eaſy ſeduction of men, neither in-
quiring into the verity of the ſubſtance, nor reforming upon
repugnance of circumſtances. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The deceiver ſoon found out this ſoft place of Adam's, and
innocency itſelf did not ſecure him from this way of ſedu-
ction. *Glauv. Sceps.*
Helen aſcribes her ſeduction to Venus, and mentions nothing
of Paris. *Pope.*
A woman who is above flattery, and deſpises all praife, but
that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is
morally ſpeaking, out of reach of ſeduction. *Clariffa.*
SEDULITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent aſſiduity; labo-
riouſneſs; induſtry; application; intenſeneſs of endeavour.
Man oftentimes purſues, with great ſedulity and earneſtneſs,
that which cannot ſtand him in any ſtead for vital pur-
poſe. *Hooker.*
Let there be but the ſame propenſity and bent of will to
religion, and there will be the ſame ſedulity and indefatigable
indultry in mens enquiries into it. *Saut.*
SEDULOUS. *adj.* [*ſedulus*, Latin.] Aſſiduous; induſtrious;
laborious; diligent; painful.
Not ſedulous by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milton's Paraſite Loſt.*
What ſignifies the ſound of words in prayer, without the
affection of the heart, and a ſedulous application of the proper
means that may naturally lead us to ſuch an end. *L'Eſtrange.*
The goat, now bright amidſt her fellow flars,
Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, diſtint
With milky, thy early food; the ſedulous bee
Diſtill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*
The bare majority of a few representatives is often
procured by great induſtry and application, wherein thoſe who
engage in the purſuits of malice are much more ſedulous than
ſuch as would prevent them. *Swift.*

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SEE. *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *ſee.*] Lo; look; obſerve; behold.

See, ſee! upon the banks of Boyne he ſtands,
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halfax.*
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Seed of a year old is the beſt, though ſome ſeed and grains
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That every plant has its ſeed is an evident ſign of divine
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Sweet peace, where doſt thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I ſought thee in a ſecret cave,
And aſk'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*
So fatal 'twas to ſeek temptations out!
Moſt confidence has ſtill moſt cauſe to doubt. *Dryden.*
We muſt ſeek out ſome other original of power for the go-
vernment of politics than this of Adam, or elſe there will be
none at all in the world. *Locke.*
2. To ſolicit; to endeavour to gain.
Others tempting him, ſought of him a ſign. *Lu. xi. 16.*
The young lions roar after their prey, and ſeek their meat
from God. *Pſ. civ. 21.*
God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us, unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*
Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd,
And what we ſeek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*
3. To go to find.
Let us ſeek death, or, he not found, ſupply
His office. *Milton.*
Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet ſought the Phrygian ſhore.
Like fury ſeiz'd the reſt; the progreſs known,
All ſeek the mountains, and forſake the town.
Since great Ulyſſes ſought the Phrygian plains,
Within theſe walls inglorious ſilence reigns. *Pope.*
Indulge one labour more,
And ſeek Atreides on the Spartan ſhore. *Pope.*
4. To purſue by ſecret machinations.
I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he ſought my life. *Shakeſp.*
David ſaw that Saul was come out to ſeek his life. *1 Sa. xxiii.*
TO SEEK. *v. n.*
1. To make ſearch; to make inquiry; to endeavour.
Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Jſ. xxxiv.*
Why ſhould he mean me ill, or ſeek to harm? *Milton.*

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I ſought thee in a ſecret cave,
And aſk'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*
So fatal 'twas to ſeek temptations out!
Moſt confidence has ſtill moſt cauſe to doubt. *Dryden.*
We muſt ſeek out ſome other original of power for the go-
vernment of politics than this of Adam, or elſe there will be
none at all in the world. *Locke.*
2. To ſolicit; to endeavour to gain.
Others tempting him, ſought of him a ſign. *Lu. xi. 16.*
The young lions roar after their prey, and ſeek their meat
from God. *Pſ. civ. 21.*
God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us, unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*
Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd,
And what we ſeek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*
3. To go to find.
Let us ſeek death, or, he not found, ſupply
His office. *Milton.*
Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet ſought the Phrygian ſhore.
Like fury ſeiz'd the reſt; the progreſs known,
All ſeek the mountains, and forſake the town.
Since great Ulyſſes ſought the Phrygian plains,
Within theſe walls inglorious ſilence reigns. *Pope.*
Indulge one labour more,
And ſeek Atreides on the Spartan ſhore. *Pope.*
4. To purſue by ſecret machinations.
I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he ſought my life. *Shakeſp.*
David ſaw that Saul was come out to ſeek his life. *1 Sa. xxiii.*
TO SEEK. *v. n.*
1. To make ſearch; to make inquiry; to endeavour.
Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Jſ. xxxiv.*
Why ſhould he mean me ill, or ſeek to harm? *Milton.*

SEE

- Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know.
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden*.
I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have en-
deavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Addison's Spectator*.
2. To make pursuit.
Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Pf. lxxxvi. 14*.
If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee
until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deut. xxii. 2*.
3. To apply to; to use solicitation.
All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. *1 K.*
Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt
come. *Deut. xii. 5*.
4. To endeavour after.
Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order
that which the young prince *sought* for by war. *Knolles*.
To *SEEK*. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without
measures, knowledge, or experience.
Being brought and transferred from other services abroad,
though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they
will be new to *seek*; and before they have gathered experience,
they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser*.
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to *seek*. *Addison*.
But they misplace them all;
And are as much to *seek* in other things,
As he that only can design a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Recommon*.
SEEKER. *n. f.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer.
Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *seeker*, yet can-
not believe that a peepick in philosophy must be one in divi-
nity. *Glauco*.
A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after no-
velty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke*.
SEEK-SROW. *n. f.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to
give himself vexation.
Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seeker* to, Klaus, them among:
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney*.
To *SEEK*. *v. a.* [*secker*, to *seal*, French.] To close the eyes.
A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk
being for a time *seeled* or closed.
Now she brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who the blinder
she was, the higher she strave. *Sidney*.
As gentle hind, whose sides with cruel steel
Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;
While the sad pang approaching she does feel,
Brays out her latest breath, and up her eyes doth *feel*. *F. 2*.
Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *F. 2*.
Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare. Macbeth*.
Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of
danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he
be like the *seeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he
cannot see about him. *Bacon*.
Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar
Like a *seeled* dove, his crime shall be his punishment,
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham's Sophy*.
To *SEEL*. *v. n.* [*ryllan*, Saxon.] To lean on one side.
When a ship *seels* or rows in foul weather, the breaking
loose of ordinance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh*.
SEELY. *adj.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Saxon.]
1. Lucky; happy.
My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser*.
2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser*.
Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor hop. *Tusser*.
To *SEEM*. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French; unless it has a Teutonic
original, as *seemly* certainly has.]
1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.
My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shakespeare*.
So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton*.
In holy nuptials ty'd;
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden*.
Observe the youth
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden's A. n.*
2. To have the appearance of truth.
It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few
versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who
have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden*.
3. In *Shakespeare*, to *seem*, perhaps signifies to be beautiful.
Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is your's. *Shakespeare. King Lear*.

SEER

4. It *SEEMS*. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes
signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but
generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned;
like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id. milt*
datur negotii scilicet. This, it seems, is to be my task.
The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, so chance, it *seems*, enjoin'd,
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creation*.
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.
A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress upon a
great lake. *Addison's Guardian*.
The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, it *seems*, and took offence. *Addison*.
He had been a chief magistrate; and had, it *seems*, exe-
cuted that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury*.
It *seems* that when first I was discovered sleeping on the
ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver*.
6. It appears to be.
Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, it *seems*,
Rodorigo meant t' have sent. *Shakespeare. Othello*.
It *seems* the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin
with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
SEEMER. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.
Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure*.
SEEMING. *n. f.* [from *seem*.]
1. Appearance; show; semblance.
All good *seeming*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villainy. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline*.
Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet*.
2. Fair appearance.
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and favour all the Winter long. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night*.
3. Opinion.
Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that a new Je-
rusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly
were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hucker*.
His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton*.
SEEMINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show;
in semblance.
To this her mother's plot,
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor*.
They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton*.
I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to
my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so,
since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glauco. Scylla*.
The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in
good part. *L'Estrange*.
The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden*.
This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards re-
fusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison's Freeholder*.
They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned
causes. *Atterbury*.
SEEMINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair ap-
pearance.
The *seemingness* of those reasons persuades us on the other
side. *Digby*.
SEEMLINESS. *n. f.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handfomness;
comeliness; grace; beauty.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemli-
ness* with portliness, and currentness with staydness, how can
the language sound other than full of sweetness? *Camden*.
SEEMLY. *adj.* [*seemly*, Danish, from *seem*, Islandick,
honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.
Suffrage of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and
seemlier for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these con-
troversies. *Hucker*.
I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*
The wife safest and *seemly* by her husband stays. *Milton*.
May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Philips*.
SEEMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in
a proper manner.
There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, flood
Ulysses' arms, now long diffus'd to blood. *Pope*.
SEEN. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.
Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in fober robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew*.
Well *seen* in mischief. *Noble*.

SEIZ

- Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seem*,
Than his great brother read in flates and men. *Dryden*.
SEIZ. *n. f.* [from *see*.]
1. One who sees.
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams,
and a *seer* of visions. *Addison's Spectator*.
2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.
How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
'Till time stand fix'd? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
By day your frighted *seers*
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And with their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and mystick types of woe. *Pri.*
SEERWOOD. *n. f.* See *SEARWOOD*. Dry wood.
Caught, like dry stubble fir'd, or like *seerwood*;
Yet from the wound enflam'd no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryden*.
SEESAW. *n. f.* [from *sew*.] A reciprocating motion.
His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope*.
To *SEESAW*. *v. n.* [from *sew*.] To move with a reciprocating
motion.
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went
all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing*
up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbut.*
To *SEETH*. *v. a.* preterite *I sed* or *seethed*, part. pass. *sedden*.
[*secan*, Saxon; *sedden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot
liquor.
The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and so do
the northern Irish. *Spenser*.
Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,
'Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,
And fo'ceape hanging. *Shakespeare's Timon*.
Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the
prophets. *2 Kings iv.*
To *SEETH*. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.
The boiling baths at Caibadon,
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon. *Fa. Qu.*
I will make a complimentary assault upon him; for my buli-
ness *seeth*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida*.
Lovers and madmen have their *seething* brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare*.
The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*,
with a flesh-hook, and fluck it into the pan. *1 Sa. ii. 13.*
SEETH. *n. f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot.
The fire thus form'd, the fets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone. *Dryden*.
SEGMENT. *n. f.* [*segment*, French; *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure
contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so
much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.
Even unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles
for half a year, some *segments* may appear at any time, and
under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round.
Their *segments*, or arcs, which appeared to numerous, for
the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton*.
SEGMENT. *n. f.* [from *segment*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inacti-
vity. *Ditt.*
To *SEGREGATE*. *v. a.* [*segregate*, Latin; *segregare*, French.]
To set apart; to separate from others.
SEGREGATION. *n. f.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate*.] Sepa-
ration from others.
What shall we hear of this?
—A segregation of the Irish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. *Shakespeare. Othello*.
SEIGNORIAL. *adj.* [from *seignior*.] Invested with large
powers; independent.
Those lands were *seigniorial*. *Temple*.
SEIGNIOR. *n. f.* [from *seignior*, Latin; *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord.
The title of honour given by Italians.
SEIGNIORE. *n. f.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior*.] A lordship;
a territory.
O'Neal never had any *seignior* over that country, but what
by incroachment he got upon the English. *Spenser*.
Were you not reitor'd?
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seigniories*? *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
Hofea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have
reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seignior* over them-
selves; which place proveth plainly, that there are govern-
ments which God doth not avow. *Bacon*.
William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all
Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and
every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seignior* successively.
Darvies on Ireland.

SEL

- SEIGNORAGE*. *n. f.* [*seigneurage*, Fr. from *seignior*.] Autho-
rity; acknowledgment of power.
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money
coined to the crown for *seignorage*. *Locke*.
To *SEIGNORISE*. *v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over.
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *seignioriseth* hell. *Fairfax*.
SEINE. *n. f.* [*sejne*, Saxon; *seine*, *seune*, *seme*, French.] A net
used in fishing.
They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for
taking of pilchards. *Carow*.
SEINER. *n. f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.
Seiners complain with open mouth, that these drovers work
much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap
small gain to themselves. *Carow's Survey of Cornwall*.
To *SEIZE*. *v. a.* [*saizer*, French.]
1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on:
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes rowl,
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope*.
2. To take forcible possession of by law.
An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was
outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Camden*.
It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he
should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*,
and his houses pulled down. *Bacon*.
3. To make possessed.
So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Fa. Queen*.
So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison. Cato*.
To *SEIZE*. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.
Fairst Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:
Be't lawful I take up what's cast away? *Shakespeare. K. Lear*.
Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily re-
quires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize*
on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Piety*.
SEIZIN. *n. f.* [*seisine*, French.]
1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law:
Seisin in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in
law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a
seisin, as an enrolment. This is as much as a right to lands
and tenements, though the owner be by wrong dispossessed
of them. *Cowel*.
2. The act of taking possession.
Every indulg'd sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart,
and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Piety*.
Seisin is the same in the canon law as livery and *seisin* at the
common law. *Aspliff's Parergon*.
3. The things possessed.
Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as successors of
the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale*.
SEIZURE. *n. f.* [from *seize*.]
1. The act of seizing.
2. The thing seized.
Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
3. The act of taking forcible possession.
Thy lands, and all things that thou do'st call thine,
Worth *seizure*, do we *seize* into our hands. *Shakespeare*.
In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession
of the whole. *Watson*.
Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off
the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be
reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift*.
4. Gripe; possession.
And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? *Shakespeare*.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden*.
5. Catch.
Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable to play
upon it. *Watts*.
SELCOUTH. *adj.* [*selb*, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Un-
common. *Spenser*. The same with *uncouth*.
SELDOM. *adv.* [*selban*, rarely; *selbon*, more rarely; *sel-
bon*, most rarely. *Selban* is supposed to be contracted from
selben, or *selb*, rare, and *paenne*, when, Saxon. *Selden*,
Dutch; *seltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not fre-
quently.
Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordi-
nary course of the world is more according to Job's observa-
tion, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the an-
cients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker*.
There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace,
which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South's Sermons*.
Where

SEL

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *self* is it is seen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*
SELDOMNESS. *n. f.* [from *selfdom*.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. Little used.
 Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *selfdomness* and oftentimes of doing well. *Hooker.*
SELDSHOWN. *adj.* [*self* and *shown*.] Seldom exhibited to view.

Selfshown flames
 Do press among the popular throngs. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 To **SELECT.** *v. a.* [*selectus*, Latin.] To chuse in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight thousand strong. *Knolles.*
 The pious chief
 A hundred youths from all his train *selected.* *Dryden.*
SELECT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
 I led her, blushing like the morn: all heav'n,
 And happy confessions, on that hour
 Shed their *selectest* influence. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
 A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way. *Prior.*

SELECTION. *n. f.* [*selectio*, Lat. from *select*.] The act of culling or chusing; choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
SELECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *select*.] The state of being *select*.

SELECTOR. *n. f.* [from *select*.] He who *selects*.
SELENOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [*selenographique*, Fr. from *selenogra-*
SELENOGRAPHICK. *adj.* [*selenographia*, Gr. *σεληνη* and *γραφω*.] Belonging to selenography.

SELENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*selenographia*, Gr. *σεληνη* and *γραφω*.] A description of the moon.
 Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun.* plur. *selves.* [*silba*, Gothick; *ýlf*, *ýlfa*, Sax. *self*, *selve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own.

Shoot another arrow that *self* way
 Which you did shoot the first. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*
 The cruel ministers, by *self* and violent hands,
 Took off her life. *Shaksp. Lear.*
 On these *self* hills the air is so thin, that it is not sufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Raleigh.*
 At that *self* moment enters Palamon
 The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves: as, *I did not hurt him, he hurt himself*; *the people hiss me, but I clap myself*; *thou lovest thyself*, though the world *loves thee*.

Self is that conscious thinking thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery, and so is concerned for *itself*, as far as that consciousness extends. *Locke.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case: as, *myself* will decide it; *I myself* will come; *himself* shall revenge it. This use of *self*, thus compounded, without the pronoun personal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective; joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at last found to be a substantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of English adjectives, as *himself*, *themselves*.

5. *Myself*, *himself*, *themselves*, and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be used as nominatives.

6. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded.

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *selves* seems most worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*
 The fondness we have for *self*, and the relation which other things have to our *selves*, furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

7. It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,
 And strive your excellent *self* to excel. *Fairy Queen.*
 Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *self*, and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity, i. e. the sameness of a rational being. *Locke.*
 It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to it *self* now, and so will be the same *self*, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come. *Locke.*

8. It is much used in composition, which it is proper to explain

SEL

by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in *Shakspere* is often harsh.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self* accusing look, finding that in her *self* she had shot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind, than she minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
 Of our *self*-love, so passions do deceive,
 We think they hurt when most they do assist. *Sidney.*
 'Till Stephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
 Where by his words his *self*-like case he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,
 To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,
 Where it should be to *self*-destruction bound? *Sidney.*
 Before the door sat *self*-consuming care,
 Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Fa. Queen.*

My strange and *self*-abuse,
 Is the initiate fear that wants hard use. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 I have heard so much,
 And with Demetrius thought I have spoke thereof;
 And being over-full of *self*-affairs,
 My mind did lose it. *Shaksp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

Nor know I aught
 By me that's said or done amidst this night,
 Unless *self*-charity be sometimes a vice,
 And to defend ourselves it be a sin,
 When violence affails us. *Shakspere's Othello.*
 He walks, and that *self*-chain about his neck,
 Which he forswore. *Shakspere.*

It is in my power, in one *self*-born hour,
 To plant and o'erwhelm custom. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
 His treasons will fit blushing in his face,
 Not able to endure the sight of day,
 But *self*-affrighted tremble at his sin. *Shak. Rich. II.*

The stars above us govern our conditions;
 Else one *self*-mate and mate could not beget
 Such different issues. *Shakspere.*
 I'm made of that *self*-metal as my sister,
 And prize me at her worth. *Shak. King Lear.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
 I shot his fellow of the *self*-same flight
 The *self*-same way, with more advised watch,
 To find the other forth. *Shakspere.*

He may do some good on her:
 A peevish *self*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
 But left myself be guilty of *self*-wrong,
 I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song. *Shakspere.*
 He conjunct and flatter'd his displeasure,
 Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd,
 Got praises of the king. *Shakspere.*

For him attempting who was *self*-subdu'd.
 The Everlasting fixt
 His canon 'gainst *self*-slaughter. *Shak. Hamlet.*
 Know if his last purpose hold,
 Or whether since he is advis'd by aught
 To change the course? He's full of alteration,
 And *self*-reproving. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

More or less to others paying,
 Than by *self*-offences weighing;
 Shame to him whose cruel striking,
 Kills for faults of his own liking! *Shakspere.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
 Confronted him with *self*-caparisons,
 Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm,
 Curbing his lavish spirit. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
 As *self*-neglecting. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
 Anger is like
 A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakspere.*

His lords desire him to have borne
 His bruised helmet and his bended sword
 Before him through the city; he forbids it,
 Being free from vainness and *self*-glorious pride. *Shaksp.*

You promis'd
 To lay aside *self*-harming heaviness,
 And entertain a cheerful disposition. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

In their anger they slew a man, and in their *self*-will they
 digged down a wall. *Gen. xlix. 6.*
 The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty, especially
 in certain *self*-pleasing and humorous minds, which are so sensible
 of every restraint as to think their girdles and garters to be
 bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

Hast thou set up nothing in competition with God; no
 pride, pleasure, profit, *self*-love, or *self*-interest of thy own? *Dugdale.*

Up through the spacious palace passed she,
 To where the king's proudly repol'd head,
 If any can be soft to tyranny,
 And *self*-to-menting sin, had a soft bed. *Croft.*

With

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With a joyful willingness these *self*-loving reformers took
 possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others
 parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *Walton.*

Repent the sin; but if the punishment
 Thou can't avoid, *self*-preservation bids. *Milton.*
 Him fast sleeping soon he found,
 In labyrinth of many a round *self*-roll'd. *Milton.*

Oft times nothing profits more
 Than *self*-esteem, grounded on just and right,
 Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Self-knowing, and from thence
 Magnanimous, to correspond with heav'n. *Milton.*
 So virtue giv'n for lost,
 Depress'd and overthrown, as seem'd,
 Like that *self*-begotten bird,
 In th' Arabian woods emboss'd,
 That no second knows nor third,
 And lay ere while a holocaust,
 From out her airy womb new teem'd. *Milton's Agonist.*

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
 My motions in him: longer than they move,
 His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *self*-homicide.
 Thyself from flatter'd *self*-conceit defend,
 Nor what thou do'st not know, to know pretend. *Denham.*

Man's that savage beast, whose mind,
 From reason to *self*-love declin'd,
 Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

Farewell, my tears;
 And my just anger be no more confin'd
 To vain complaints, or *self*-devouring silence. *Denham.*
 They are yet more mad to think that men may go to rest
 by death, though they die in *self*-murder, the greatest sin.

Are not these strange *self*-delusions, and yet attested by
 common experience? *South's Sermons.*
 If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have
 been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of
 making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self*-denial and
 humility. *South's Sermons.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, fin-abhorring, *self*-
 denying frame of spirit, he cannot take a more efficacious
 course to attain it than by praying himself into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self*-examination
 by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his
 soul. *South's Sermons.*

A fatal *self*-impotence, such as defeats the design, and destroys
 the force of all religion. *South's Sermons.*
 When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious
 person, he may cast him upon a bold *self*-opinioned physician,
 worse than his dissembler, who shall make a shift to cure him
 into his grave. *South's Sermons.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, till we
 prove the person using it omnipotent and *self*-sufficient, and
 such as can never need any mortal assistance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self*-murder has ever
 been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*
 A *self*-conceited pop will swallow any thing. *L'Estrange.*
 From Atreus though your ancient lineage came;
 Yet my *self*-conscious worth, your high renown,
 Your virtue, through the neighbouring nations blown. *Dryden.*
 He has given you all the commendation which his *self*-
 sufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below yon sphere
 There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
 All these receive their birth from other things,
 But from himself the phoenix only springs;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
 In which he burn'd, another and the same. *Dryden.*

The burning fire that thence so bright,
 Flew off all sudden with extinguish'd light,
 And left one altar dark, a little space;
 Which turn'd *self*-kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou first, O king! relate the rights of sway;
 Pow'r's *self*-restrain'd, the people best obey. *Dryden.*
 Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven, by the same
self-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark of yet
 greater pride and *self*-conceit, when we take upon us to
 set another right in his story. *Locke.*

I am as justly accountable for any action done many years
 since, appropriated to me now by this *self*-consciousness, as I
 am for what I did the last moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two,
 it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *self*-
 determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *self*-existent being hath the power of perfection, as
 well as of existence in himself; for he that is above, or exist-

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eth without, any cause, that is, hath the power of existence
 in himself, cannot be without the power of any possible existence.

Body cannot be *self*-existent, because it is not *self*-moving;
 for motion is not of the essence of body, because we may
 have a definitive conception of body, abstracted from that of
 motion: wherefore motion is something else besides body, and
 something without which a body may be conceived to exist.

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from
 decent assurance, proceeds from *self*-opinion, occasioned by
 ignorance or flattery. *Collier of Confidence.*

Bewilder'd I, my author cannot find,
 'Till some first cause, some *self*-existent mind,
 Who form'd, and rules all nature, is assign'd. *Blackm.*

If a first body may to any place
 Be not determin'd in the boundless space,
 'Tis plain it then may absent be from all,
 Who then will this a *self*-existence call? *Blackmore.*

Self-preservation fall by her own hand? *Graville.*
 Low nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper:
 a writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst
self-contradiction, and grovels in absurdities. *Addison.*

This fatal hypocrisy and *self*-deceit is taken notice of in
 these words, Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou
 me from secret faults. *Addison's Spectator.*

The guilt of perjury is so *self*-evident, that it was always
 reckoned amongst the greatest crimes, by those who were
 only governed by the light of reason. *Addison.*

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addison.*
 Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines
 which are *self*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also
 most diffusive and *self*-communicative. *Norris.*
 Thus we see in bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in
 subtilty and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self*-
 diffusive. *Norris.*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a
 pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely
self-impacting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self*-moving,
self-determining principle. *Pope and Arbuthn. Mart. Scrib.*
 Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman,
 a *self*-seeking wretch. *Arbuthn. John Bull.*

By the blast of *self*-opinion mov'd,
 We wish to charm, and seek to be belov'd. *Prior.*
 Living and understanding substances do most clearly
 demonstrate to philosophical inquirers the necessary *self*-
 existence, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their maker.

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or
 alter its course, it must have a principle of *self*-activity, which
 is life and sense. *Bentley's Sermons.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul;
 'tis *self*-preservation in the highest and truest meaning. *Bentley.*
 The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the
self-sufficiency of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed
 at all. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Matter is not endued with *self*-motion, nor with a power to
 alter the course in which it is put: it is merely passive, and
 must ever continue in that state it is settled in. *Cheyne.*

I took not arms, 'till urg'd by *self*-defence,
 The eldest law of nature. *Rome's Ambit. Stepmother.*
 His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes,
 and cured him of *self*-flattering delusions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a rash and *self*-sufficient manner;
 but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we
 walk among sinners. *Watts.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self*-denials, virtues, and
 devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*
 I heard in Crete, this island's name;
 For 'twas in Crete, my native soil, I came. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Self-banish'd thence. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 Achilles's courage is furious and untractable; that of Ajax
 is heavy and *self*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,
 A mark of vengeance on the sable deep;
 To warn the thoughtless *self*-confiding train, *Pope.*
 No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is loose love? a transient guilt,
 A vapour fed from wild desire,
 A wand'ring *self*-consuming fire. *Pope.*
 In dubious thought the king awaits,
 And *self*-considering, as he stands, debates. *Pope.*

By mighty Jove's command,
 Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
 For who *self*-mov'd with weary wing would sweep
 Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to spurn some others down;
And while self-love each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the sport of fools. *Pope.*
It may be thought that Ulysses here is too ostentatious, and
that he dwells more than modestly allows upon his own accom-
plishments; but self-praise is sometimes no fault. *Brown.*
No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked
beyond the regards of religion or self-conviction. *Swift.*
SELFHEAL. *n. f.* [*brunella*, Latin.] A plant. The same with
SANICLE, which see.
SELFISH. *adj.* [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own inter-
est; void of regard for others.
What could the most aspiring *selfish* man desire more, were
he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recom-
mend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least
appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will propor-
tion a reward to it? *Addison's Spectator.*
Passions, though *selfish*, if their means be fair,
Lift under reason, and deserve her care;
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name. *Pope.*
SELFISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own in-
terest, without any regard to others; self-love.
This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with
its object, thoroughly refined from all base dross of selfishness
and interest, nobly begets a perfect submission of our wills to
the will of God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
SELFISHLY. *adv.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own
interest; without love of others.
He can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And thence the sense of it without the love. *Pope.*
SELFISNESS. *adj.* [from *self* and *same*.] Numerically the same.
I have no great cause to look for other than the *self-same*
portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay
on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker, Pref.*
Flight pursu'd one way the *self-same* hour. *Milton.*
I have been base,
Base ev'n to him from whom I did receive
All that a son could to a parent give;
Behold me punish'd in the *self-same* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryden.*
SELL. *n. f.* [*sello*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainsw.*
SELL. *pronom.* [for *self*.] *Sell* is retained in Scotland for *self*,
and *sells* in the plural for *selves*.
They turn round like griddle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives and *sells*. *Ben. Johnson.*
SELL. *n. f.* [*sello*, French; *sello*, Latin.] A saddle.
Turning to that place, in which
He left his lofty steed with golden *sells*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there. *F. Qu.*
SELL. *v. a.* [*sellan*, Saxon; *selo*, Icelandic.] To give
for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend.
The Midianites *sold* him unto Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Gen.*
Let us *sell* him to the Ishmaelites. *Gen. xxxvii. 27.*
The first tenth part I gave to the sons of Aaron, and another
I *sold* away. *Tob. i. 7.*
All the inns and publick houses are obliged to furnish them-
selves with corn, which is *sold* out at a much dearer rate than
it is bought up. *Addison on Italy.*
You have made an order that ale should be *sold* for three
half-pence a quart. *Swift.*
TO SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.
I will buy with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with
you. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice.*
Consult not with a buyer of *selling*. *Ecclesi. xxxvii. 11.*
SELLANDER. *n. f.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pas-
tern. *Ainsworth.*
SELLER. *n. f.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender.
To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs. *Shakspeare.*
The name of the agent, of the *seller*, notary, and wit-
nesses, are in both instruments. *Addison on Italy.*
SELVAGE. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology.
Skinner thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*, from its saving the
cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by compli-
cating the threads.
Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from
the *selvage* in the coupling. *Ex. xxvi. 4.*
SELVES. The plural of *self*.
Consciousness being interrupted, and we losing sight of
our past *selves*, doubts are raised whether we are the same. *Locke.*
SEMBLABLE. *adj.* [*semblable*, French.] Like; resembling.
Then be abhor'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His *semblable*, yea himself, Timon disdains. *Shakspeare.*
With *semblable* reason we might expect a regularity in the
winds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
SEMBLABLY. *adv.* [from *semblable*.] With resemblance.
A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself. *Shakspeare. H. IV.*

SEMBLANCE. *n. f.* [*semblance*, Fr. from *semblant*.]
1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.
Solicit Henry with her wondrous praise;
Bethink thee on her virtues, that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art:
Repeat their *semblance* often. *Shakspeare.*
She's but the sign and *semblance* of her honour:
Behold how like a maid she blushes here!
O, what authority and shew of truth
Can cunning sin cover itself withal! *Shakspeare.*
He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears. *Milton.*
This last effort brought forth the opinion, that these bodies
are not what they seem to be; that they are no shells, but
mere sportings of active nature, and only *semblances* or imita-
tions of shells. *Woodward.*
It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and
semblance of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice. *Reg.*
2. Appearance; show; figure.
Be you the soldier; for you likest are,
For many *semblance* and for skill in war. *Spenser.*
Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were,
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their face. *Fairfax.*
All that fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I behold. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
SEMBLANT. *adj.* [*semblant*, French.] Like; resembling;
having the appearance of anything. Little used.
In despite of age, of impious flame,
And eating time, thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may last; that as their eyes survey
The *semblant* shade, men yet unborn may say,
Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus smooth, her look thus serene. *Prior.*
SEMBLANT. *n. f.* Show; figure; resemblance; representa-
tion. Not in use.
Her purpose was not such as she did feign,
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;
But under simple shew, and *semblant* plain,
Lurks false Duella, secretly unseen. *Fairy Queen.*
Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance dead. *Spens.*
SEMBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate;
fit; resembling.
Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound;
And all is *semblative* a woman's part. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
TO SEMBLE. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French.] To represent; to make
a likeness. Little used.
Let Europe, sav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*
SEMI. *n. f.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition,
signifies half: as *semicircle*, half a circle.
SEMIANNULAR. *adj.* [*semi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.
Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannu-*
lar figure. *Gray's Moseum.*
SEMI-BREVE. *n. f.* [*semibreve*, French.]
Semibreve is a note in music relating to time, and is the last
in augmentation. It is commonly called the master-note, or
measure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate
measure or length of time by itself; and all the other notes of
augmentation and diminution are adjusted to its value. *Harris.*
He takes my hand, and as a still which stays
A *semibreve*, 'twixt each drop, he niggardly,
As loth to enrich me, fo' tells many a ye. *Down.*
SEMICIRCLE. *n. f.* [*semicirculus*, Lat. *semi* and *circle*.] A half
round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.
Black brows
Become some women best, fo they be in a *semicircle*,
Or a half-moon, made with a pen. *Shakspeare.*
Has he given the lie
In circle, or oblique, or *semicircle*,
Or direct parallel? *Shakspeare.*
The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of
walking backwards and forwards in a *semicircle*. *Swift.*
SEMICIRCLED. *adj.* [*semi* and *circular*.] Half round.
SEMICIRCULAR. *adj.* [*semi* and *circular*.] Half round.
The firm fixure of thy foot would give an excellent mo-
tion to thy gait, in a *semicircled* farthingale. *Shakspeare.*
The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun falling upon a
roird and opposite cloud, whereof some reflected, others re-
fracted, beget the *semicircular* variety we call the rainbow.
The seas are inclosed between the two *semicircular* moles
that surround it. *Addison on Italy.*
SEMICOLON. *n. f.* [*semi* and *colon*.] Half a colon; a point
made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.
3

SEMDIA'METER.

SEMDIA'METER. *n. f.* [*semi* and *diameter*.] Half the line
which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into
two equal parts; a straight line drawn from the circumference
to the centre of a circle.
Their difference is as little considerable as a *semidiameter* of
the earth in two measures of the highest heaven, the one
taken from the surface of the earth, the other from its centre:
the disproportion is just nothing. *More.*
The force of this instrument consists in the disproportion
of distance betwixt the *semidiameter* of the cylinder and the
semidiameter of the bundle of the spokes. *Wilkins.*
SEMDIAPHANEITY. *n. f.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half
transparency; imperfect transparency.
The transparency or *semidiaphaneity* of the superficial cor-
puscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the produc-
tion of their colours. *Boyle on Colours.*
SEMDIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half tran-
sparent; imperfectly transparent.
Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey
or sky, yellow and brown. *Woodward on Fossils.*
SEMDIOUBLE. *n. f.* [*semi* and *double*.] In the Romish bre-
viary, such offices and feast-as are celebrated with less solemn-
ity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single
ones. *Boyle.*
SEMDIOSCULOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *sculus*, Latin.] Having
a semilobed.
SEMDIORET. *n. f.* [*semi* and *foret*.] Among florists, an
half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a foret,
and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*
SEMDIOLID. *adj.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid.
Phlegm, or petuise, is a sort of *semifluid*, it being so far
solid that one part draws along several other parts adhering to
it, which do not happen in a perfect fluid, and yet no part
will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Art.*
SEMDIOLAR. *adj.* [*semidiolus*, Fr. *semi* and *luna*, Latin.]
SEMDIOLARY. *n. f.* Resembling in form a half moon.
The eyes are guarded with a *semidiolus* ridge. *Gray.*
SEMDIMETAL. *n. f.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect
metal.
Semimetals are metallick fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright
glittering surface, and not malleable under the hammer; such
as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, with the arsenicks, bismuth,
zink, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semi-
metallick recrements, such as tutty and pampholyx. *Hill.*
SEMINALITY. *n. f.* [from *semen*, Latin.]
1. The nature of seed.
As though there were a *seminality* in urine, or that, like the
seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly
conceive we visibly behold therein the anatomy of every par-
ticle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. The power of being produced.
In the seeds of wheat there lieth obscurely the *seminality* of
darnel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
SEMINAL. *adj.* [*seminalis*, French; *seminis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to seed.
2. Contained in the seed; radical.
Had our senses never presented us with those obvious *seminal*
principles of apparent generations, we should never have
suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from
such unlikely materials. *Clayton, Scept.*
Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth
beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any
more than human life beyond the strength of the *seminat* vir-
tue, yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a
strong one. *Swift.*
SEMINARY. *n. f.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium* from *seminis*, Lat.]
1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards trans-
planted.
Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*,
cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them
like quickset.
2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.
This stratum is still expanded at top of all, serving for a
common integument, and being the *seminary* or promptuary
that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of
animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*
3. Seminal state.
The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely
contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best
maintain the intention of their species. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
4. Original; first principles.
Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into
pellucid *seminaries*, sooner than streams of nasty folks and
beggars. *Harvey on the Plague.*
5. Breeding place; place of education, from whence scholars
are transplanted into life.
It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the *seminary*
of the greatest men of the world, whilst it was heathen. *Bacon.*
The inns of court must be the worst instituted *seminaries*
in any Christian country. *Swift.*

SEMINATILIS. *n. f.* [from *seminis*, Latin.] The act of
sowing.
SEMINIFICAL. *adj.* [*semen* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of
SEMINIFICK. } seed.
We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males
are *seminifical* and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into
the generality, will rather adhere unto Aristotle. *Brown.*
SEMINIFICATION. *n. f.*
Seminification is the propagation from the seed or feminal
parts. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
SEMIOPACOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark.
Semioacus bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary
light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be
discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*
SEMIPEDAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a
foot.
SEMPERPERICUOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *periculosus*, Latin.] Half
transparent; imperfectly clear.
A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or
grains; but one intire massy stone, *semperpericuous*, and of a
pale blue, almost of the colour of some cow's horns. *Gray.*
SEMIORDINATE. *n. f.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn
at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from
one side of the section to another; the half of which is prop-
erly the *semioridinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*
SEMPIPELLOCID. *adj.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear;
imperfectly transparent.
A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion
with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*
SEMPIPROOF. *n. f.* [*semi* and *proof*.] The proof of a single
evidence. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUADRATE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the
SEMIQUARTILE } planets when distant from each other forty
five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUAVER. *n. f.* [In music.] A note containing half the
quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*
SEMIQUARTILE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the plan-
ets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one an-
other. *Bailey.*
SEMISEXILE. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] A semisextile; an aspect of
the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth
part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*
SEMI SPHERICAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spherical*.] Belonging to
half a sphere. *Bailey.*
SEMI SPHEROIDAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*.] Formed like a
half spheroid.
SEMI TERTIAN. *n. f.* [*semi* and *tertian*.] An ague com-
pounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*
The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians,
semitertians, and some quartans. *Arbutnot on Air.*
SEMITONE. *n. f.* [*semiton*, French.] In music, one of the
degrees of continuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*
SEMI VOVEL. *n. f.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A consonant which
makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlu-
sion of the mouth.
When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he
makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing *semi-*
vowels. *Brown's Notes to the Odyssey.*
SEMPER VIVE. *n. f.* [*semper* and *vivus*, Latin, that is, always
alive.] A plant.
The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three
years; but they wrap the root in an oil cloth once in half a
year. *Bacon.*
SEMPITERNAL. *adj.* [*sempternus*, Fr. *sempternus*, from *semper*
and *eternus*, Latin.]
1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.
Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal,
a parte ante, are not contented to suppose it to be *semi-*
perpetual, or eternal *a parte post*; but will carry up the crea-
tion of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*
2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.
Should we the long depending scale ascend
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?
If 'twill, then must we through the order run,
To some one man whose being ne'er begun;
If that one man was *sempereternal*, why
Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*
SEMPITERNITY. *n. f.* [*sempternitas*, Latin.] Future dura-
tion without end.
The future eternity, or *sempternity* of the world, being ad-
mitted, though the eternity *a parte ante* be denied, there will
be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine good-
ness. *Hale.*
SEMPITRESS. *n. f.* [*sempitress*, Saxon.] A woman whose
business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.
Two hundred *sempitresses* were employed to make me shirts,
and linnen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt
together in several folds. *Calliver's Travels.*
SENNARY. *adj.* [*senarius*, *semi*, Latin.] Belonging to the num-
ber six; containing six.
SENATE.

SEN

SENATE. *n. f.* [*senatus*, Latin; *senat*, French.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debate

The nature of our feats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' senate, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

There they shall found

Their government, and their great senate chuse. *Milton.*
He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;
Which, if our ancestors had not retain'd,
The senate's name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*
Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,
The senate rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SENATEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going

All to the senatehouse; some news is come. *Shakespeare.*

SENATOR. *n. f.* [*senator*, Latin; *senateur*, French.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,

You grave but reckless senators. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

As if to ev'ry sop it might belong,

Like senators, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATORIAL. *adj.* [*senatorius*, Lat. *senatorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.]

SENATORIAN. *s.* Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

TO SEND. *v. a.* [*sendan*, Gothick; *senan*, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To dispatch from one place to another.

There shalt thou serve thine enemies, which the Lord shall
send against thee, in hunger and in thirst. *Deut. xxviii. 48.*

Send our brother with us, and we will go down. *Gen. xliii.*

His citizens sent a message after him, saying, we will not

have this man to reign over us. *Lu. xix. 14.*

The messenger came, and shewed David all that Joab had

sent him for. *2 Sa. xi. 22.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee

I send along. *Milton.*

Servants, sent on messages, stay out somewhat longer than

the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.

There have been commissions

Sent down among them, which have flow'd the heart

Of all their loyalties. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

3. To grant as from a distant place: as, if God send life.

I pray thee send me good speed this day, and shew kindness

unto my master. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

O send out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Pf.*

4. To inflict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall send upon thee curfings, vexation, and re-

buke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deut. xxviii.*

5. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water sends forth plants that have no roots fixed in the

bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The senses send in only the influxes of material things, and

the imagination and memory present only their pictures or

images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Chrys.*

6. To diffuse; to propagate.

When the fury took her stand on high,

A hiss from all the knaky tire went round:

The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,

And through the Achaian cities send the found. *Pope.*

7. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

TO SEND. *v. n.*

1. To deliver or dispatch a message.

I have made bold to send in to your wife:

My suit is that she will to Desdemona

Procure me some access. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church

and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore

they sent the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. To send for. To require by message to come, or cause

to be brought.

Go with me some few of you, and see the place; and then

you may send for your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He sent for me; and, while I rais'd his head,

He threw his aged arms about my neck,

And, feeling that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SENDER. *n. f.* [*from send*.] He that sends.

This was a merry message.

—We hope to make the sender blush at it. *Shak. H. V.*

Love that comes too late,

Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,

To the great sender turns a four offence. *Shakespeare.*

Best with the best, the sender, not the sent. *Milton.*

SENESCENCE. *n. f.* [*senescere*, Latin.] The state of growing

old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein

they now are, without the least senescence or decay, without

jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Woodward.*

SEN

SENESCHAL. *n. f.* [*seneschal*, French, of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick

ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made fir

John Arundel, of Trerice, seneschal of his household, as well

in peace as in war. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

Martha'd feast,

Serv'd up in hall with fowls and seneschals;

The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The seneschal rebuk'd, in haste withdrew;

With equal haste a menial train pursue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

SENGREEN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SENILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conse-

quent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that na-

ture, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a

person in whom nature, education, and time have happily

matched a senile maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of

fancy. *Boyle on Colours.*

SENIOR. *n. f.* [*senior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer

time has more superiority.

How can you admit your seniors to the examination or al-

lowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling,

but in gifts also? *Whitgift.*

2. An aged person.

A senior of the place replies,

Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY. *n. f.* [*from senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in all civil insurrections the ringleader is looked on with

a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by

his seniority and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt.

Government of the Tongue.

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be assigned to

his care, by the right due to his seniority. *Brown.*

SENNA. *n. f.* [*senas*, Latin.] A physical tree.

The flower, for the most part, consists of five leaves,

which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose:

the point afterwards becomes a plain, incurved, bivalve pod,

which is full of seeds, each being separated by a double thin

membrane. The species are three. The third sort, that used

in medicine, is at present very rare. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug,

Would scour these English hence! *Shak. Macbeth.*

Senna tree is of two sorts: the balsard senna, and the scor-

pion senna, both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mort.*

SENNIGHT. *n. f.* [*Contracted from seven night*.] The space of

seven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract

of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim

be but a sennight, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length

of seven years. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

SENOULAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *ocular*, Latin.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some

senocular. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

SENSATION. *n. f.* [*sensation*, French; *sensatio*, school Latin.]

Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the

sensations; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glauco. Stiff.*

The brain, distempered by a cold, beating against the root

of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, causes

the sensation of noise. *Harvey on Consumption.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending

wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the under-

standing, I call sensation. *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous

sensations of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Addison.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger sensations

of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. f.* [*sens*, French; *sensus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived;

the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste.

This pow'r is sense; which from abroad doth bring

The colour, taste, and touch, and scent, and sound,

The quantity and shape of ev'ry thing

Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:

And though things sensible be numberless,

But only five the sense's organs be;

And in those five, all things their forms express,

Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear or see. *Davies.*

Then is the soul a nature, which contains

The pow'r of sense within a greater pow'r,

Which doth employ and use the sense's pains;

But sits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain

Within them ev'ry lower faculty

Of sense, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Milt.*

Of the five senses, two are usually and most properly called

the sense of learning, as being most capable of receiving com-

munication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these

are hearing and seeing. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

There's

SEN

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the sense and

the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a tran-

scursion throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If we had nought but sense, then only they

Should have found minds which have their senses found;

But wisdom grows when senses do decay,

And folly most in quickest sense is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,

That, like the earth's, it leaves the sense behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This Basilus, having the quick sense of a lover, took as

though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidon.*

God, to remove his ways from human sense,

Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

Why hast thou added sense of endless woes?

He should have liv'd. *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd,

Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous sense,

Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakespeare.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural

reason.

Opprest nature sleeps:

This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken sense. *Shakespeare.*

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which

we call natural light and reason, and common sense. *Bentley.*

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis sense,

Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n;

And, though no science, fairly worth the sev'n:

A light within yourself you must perceive;

Jones and Le Notre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose

As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:

You see he knows not me, his natural father;

That now the wind is got into his head,

And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden. Spanish Fryar.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial sense

With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Roscommon.*

8. Conscience; conviction.

In the due sense of my want of learning, I only make a

confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no sense of

the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this sense to be preferred from all sin is not impossible.

Hooker, b. v.

My hearty friends,

You take me in too dolorous a sense. *Shakespeare.*

This comes out of a haughty presumption, that because we

are encouraged to believe that in some sense all things are made

for man, that therefore they are not made at all for them-

selves. *Mort.*

More's Antidote against Atheism.

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what

is since, is in a legal sense, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one sense it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon

the foundation of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three senses, and has

made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those senses,

and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other senses or

ideas to other words. *Watts's Logic.*

SENSED. *part.* [*from sense*.] Perceived by the senses. A word

not in use.

Let the scilist tell me, why things must needs be so as his

individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are

not otherwise sens'd by others, than they are by him? And why

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The verification is as beautiful as the description complete; every ear must be *sensible* of it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy, *Shakespeare.*

I should not make so great a shew of zeal. *Shakespeare.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrong, *Dryden.*

Refrain'd by shame, was forc'd to hold my tongue. *Dryden.*

7. Convinced; persuaded. A low use.

They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addison.*

8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

SENSIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate finner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin, the most vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reasonableness. An use not admitted but in conversation.

SENSIBLY, *adv.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, lords; *sensibly* fed

Of that self-blood, that first gave life to you. *Shakespeare.*

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*. *Temple.*

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. *Arb.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.

That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. *Hooker.*

3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

With quick intellectual perception:

5. In low language, judiciously; reasonably:

SENSITIVELY, *adv.* [from *sensitive*.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin; yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers and is sensibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetative soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SENSITIVE PLANT, *n. f.* [*mimosa*, Latin.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many lamina in the centre: these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive plants*, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen, that the plant which well

We name the *sensitive*, should move and feel?

Whence know her leaves to answer her command,

And with quick horror fly the neighb'ring hand? *Prior.*

The *sensitive plant* is so call'd, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. *Mortimer.*

SENSITIVELY, *adv.* [from *sensitive*.] In a sensitive manner.

The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSORIUM, *n. f.* [Latin.]

SENSORY, *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

SEN

As found in a bell or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensorium*; 'tis a sense of that motion under the form of sound. *Newton.*

Is not the *senfery* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensitive species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton's Opt.*

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *senfories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. *Bouley.*

SENSUAL, *adj.* [from *senfual*, French.]

1. Confining in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *senfual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Espr.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,

The scale of *senfual*, mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *senfual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

From amidst them rose

Bellal, the dissolute spirit that fell,

The *senfualist*; and, after Asmodai,

The fleshliest incubus. *Paradise Regain'd.*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *senfual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SENSUALIST, *n. f.* [from *senfual*.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

Let atheists and *senfualists* satisfy themselves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose her's. *Bacon.*

SENSUALITY, *n. f.* [from *senfual*.] Devotedness to the senses; addition to brutal and corporal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood

Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals

That rage in savage *senfuality*. *Shakespeare.*

Kill not her quick'ning pow'r with surfeitings;

Mar not her sense with *senfuality*:

Cast not her serious wit on idle things;

Make not her free will slave to vanity. *Davies.*

Senfuality is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is. *Davies.*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *senfuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addison.*

Impure and brutal *senfuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of those countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To *SENSUALIZE*, *v. a.* [from *senfual*.] To sink to *senfual* pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

Not to suffer one's self to be *senfualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SENSUALLY, *adv.* [from *senfual*.] In a *senfual* manner.

SENSUOUS, *adj.* [from *senfual*.] Tender; pathetic; full of passion.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine; but more simple, *senfuous*, and passionate. *Mil.*

SENT, *n. f.* The participle passive of *send*.

I make a decree that all Israel go with thee; forasmuch as thou art *sent* of the king. *Ezr. vii. 14.*

SENTENCE, *n. f.* [*sententia*, French; *sententia*, Latin.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounceth of them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *sentence* against them. *Jer. iv. 12.*

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sentence*. *South's Sermons.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon many? *Bacon's Essay.*

What rests but that the mortal *sentence* pass? *Milton.*

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. A

SEN

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sentences* were found in Daniel. *Dan. v. 12.*

To *SENTENCE*, *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.

After this cold confid'rance, *sentence* me;

And, as you are a king, speak in your state,

What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakespeare.*

Came the mild judge and intercessor both,

To *sentence* man. *Milton.*

2. To condemn.

Could that decree from our brother come?

Nature herself is *sentenc'd* in your doom:

Pity is no more. *Dryden.*

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Temple.*

SENTENTIOSITY, *n. f.* [from *sententious*.] Comprehension in a *sentence*.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiousity* of common conceits with us. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

SENTENTIOUS, *adj.* [*sentencieux*, Fr. from *sentence*.] Abounding with short *sentences*, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

He is very swift and *sententious*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues:

Sententious showers! O let them fall;

Their cadence is rhetorical. *Cresswell.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,

Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*

How he apes his fire,

Ambitiously *sententious*. *Addison's Cato.*

The making of those figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them; as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SENTENTIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *sententious*.] In short *sentences*; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*: they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon's Essays.*

Nautica delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTENTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *sententious*.] Pithiness of *sentences*; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

SENTRY, *n. f.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art can then

Suffice, or what evasion bear him fate

Through the strict *sentries*, and stations thick

Of angels watching round. *Milton.*

SENTINEL, *adj.* [*sentinelle*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal syllogism prebeth him to eat. *Hale.*

SENTIENT, *n. f.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passive* *acquis*, with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glauco. Scops.*

SENTIMENT, *n. f.* [*sentiment*, French.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason, why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to council or th' assembly came,

With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking *sentiment* in a composition.

SENTINEL, *n. f.* [*sentinelle*, French, from *sentis*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, his thee to thy charge;

Use careful watch, chuse truly *sentinels*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon's Essays.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing pow'r,

Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*,

Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r;

And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Love to our citadel resorts,

Through those deceitful fallports;

Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The senses are situate in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

SEP

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unforderlike. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

SENTRY, *n. f.* [Corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel*.]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch

Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve

For a short holding. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep,

And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow,

A wakeful *entry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry.

Here toils and death, and death's half brother, sleep,

Forms terrible to view, their *entry* keep. *Dryden.*

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,

O'er my slumbers *entry* keep;

Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes,

Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

SEPARABILITY, *n. f.* [from *separable*.] The quality of admitting division or discernment.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glauco.*

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SEPARABLE, *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate*.]

1. Susceptive of division; discernible.

2. Possible to be disjoined from something.

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one from another. *Locke.*

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SEPARABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *separable*.] Capableness of being separable.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To *SEPARATE*, *v. a.* [*separo*, Latin; *separer*, French.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.

I'll to England.

—To Ireland, I: on *separated* fortunes

Shall keep us both the faster. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Refolv'd,

Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,

Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*

3. To sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton.*

SEP

- nicated, that which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*
2. The state of being separate; disunion.
As the confusion of tongues was a mark of separation, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*
3. The chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.
A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of separation, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in separations. *Bacon.*
4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.
Did you not hear
A buzzing of a separation
Between the king and Catharine? *Shakespeare.*
- SEPARATIST. *n. f.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatic; a seceder.
The anabaptists, separatists, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*
- Our modern separatists pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*
- Says the separatist, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South's Sermons.*
- SEPARATOR. *n. f.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.
- SEPARATORY. *adj.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation.
The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or separatory ducts. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
- SEPIABLE. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*
- SEPIENT. *n. f.* [*sepiementum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*
- SEPOSITION. *n. f.* [*sepos*, Latin.] The act of setting apart; segregation.
- SEPT. *n. f.* [*septum*, Latin.] A clan; a race; a generation.
A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.
This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that sept, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- The true and ancient Russians, a sept whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*
- The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or septs, of the Irish as did possess this island. *Davies on Ireland.*
- SEPTANGULAR. *adj.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.
- SEPTEMBER. *n. f.* [Latin; *Septembre*, French.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.
September hath his name as being the seventh month from March; he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Penham on Drawing.*
- SEPTENARY. *adj.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven.
Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; tho' the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this septenary number. *Watts.*
- SEPTENARY. *n. f.* The number seven.
The days of men are cast up by septenaries, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a septenary, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*
- SEPTENNIAL. *adj.* [*septennis*, Latin.]
1. Lasting seven years.
 2. Happening once in seven years.
Being once dispensed with for his septennial visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers. *Hewel's Vocal Forest.*
- With weekly libels and septennial ale,
Their wish is full, to riot and to rail. *Anonym.*
- SEPTENTRION. *n. f.* [Fr. *septentrion*, Latin.] The North.
Thou art as opposite to every good,
As the antipodes are unto us, *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
- SEPTENTRIONAL. *adj.* [*septentrionalis*, Latin; *septentrional*, French.] Northern.
- Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That green'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men
From cold septentrion blasts. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
- If the Spring
Proceed should be destitute of rain,
Or blast septentrional with brushing wings
Sweep up the smoky mists and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*
- SEPTENTRIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.
- SEPTENTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Towards the North; northerly.

SEQ

- If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were septentrionally excited. *Brown.*
- TO SEPTENTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrion*, Lat.] To tend northerly.
- Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstone, *septentrionally* at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown.*
- SEPTICAL. *adj.* [*septicus*, Lat.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.
As a septic medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTILATERAL. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.
By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a septilateral figure, described within a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGENARY. *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.
The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's septuaginary determination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGESIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy.
In our abridged and septuagesimal age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGINT. *n. f.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.
Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the septuagint chronology, it will still be far higher. *Bacon.*
- SEPTUPLE. *adj.* [*septuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much. A technical term.
- SEPTULCRAL. *adj.* [*sepulchral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.
Whilst our souls negotiate there,
We like sepulchral statues lay;
All day the same our postures were,
And we said nothing all the day. *Dante.*
- Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*
- Septulcral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- SEPULCHRE. *n. f.* [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.
To entail him and his heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy sepulchre? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
- Flies and spiders get a sepulchre in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*
- There where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;
Where, by three inspir'd, his praises sung,
And on his sepulchre my offering hung. *Sandys.*
- Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the sepulchres of the ancients. *Wilk.*
- If not one common sepulchre contains
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyon shall join. *Dryden.*
- TO SEPULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakespeare* and *Milton*; on the fifth, more properly, by *Johnson* and *Prior*.] To bury; to entomb.
Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;
Or, at the least, in her's sepulchre thine. *Shakespeare.*
- I am glad to see that time survive,
Where merit is not sepulchred alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *Ben. Johnson.*
- Thou so sepulchred in such pomp do'st lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*
- Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,
And, deep furchard, by sandy mountains lie,
Obscurely sepulchred. *Prior.*
- SEPULTURE. *n. f.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.
That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over her sepultures a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*
- Where we may royal sepulture prepare;
With speed to Melefinda bring relief,
Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*
- In England sepulture, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Ayliffe.*
- SEQUEL. *n. f.* [*sequens*, Latin.]
1. Following; attendant.
Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard and straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*
- ABOVE

SEQ

- Above those superstitious horrors that enslave
The fond sequacious herd, to myfick faith
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few
The glorious stranger hail! *Thomson.*
2. Ductile; pliant.
In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Roy.*
- SEQUALITY. *n. f.* [from *sequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughness.
- Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a closeness, lentor, and sequacity. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- SEQUEL. *n. f.* [*sequelle*, French; *sequela*, Latin.]
1. Conclusion; succeeding part.
If black scandal or foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your meek enforcement shall acquaintance me. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
 2. Consequence; event.
Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon, but once cease, fail, or ferve, and who doth not easily conceive that the sequel thereof would be ruin both to itself and whatsoever depend on it? *Hooker.*
 3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.
The sequel each of parting and of fight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- What sequel is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgift.*
- SEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *sequor*, Latin.]
1. Order of succession.
How art thou a king,
But by fair sequence and succession? *Shakespeare. R. II.*
 2. Series; arrangement; method.
The cause proceedeth from a precedent sequence, and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- SEQUENT. *adj.* [*sequens*, Latin.]
1. Following; succeeding.
Let my trial be mine own confession:
Immediate sentence then, and sequent death,
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*
 2. Consequential.
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 3. Consequential.
Here he hath framed a letter to a sequent of the stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SEQUESTER. *v. a.* [*sequester*, Fr. *sequester*, Spanish; *sequestro*, low Latin.]
1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy.
Why are you sequester'd from all your train? *Shakespeare.*
 2. To put aside; to remove.
To the which place a poor sequester'd flag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
 3. To withdraw; to segregate.
In shady bow'r,
More sacred and sequester'd, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never slept. *Milton.*
 4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others.
Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possesses,
Whose raptures fire me, and whose visions blest,
Bear me, oh bear me to sequester'd scenes
Of bowry mazes, and surrounding greens. *Pope.*
 5. To deprive of possessions.
Although I had wholly sequestered my civil affairs, yet I set down, out of long continued experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*
- SEQUESTERABLE. *adj.* [from *sequestro*.]
1. Subject to privation.
Hartshorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily sequesterable salt. *Boyle.*
 2. Capable of separation.
In general contagions more perill for want of necessities than by the malignity of the disease, they being sequestered from mankind. *Arbutnot on Air.*

SER

- SEQUESTRATION. *n. f.* [*sequestration*, Fr. from *sequestro*.]
1. Separation; retirement.
His addition was to courses vain;
I never noted in him any study,
Any retirement, any sequestration
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
 2. Disunion; disjunction.
There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a sequestration of a man's self from the noise and toils of the world; for truth scorns to be seen by eyes too much fixt upon inferior objects. *South's Sermons.*
 3. State of being set aside.
The metals remain unsevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any sequestration of elementary principles. *Boyle.*
 4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.
Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,
Before whose glory I was great in arms,
This loathsome sequestration have I had. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
- If there be a single spot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of sequestration. *Swift.*
- SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *sequestro*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.
I am fallen into the hands of publicans and sequestrators, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*
- SERAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is lost in the pronunciation.] A house of women kept for debauchery.
There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well living, than in the voluptuousness of a seraglio. *Norris.*
- SERAPH. *n. f.* [סֵרָפִים, One of the orders of angels.]
He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the purest seraph is from the most contemptible part of matter, and consequently must infinitely exceed what our narrow understandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*
- As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns. *Pope.*
- SERAPHICAL. *adj.* [*seraphique*, French; from *seraph*.] Angelic; angelical.
Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and seraphical fervour. *Taylor.*
- SERAPHICK. *adj.* [*seraphicus*, Latin.] Angelic; angelical.
Seraphick arms and trophies.
'Tis to the world a secret yet,
Whether the nymph, to please her swain,
Talks in high romantick strain;
Or whether he at last descends
To take with less seraphick ends. *Swift.*
- SERAPHIM. *n. f.* [This is properly the plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot have a added; yet, in compliance with our language, *seraphims* is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.
To thee cherubim and seraphim continually do cry. *Com. Pr.*
- Then flew one of the seraphims unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Is. vi. 6.*
- Of seraphim another row. *Milton.*
- SERE. *adj.* [crepus, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See *SEAR*.
The mules, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches here. *Spenser.*
- He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere,
Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapeless every where;
Vicious, ungente. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*
- Ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere lament. *Milton.*
- They sere wood from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*
- On a sere branch,
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,
Musing and still. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
- SERE. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this passage, the meaning. Can it come, like *sheers*, from *scyan*, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.
Two eagles,
That, mounted on the winds, together still
Their strokes extended; but arriving now
Amidst the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threatening death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager sere. *Chapman.*
- SERENADE. *n. f.* [*serenade*, Fr. *serenata*, Italian, whence, in *Milton*, *serenate*, from *serenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their mistresses in fair nights.] Music or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.
Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,
Or serenade, which the starv'd lover sings
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain. *Milton.*
- So often at my window do,
With thy tuneless serenade? *Cowley.*
- 23 P
Shall

SER

Shall I the neighbours nightly rest invade,
At her deaf doors, with some vile *serenade*? *Dryden.*
Will fancies he never should have been the man he is, had
not he broke windows, and disturbed honest people with his
midnight *serenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*
To SERENADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with
nocturnal music.
He continued to *serenade* her every morning, 'till the queen
was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*
SERENE. *adj.* [from *serenus*, French; *serenus*, Latin.]
1. Calm; placid; quiet.
Spirits live inspherd
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air. *Milton.*
The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*
2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of
mind; shewing a calm mind.
There wanted yet a creature might erect
His stature, and upright with front *serene* *Milton.*
Govern the rest.
Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is past,
unto future circumspection, and a *serene* expectation of the
future life. *Greav's Cynosol.*
Gutta SERENA. *n. f.* An obstruction in the optic nerve.
These eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop *serene* hath quench'd their orbs. *Milton.*
SERENE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening.
Where ever death doth please to appear,
Seas, *serenes*, fwords, shot, lickenes, all are there. *Ben. Jonson.*
To SERENE. *v. a.* [from *serenus*, French; *serenus*, Latin.]
1. To calm; to quiet.
2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.
Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser rosy lees. *Philips.*
SERENELY. *adv.* [from *serene*.]
1. Calmly; quietly.
The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*
2. With unruffled temper; coolly.
Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be su-
posed innate; it being impossible that men would, without
fame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule, which they
could not but evidently know that God had set up. *Locke.*
The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair: *Prior.*
Soft fell her words as flew the air.
SERENESS. *n. f.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.
SERENITUDE. *n. f.* [from *serene*.] Calmness; coolness of
mind. Not in use.
From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour,
will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections. *Watson.*
SERENITY. *n. f.* [from *serenitas*, Fr. from *serenus*, Latin.]
1. Calmness; temperance.
In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the best part of
the globe would be desolate; and as to that little that would
be inhabited, there is no reason to expect that it would con-
stantly enjoy that admired calm and *serenity*. *Bentley.*
Pure *serenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation still. *Thomson.*
2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.
A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general
trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*
3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind.
I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those mor-
tal rules, with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate, and
stamp'd upon their minds.
SERGE. *n. f.* [from *serge*, French; *serga*, Spanish, which Covarru-
vias derives from *sericea*, Arabic; *Skinner* from *serge*, Ger-
man, a mat.] A kind of cloth.
The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves
into cloth, another into kersey or *serges*, and another into
arras. *Hale.*
Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloaths and *serges* grow. *Gay.*
SERGEANT. *n. f.* [from *sergent*, French; *sergente*, Italian, from
sericus, Latin.]
1. An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of
magistrates.
Had I but time, as this fell *sergeant*, death,
Is strict in his arrest, oh, I could tell. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
When it was day the magistrates sent the *sergeants*, saying,
let these men go. *Acti xvi. 35.*
2. A petty officer in the army.
This is the *sergeant*,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought. *Shakesp. Macb.*
3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.
None should be made *sergeants*, but such as probably might
be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*
4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant*
chirurgiens.
SERGEANTRY. *n. f.* [from *sergeant*.]
Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the
king by service, which he ought to do in his own person unto
him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to lead his

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host, or to be his marshal, or to blow a horn, when he seeth
his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight
within the four seas, or else to do it himself; or to bear the
king's sword before him at his coronation, or on that day to
be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *sergeantry*
is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly
some small thing toward his wars: as a sword, dagger, bow,
knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such
like. *Cowel.*
SERGEANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *sergeant*.] The office of a sergeant.
SERIES. *n. f.* [from *series*, Fr. *series*, Latin.]
1. Sequence; order.
Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text
as it lies in the *series* of the epistle. *Ward of Infidelity.*
The chafms of the correspondence I cannot supply, having
destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series*. *Pope.*
2. Succession; course.
This is the *series* of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas, and thine are born to know. *Pope.*
SERIOUS. *adj.* [from *serius*, Fr. *serius*, Latin.]
1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behav' *Pope.*
2. Important; weighty; not trifling.
I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
There's nothing *serious* in mortality;
All is but toys. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
SERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in
earnest; without levity.
It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to
any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself,
what horror and confusion must needs surprize that man, at
the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one
rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*
All laugh to find
Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind,
That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a god. *Dryden.*
Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell
us, that this martyrdom first of all made them *seriously* in-
quisitive into that religion, which could endure the mind with so
much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an
earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addi.*
SERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; ear-
nest attention.
That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once,
and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the
room of it. *Asterbury's Sermon.*
The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then
conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gal-
lery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Addison's Spectator.*
SARMOCINATOR. *n. f.* [from *sarmocinator*, Latin.] The act or
practice of making speeches.
SARMOCINATOR. *n. f.* [from *sarmocinator*, Latin.] A preacher; a
speechmaker.
These ostentatious *sarmocinators* make easy impression upon
the minds of the vulgar. *Hewitt.*
SERMON. *n. f.* [from *sermo*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruc-
tion pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.
As for our *sermons*, be they never so found and perfect, God's
word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no,
they are but ambiguously termed his word, because his word is
commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the
rule whereby they are framed. *Hewitt.*
This our life, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing. *Shakesp. Lear.*
In his *sermons* unto the soldiers, and in open talk with the
nobility, it should seem that he himself had been enough to
have overthrown the Turks. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practise any;
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Crofton.*
Many, while they have preached Christ in their *sermons*,
have read a lecture of atheism in their practice. *South.*
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*
To SERMON. *v. a.* [from *sermon*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To discourse as in a sermon.
Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by
way of precept, or *sermon'd* at large, than thus cloudily in-
wrapped in allegorical devices. *Spenser.*
2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.
Come, *sermon* me no farther;
No villainous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart. *Shak. Timon.*
SERMOUNTAIN, or *Serjell*. *n. f.* [from *serjell*, Lat.] A plant.
It hath a rose and umbellated flower, consisting of several
leaves, which are ranged orbicularly, and rest on the empale-
ment, which becomes a fruit composed of two large oblong
furrowed seeds, having foliaceous ridges on one side. To
these notes must be added, that the lobes of the leaves are
large, long, and intire, excepting their extremity, where they
are slightly cut into three parts. *Miller.*

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SERO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *serosus*, Fr.] Thin, or watery part of the
blood.
In these the salt and lixiviated *serosity* is divided between the
guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*
The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of
swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing
the glands, which may be watery, oedematose, and scirrhus,
according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbutnot.*
SEROUS. *adj.* [from *serus*, French; *serus*, Latin.]
1. Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which sepa-
rates in congelation from the grumous or red part.
2. Adapted to the serum.
This disease is commonly an extravasation of serum, re-
ceived in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a
droply by a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that in the ova-
rium. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
SERPENT. *n. f.* [from *serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves
by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They
are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young,
and the *snake*, that lays eggs.
She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water filled up to the height;
In which a *serpent* did himself enroll,
That horror made to all that did behold. *Fairy Queen.*
She struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent* like, upon the very heart. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
They, or under ground, or circuit wide,
With *serpent* error wand'ring, to find their way. *Milton.*
Haply piercing through the dark disguise,
The chief I challeng'd: he whose practis'd wit
Knew all the *serpent* mazes of deceit,
Eludes my search. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SERPENTINE. *adj.* [from *serpens*, Lat. from *serpent*.]
1. Resembling a serpent.
I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with
meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I
am. *Sidney.*
This of ours is described with legs, wings, a *serpentine* and
winding tail, and a crest or comb somewhat like a cock. *Brown.*
Nothing wants, but that thy shape
Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may shew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and
flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have, I know
not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very
much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent. *Dryden.*
2. Winding like a serpent; sinuous.
Nor can the sun
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he rols to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point, and so is *serpentine*. *Donne.*
His hand the adorned firmament display'd,
Those *serpentine*, yet constant motions made.
How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *serpentine*,
Traverse, before he splits in Belgia's plain,
And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main? *Blackmore.*
SERPENTINE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SERPENTINE STONE. *n. f.*
There were three species of this stone known among the
ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the
same virtues. They were all of the marble kind: the one
was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the
black opites; another, called the white opites, was green
also, but variegated with spots of white: the third was called
tephris, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black
spots. The first species was chiefly used in medicine, and
found by the ancients only in Egypt; but it is frequent in the
deserts of Arabia, in the islands of the Archipelago, in Italy,
and we have whole quarries of it in Wales. The ancients tell
us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite
of serpents; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine stone*,
which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that shall be
infused therein for four and twenty hours, the taste and opera-
tion of the spaw-water, and is very medicinable for the cure
of the spleen and gravel. *Watt.*
SERPENTS TONGUE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SERPET. *n. f.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*
SERPINOUS. *adj.* [from *serpis*, Latin.] Diseased with a
serpigo.
The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and
was covered with white scales. *Wijeman.*
SERPIGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A kind of tetter.
For thy own bowels, which do call thee fire,
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner.
She had a node with pains on her right leg, and a *serpigo*
on her right hand. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
To SERRE. *v. a.* [from *serre*, French.] To drive hard together; to

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crowd into a little space. Not received into use, nor deserving
reception.
The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or
sering of the spirits, to resist in some measure; and also this
knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be with-
out dislike. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a body, and
upon that the more gross parts contract and *serre* themselves
together. *Bacon.*
SERRATE. *adj.* [from *serratus*, Latin.] Formed with jags or
SERRATED. } indentures like the edge of a saw.
All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Roy.*
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck
answerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it,
and long toes with strong hooked talons, one of which is re-
markably *serrate* on the edge. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
This stick is usually knotted, and always armed: one of
them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and in-
dentured or *serrated* on both edges: a scurvy weapon. *Greav.*
SERRATION. *n. f.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Formation in the
shape of a saw.
SERRATURE. *n. f.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth
of saws.
These are *serrated* on the edges; but the *serratures* are
deeper and grosser than in any of the rest. *Woodward.*
To SERRY. *v. a.* [from *serrer*, French; *serrato*, Italian.] To press
close; to drive hard together. For *serry* *Bacon* uses *serry*; but
neither *serry* nor *serry* are received.
With them role
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *serr'd* shields in thick array,
Of death immeasurable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Foul dissipation follow'd, and fore'd rout;
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serr'd* files. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
SERVANT. *n. f.* [from *servant*, French; *servus*, Latin.]
1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. The
correlative of master.
We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *servants*, by those men we lov'd most. *Shakesp.*
I had rather be a country *servant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shak. R. III.*
He disdain'd not
Thenceforth the form of *servant* to assume. *Milton.*
For master or for *servant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*
2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual.
Being unprepar'd,
Our will became the *servant* to defect,
Which else should free have wrong'd. *Shak. Macbeth.*
3. A word of civility used to superiors or equals.
This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something
more than the compliment of course, when our betters tell us
they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their
slaves. *Swift.*
To SERVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use.
My affairs
Are *servanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remission lies
In Volcanic breaths. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
To SERVE. *v. a.* [from *servir*, French; *servis*, Latin.]
1. To attend at command.
Because thou art my brother, should'st thou therefore *serve*
me for nought? *Gen. xxix. 15.*
A goddess among gods ador'd, and *serv'd*
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*
2. To obey servilely or meanly.
When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a *servant*, but make wealth *serve* thee. *Denham.*
3. To supply with food ceremoniously.
Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *serv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*
4. To bring as a menial attendant.
Bid them cover the table, *serve* in the meat, and we will
come in to dinner. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*
Soon after our dinner was *serv'd* in, which was right good
viands, both for bread and meat: we had also drink of three
sorts, all wholesome and good. *Bacon.*
Besmeared with the horrid juice of sepia, they danced a lit-
tle in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned
serv'ing up a banquet as at solemn funerals. *Taylor.*
Some part he roasts; then *serve* it up so dress'd,
And bids me welcome to this humble feast:
Mov'd with disdain,
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*
The same melf should be *serv'd* up again for supper, and
breakfast next morning. *A bubn. History of John Bull.*
5. To be subservient or subordinate to.
Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton.*
6. To supply with any thing.
They that *serve* the city, shall *serve* it out of all the tribes
of Israel. *Ezek. xlviii. 10.*
7. To

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7. To obey in military actions.
 8. To be sufficient to.
 If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it *serves* their turn. *Locke.*
 9. To be of use to; to assist.
 When a form of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*
 10. To promote.
 He consider'd every creature
 Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*
 11. To comply with.
 They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*
 12. To satisfy; to content.
 As the former empty plea *served* the sottish Jews, this equally *serves* these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*
 Nothing would *serve* them then but riding. *L'Estrange.*
 One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine.
 And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*
 13. To stand instead of any thing to one.
 The dull flat fallshood *serves* for policy,
 And in the cunning, truth itself's a lye. *Pope.*
 14. [*Se servir*, French.] To *SERVE* himself of. To make use of. A mere Gallicism.
 A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *serve* himself of the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations.
 They would *serve* themselves of this form. *Taylor.*
 I will *serve* myself of this concession. *Chillingworth.*
 It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends of those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve* themselves of other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden's Dufren.*
 15. To require; as, he *served* me ungratefully.
 16. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being.
 Matters hid leave to God, him *serve* and fear. *Milton.*
 17. To *SERVE* a warrant. To seize an offender, and carry to justice.
 To *SERVE* v. n.
 1. To be a servant, or slave.
 Israel *served* for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hof.*
 We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* with me. *Gen. xx. 27.*
 2. To be in subjection.
 Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Jf. xliii. 24.*
 3. To attend; to wait.
 Martha was cumbered about much *servings*, and said, Lord, do'st thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone? *Luke x. 40.*
 4. To act in war.
 Both more or less have given him the revolt;
 And none *serve* with but constrained things,
 Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
 5. To produce the end desired.
 The look bewrayed, that as she used these ornaments, not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney.*
 6. To be sufficient for a purpose.
 Take it, she said; and when your needs require,
 This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*
 7. To suit; to be convenient.
 We have the summary of all our griefs,
 When time shall *serve* to shew in articles. *Shakefp. H. IV.*
 Yet time *serves*, wherein you may redeem
 Your banish'd honours. *Shakefp. H. IV.*
 As occasion *serves*, this noble queen
 And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shakefp. H. VI.*
 Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,
 And given me by the kings, when time should *serve*,
 To be perus'd by you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 8. To conduce; to be of use.
 Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve*. *Hooker.*
 Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as *serves* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*
 Priests *serve* unto the example, and shadow of heavenly things. *Hebr. viii. 5.*
 Who lessens thee, against his purpose *serves*. *Milton.*
 To manifest the more thy might.
 Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation

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- of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather encreases than lessens its vent. *Locke.*
 First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *serve* for articulation, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Held.*
 Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects.
 9. To officiate or minister.
SE'RVICE, n. f. [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]
 1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.
 The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
 Follow'd his king, and did him *service*
 Improper for a slave. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
 2. Attendance of a servant.
 Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most:
 A most unnatural and faithless *service*. *Shakefp.*
 3. Place; office of a servant.
 I have served prince Florizel; but now I am out of *service*.
 By oppressing and betraying me,
 Thou might'st have sooner got another *service*. *Shakefp.*
 These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men;
 very rogues, now they be out of *service*. *Shakefp.*
 A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*
 4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.
 That *service* is not *service*, to be doing done,
 But being to allow'd. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
 This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master King Charles. *Dryden.*
 5. Attendance on any superior.
 Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
 Which I will purchase with my dutious *service*. *Shakefp.*
 Riches gotten by *service*, tho' it be of the best rife, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*
 6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.
 I am a woman, lacking wit,
 To make a seemly answer to such persons,
 Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*
 7. Obedience; submission.
 Thou nature, art my Goddes; to thy law
 My *services* are bound. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
 God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable Terms. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
 8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.
 Altho' they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Darwin's State of Ireland.*
 9. Actual duty; office.
 The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *services* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Roger.*
 10. Employment; business.
 If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick *service*. *Swift.*
 11. Military duty.
 When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*
 At the parliament at Oxford his youth and want of experience in sea *service* had somewhat been shrewdly touch'd, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet set open. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
 12. A military achievement.
 Such fellows will learn you by rote where *services* were done, at such and such a breach. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
 13. Purpose; use.
 All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour, some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*
 14. Useful office; advantage.
 The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*
 The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *service* to religion, by affecting so much to converse with each other, and caring so little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*
 Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to them. *Pope.*
 15. Favour.
 To thee a woman's *services* are due,
 My fool usurps my body. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
 16. Publick office of devotion.
 According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, no sermon, no *service*.
 If that very *service* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect

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- was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*
 I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite jumble out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the *service*-book were. *K. Charles.*
 The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*
 18. Course; order of dishes.
 Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*
 19. A tree and fruit. [*serbus*, Latin.]
 The flower confills of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar: to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller.*
 October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*
SE'RVICABLE, adj. [*se-vissibile*, old French, from *service*.]
 1. Active; diligent; officious.
 He was sent to the King's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *servicable* diligence in discovering to great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conclusions. *Sidney.*
 I know thee well, a *servicable* villain;
 As dutious to the vices of thy mistress
 As badness could desire. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
 2. Useful; beneficial.
 Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *servicable*; governors the apter to rule with confidence; interiors, for conscience sake, the willing to obey. *Hooker.*
 So your father charg'd me at our parting,
 Be *servicable* to my son. *Shakefp.*
 His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *servicable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*
 A book to justify the revolution; archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king as the most *servicable* treatise could have been published then. *Swift.*
SE'RVICABLENESS, n. f. [from *servicable*.]
 1. Officiousness; activity.
 He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *servicableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*
 2. Usefulness; beneficialness.
 All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its *servicableness* or *dis-servicableness* to some end. *Norris.*
SE'RVILE, adj. [*servi*, French; *servile*, Latin.]
 1. Slavish; dependant; mean.
 Fight and die, is death destroying death:
 Where fearing dying, pays death *servile* breath. *Shakefp.*
 From imposition of strict laws to free
 Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear
 To filial. *Milton.*
 Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servile* land,
 Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*
 2. Fawning; cringing.
 The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greater, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty.
 She must bend the *servile* knee,
 And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*
SE'RVILELY, adv. [from *servile*.] Meanly; slavishly.
 T' each-changing news, they chang'd affections bring,
 And *servilely* from fate expect a King. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*
 He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wifelt. *Swift.*
SERVILENESS, } n. f. [from *servile*.]
SERVILITY, }
 1. Slavithness; involuntary obedience.
 What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? *Govern. of the Tongue.*
 2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.
 The angels and demons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*
 3. Slavery, the condition of a slave.
 To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
 Than is a slave in base *servility*;
 For princes should be free. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*
SE'RVING-MAN, n. f. [*serve* and *man*.] A menial servant.
 Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man*, than ever she bestowed on me. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

SES

- Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice;
 And all the waiters in a trice
 His summons did obey;
 Each *serving-man*, with dish in hand,
 March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
 Presented and away. *Suckling.*
 With Dennis you did ne'er combine,
 Not you, to steal your master's wine;
 Except a bottle now and then,
 To welcome brother *serving-man*. *Swift.*
SE'RVITOR, n. f. [*serviteur*, French.]
 1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.
 This workman, whose *servitor* nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta; and Ceres. *Hooker.*
 Your trusty and most valiant *servitor*,
 With his free duty recommends you thus. *Shakefp.*
 Thus are poor *servitors*,
 When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
 Constrain'd to watch in darkniels, rain and cold. *Shakefp.*
 Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Darwin.*
 Fearful commenting
 Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay;
 Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary. *Shakefp.*
 My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
 And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*
 2. One of the lowest order in the university.
 His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*
SE'RVITUDE, n. f. [*servitude*, French; *servitus*, Latin.]
 1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.
 Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath fram'd for the state of *servitude*, saying, they have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*
 You would have sold your king to slaughter,
 His princes and his peers to *servitude*,
 His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
 Tho' it is necessary, that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleas'd at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridg'd in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *South Sermons.*
 Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name
 Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,
 Or nature: God and nature bid the same,
 When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*
 2. Servants collectively.
 After him a cum'brous train
 Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton.*
SE'RVUM, n. f. [Latin.]
 1. The thin and watry part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk from the cream.
 2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume.
 Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *serum*, the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbutnot.*
SESQUIALTER, } adj. [*sesquialtere*, Fr. *sesquialter*, Lat.]
SESQUIALTERAL, }
 In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dié.*
 In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times is in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance. *Chyene.*
 As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*
SE'RSQUPLICATE, adj. [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.
 The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquuplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Chyene's Phil. Prin.*
SE'RSQUIPEDAL, } adj. [*sesquipedalis*, Latin.] Containing
SE'RSQUIPEDALIAN, } 2 foot and a half.
 As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature. *Addis. Guard.*
 Half thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *sesquipedalian* pigmy? *Arbut. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
SE'RSQUITTERTIAN, [in mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. *Dié.*
 23 Q
 SES.

SET

SESS. *n. f.* [for *asse*, *eg*, or *ce*.] Rate; cess charged; tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the *set* of his soldiers than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies.

SESS. *n. f.* [from *se*, French; *set*, Latin.]

1. The act of sitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme dominion over quick and dead; for so much his ascension into heaven, and his *set* at the right-hand of God do import. *Hooker.*

Many, tho' they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *set*. *Brown's L'ug. Errors.*

2. An assembly of magistrates or senators.

They are ready to appear
Where you shall hold your *set*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Summon a *set* that we may arraign
Our most disloyal lady. *Shakspeare.*

The old man mindful still of moan,
Weeping, thus bespake the *set*. *Chapman's H'm. Ody.*

Of their *set* ended they bid cry
The great result. *Milton.*

Call'd to council all the Achaian states,
Nor herald sworn the *set* to proclaim. *Pope's Ody.*

3. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess.

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected should be again preferred the same *set*. *Glendon.*

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful assistance, in the first *set*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *set* are repealed. *Norris.*

4. A meeting of justices; as the sessions of the peace.

SESS. *n. f.* [from *se*, French; *session*, Latin.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8 l. 1 s. 5 d. half-penny sterling.

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in *set*, than in pounds sterling. *Addison on Modals.*

TO SET. *v. a.* preterite *I set*; part. pass. *I am set*. [Sagan, or *setan*, Gothic; *setan*, Saxon; *seten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any situation or place; to put.

Ere I could
Give him that parting kiss which I had *set*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakspeare.*

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave confitable had *set* me the common stocks for a wick. *Shakspeare.*

They that are younger have me in derision, whose fathers I would have diffidant to have *set* with the dogs of my flock. *Job. xxx. 1.*

He that hath received his testimony, hath *set* to his seal, that God is true. *John iii. 33.*

They have *set* her a bed in the midst of the slain. *Ezek. xxxii.*

God *set* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Gen. i. 17.*

In their *set* of their threshold by my thresholds, they have defiled my holy name. *Ezek. xliii. 8.*

I have *set* thee for a tower among my people. *Jer. vi. 27.*

By his aid aspiring
To *set* himself in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

She *set* the bar that causes all my pain;
One gift refused, makes all their bounty vain. *Dryden.*

The lives of the revealers may be justly enough *set* over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Asterb.*

2. To put into any condition, state, or posture.

They thought the very disturbance of things established an hire sufficient to *set* them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might he *set* abroad?
Our princely general. *Shakspeare.*

Will give you audience; and wherein
It shall appear that your demands are just,
You shall enjoy them; every thing *set* off
That might so much as think you enemies. *Shakspeare.*

This present enterprize *set* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Ye caused every man his servant, whom he had *set* at liberty, to return. *Jer. xxxiv. 16.*

Every sabbath ye shall *set* it in order. *Lev. xxiv. 8.*

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father. *Mat.*

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and *set* aside that which is full. *2 Kings iv. 4.*

The beauty of his ornament he *set* in majesty, but they made images; therefore have I *set* it far from them. *Ezek.*

The gates of thy land shall be *set* wide open. *Nab. iii. 13.*

SET

The fathers have eaten a four grape, and the children's teeth are *set* on edge. *Jer. xxxi. 20.*

The tongue defileth the whole body, and *set* on fire the course of nature, and is *set* on fire of hell. *Ja. iii. 6.*

The shipping might be *set* on work by fumes, by transportation from port to port. *Becon.*

This wheel *set* on going, did put a war upon the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and Treviso were taken from them. *Becon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, long hours must be *set* apart for this examination. *Duff.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *set* over his horse. *Howard.*

Equal success had *set* these champions high,
And both resolv'd to conquer, or to die. *Wallar.*

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable for it *set* him above the meaner sort of company, and makes him inconsiderable to the better. *Glover of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some are *set* right by good nature. *L'Esperance.*

The fire was form'd, the *set* the kettle on.
Leda's present came. *Dryden.*

To ruin Troy, and *set* the world on flame.
Set calf betimes to school, and let him be instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

Over labour'd with so long a course,
'Tis time to *set* at ease the smoking horse. *Dryden.*

The punish'd crime shall *set* my soul at ease,
And murr'ring manes of my friend appease. *Dryden.*

Jove call'd in haste
The son of Maia with severe decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *set* her free. *Dryden.*

If such a tradition were at any time endeavour'd to be *set* on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment. *Tillotson.*

When the father looks four on the child, every body else should put on the same coldness, till forgiveness be asked, and a reformation of his fault has *set* him right again, and restored him to his former credit. *Locke on Education.*

His practice must by no means cross his precepts, unless he intend to *set* him wrong. *Locke on Education.*

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power *set* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to fix it the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that proportionably gives him uneasiness which determines his will, and *set* him at work in pursuit of his choice, on all occasions. *Locke.*

This river,
When nature's self lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *set* the world on fire. *Addison.*

The many hospitals every where erected, serve rather to encourage idleness in the people than to *set* them at work. *Addison.*

A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to *set* aside one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addison.*

Your fortunes place you far above the necessity of learning, but nothing can *set* you above the ornament of it. *Pelton.*

Their first movement and impressed motions demand the impulse of an almighty hand to *set* them going. *Chene.*

Men of quality look upon it as one of their distinguishing privileges, not to *set* other people at ease, with the loss of the least of their own. *Pope.*

That the wheels were but small, may be guessed from a custom they have of taking them off, and *set*ting them on. *Pope.*

Be frequent in *set*ting such causes at work, whose effects you desire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immovably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems,
Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs. *Carth.*

4. To fix; to state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bitterest terms; which the gentleman with a *set* gesture and countenance still soberly related, until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was fain to give over. *Cervin.*

The town of Bern has handsome fountains planted, at *set* distances, from one end of the streets to the other. *Addison.*

5. To regulate; to adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his desires, which is a kind of *set*ting the sun by the dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different respect to places *set* apart and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears to places designed to common uses. *Savile.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning and cookery, which by custom they are *set* to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's best dominions,
And *set* men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Against experience he believes,
He argues against demonstration;
Plead's when his reason he deceives,
And *set* his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to music; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

Grief

SET

Grief he tames that fetters it in verse;
But when I have done so,
Some man, his art or voice to show,
Doth *set* and sing my pain;
And by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verse did restrain. *Donne.*

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spett.*

7. To plant, not sow.

Whatever fruit useth to be *set* upon a root or a slip, if it be sown, will degenerate. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

I prostrate fell,
To shrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,
And *set* the bearded leek to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

8. To interperse or mark with any thing.

As with stars, their bodies all
And wings were *set* with eyes. *Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis *set* with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

Can honour *set* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no skill in surgery then? no. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg should be *set*, and my body anointed with oil. *G. Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the fossils of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *set*ting. *Wyseman.*

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom recovers a strain; but if broken, is never well *set* again. *Temple.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the resolution.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. *Col. iii. 2.*

They should *set* their hope in God, and not forget his works. *Pf. lxxviii. 7.*

Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, the heart of men is fully *set* in them to do evil. *Ezek.*

Set to work millions of spinning worms,
That in their green shops weave the smooth hair'd silk
To deck her fons. *Milton.*

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

When we are well, our hearts are *set*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great. *Desham.*

Our hearts are so much *set* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the bestower. *L'Esperance.*

These bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest sorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *set* on. *Dryden and Lee.*

Should we *set* our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual, we must be extremely miserable when we come into the other world, because we should meet with nothing to entertain ourselves. *Tillotson.*

No sooner is one action dispatched, which we are *set* upon, but another uneasiness is ready to *set* us on work. *Locke.*

Minds, altogether *set* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowness of temper. *Addison.*

Men take an ill natured pleasure in disappointing us in what our hearts are most *set* upon. *Addison's Spectator.*

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in general, than by observing how the minds of all mankind are *set* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great business of their being. *Addison.*

I am much concerned when I see young gentlemen of fortune so wholly *set* upon pleasures, that they neglect all improvements in wisdom and knowledge. *Addison.*

11. To predetermine; to settle.

We may still doubt whether the Lord, in such indifferent ceremonies as those wherof we dispute, did frame his people of *set* purpose unto any utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation. *Hooker.*

He remembers only the name of Canon, and forgets the other on *set* purpose, to shew his country swain was no great scholar. *Dryden.*

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publicly done. *Hooker.*

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time. *Neb. ii.*

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *set*test a watch over me? *Job vii. 12.*

He *set*test an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection. *Job xxviii. 3.*

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it; but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any set times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice. *Bacon.*

For using *set* and prescribed forms, there is no doubt but

SET

that wholesome words, being known, are aptest to excite judicious and fervent affections. *King Charles.*

His seed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination,
Set forms of petitions find great approbation. *Dent. am.*

Set places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe. *Savile.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you *set*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set* a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. *Locke.*

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time. *Locke.*

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has *set* over us. *Addison.*

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future. *Asterbury.*

Should a man go about, with never so *set* study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established, he could scarcely ever do it in so few words that were so fit. *Woodward.*

13. To exhibit; to display; to propose. *With before.*

Through the variety of my reading, I *set* before me many examples both of ancient and late times. *Bacon.*

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath *set* before us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house? *Milton.*

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place,
To *set* before your sight your glorious race. *Dryden.*

All that can be done is to *set* the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice. *Tillotson.*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That *set* th' unhappy Phaeton to view:
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. *Addison.*

When his fortune *set* before him all
The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Addison's Cato.*

He supplies his not appearing in the present scene of action, by *set*ting his character before us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our observation. *Broome.*

14. To value; to estimate; to rate.

Be you contented
To have a son *set* your decrees at nought?
To pluck down justice from your awful bench,
To trip the course of law? *Shakspeare, H. IV.*

The backwardness parents shew in divulging their faults, will make them *set* a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others. *Locke.*

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery. *Addison.*

Have I not *set* at nought my noble birth,
A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has giv'n thee all. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger effort of his power,
And always *set* the gem above the flower. *Pope.*

15. To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets!
Desperate and mad, at length he *set*s
Those darts, whose points make gods adore. *Prior.*

16. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *set* me else? I'll throw at all. *Shakspeare, R. II.*

17. To fix in metal.

Think so vast a treasure as your son
Too great for any private man's possession;
And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal, or vulgar use. *Dryden.*

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones. *Locke.*

18. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. [This is used, I think, by mistake, for *be* *set*: as,
Adam, hard *be* *set*, replied.
Those who raise popular murmurs and discontents against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*

19. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, they have *set* gins. *Pf.*

20. To apply to something.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *set*test thine hand to. *Deut.*

With what'er gall thou *set*test thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive fables never bite. *Dryden.*

21. To fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jer. xxiv. 6.*

Joy

SET

- Joy salutes me when I *set*
My blest eyes on Amoret.
12. To offer for a price.
There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for
such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale. *Eccles. x. 9.*
23. To place in order; to frame.
After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was,
with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels,
through that hot and sandy country, from Cairo to Suetia.
Kneller's History of the Turki.
24. To station; to place.
Cæsus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid:
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,
And on his witness you are doom'd to die. *Dryden.*
25. To oppose.
Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?
26. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor.
27. To *set* about. To apply to.
They should make them play-games, or endeavour it, and
set themselves about it. *Locke.*
28. To *set* against. To place in a state of enmity or opposition.
The terrors of God do *set* themselves in array *against* me.
The king of Babylon *set* himself *against* Jerusalem. *Ezek.*
The devil hath reason to *set* himself *against* it; for nothing is
more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer. *Dupa.*
There should be such a being as afflicts us against our worst
enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when
all other things *set* themselves *against* us. *Tillotson.*
29. To *set* against. To oppose; to place in rhetorical oppo-
sition.
This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set* *against*, or
compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagra-
tion. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
30. To *set* apart. To neglect for a season.
They highly commended his forwardness, and all other
matters for that time *set* *apart*. *Kneller.*
31. To *set* aside. To omit for the present.
Set your knighthood and your soldiery *aside*, and give me
leave to tell you that you lie in your throat. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
In 1585 followed the prosperous expedition of Drake and
Carlike into the West Indies; in the which I *set* *aside* the
taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as surprizes
rather than encounters. *Bacon.*
My highest interest is not to be deceived about these mat-
ters; therefore, *setting aside* all other considerations, I will en-
deavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*
32. To *set* aside. To reject.
I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what
ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all
the rest. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted stores and old ideas find:
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,
To taste the true, or *set* the false *aside*. *Prior.*
33. To *set* aside. To abrogate; to annul.
Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English
merchant, are now intirely *set aside*. *Addison.*
There may be
Reasons of so much pow'r and cogent force,
As may ev'n *set aside* this right of birth:
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too.
He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition,
and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they
evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow,
and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set aside* by that
supposition. *Atterbury.*
34. To *set* by. To regard; to esteem.
David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his
name was much *set by*. *1 Sa. xviii. 30.*
35. To *set* by. To reject or omit for the present.
You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by
the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had
only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the
faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set by*,
and not made part of the case. *Bacon.*
36. To *set* down. To mention; to explain; to relate in
writing.
They have *set down*, that a rose *set* by garlick is sweeter,
because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*
Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the
army. *Clarendon.*
I shall *set down* an account of a discourse I chanced to have
with one of these rural statesmen. *Addison.*
37. To *set* down. To register or note in any book or paper;
to put in writing.
Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set*
down for them. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of
scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set down*
in his calendar of suspected Prelatians. *Hucker.*

SET

- Take
One half of my commission, and *set down* *1000* l.
As best thou art experienc'd, since thou know'st
Thy country's strength and weakness. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed
on my mind, are *set down*. *Locke.*
An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can do, I
shall *set down*. *Locke.*
I cannot forbear *setting down* the beautiful description Clau-
dian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods,
and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addison.*
38. To *set* down. To fix on a resolve.
Finding him so resolutely *set down*, that he was neither by
fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of
his town, he inclosed the same round. *Kneller.*
39. To *set* down. To fix; to establish.
This law we may name eternal, being that order which God
before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do
all things by. *Hucker.*
40. To *set* forth. To publish; to promulgate; to make ap-
pear.
My willing love,
The rather by these arguments of fear,
Set forth in your pursuit. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
The poems, which have been to ill *set forth* under his name,
are as he first writ them. *Waller.*
41. To *set* forth. To raise; to send out.
Our merchants, to their great charges, *set forth* fleets to
descrie the seas. *Abbot.*
The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, *set forth*
by the Venetians. *Kneller's History of the Turki.*
They agreed, all with one consent, at a prefixed day, to
send unto Vienna such warlike forces, as they had in any
time before *set forth*, for the defence of the Christian religion.
Kneller's History of the Turki.
When poor Rutilus spends all his worth,
In hopes of *setting* one good dinner forth,
'Tis downright madness. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
42. To *set* forth. To display; to explain.
As for words to *set forth* such lowliness, it is not hard for
them to give a goodly and painted shew thereunto, borrowed
even from the praises proper to virtue. *Spenser.*
So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that
they have only serv'd to *set forth* her praise, and to make her
merit further known. *Dryden's Dufresny.*
43. To *set* forth. To arrange; to place in order.
Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments. *Shakespeare. K. John.*
44. To *set* forth. To show; to exhibit.
To render our errors more monstrous, and what unto a
miracle *sets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavour'd to
make the world believe he was God himself.
Whereas it is commonly *set forth* green or yellow, it is in-
clining to white. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
To *set forth* great things by small.
The two humours of a cheerful trust in providence, and a
suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set forth* here for our
instruction. *L'Estrange.*
45. To *set* forward. To advance; to promote.
They yield that reading may *set forward*, but not begin the
work of salvation. *Hucker.*
Amongst them there are not those helps which others have,
to *set* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hucker.*
In the external form of religion, such things as are ap-
parently or can be sufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit
to *set forward* godliness, either as betokening the greatness of
God, or as becoming the dignity of religion, or as concur-
ring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be re-
verently thought of. *Hucker.*
They mar my path, they *set forward* my calamity.
Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth
set them *forward*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
46. To *set* in. To put in a way to begin.
If you please to assist and *set me in*, I will recollect my-
self. *Calder.*
47. To *set* off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to
embellish. It answers to the French *relever*.
Like bright metal on a fullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my faults,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *set it off*. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
The prince put thee into my service for no other reason
than to *set me off*. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
Neglect not the examples of those that have carried them-
selves ill in the same place; not to *set off* thyself by taxing their
memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid.
May you be happy, and your sorrows pass
Set off those joys I wish may ever last. *Waller.*
The figures of the groupes must contrast each other by
their several positions: thus in a play some characters must be
raised to oppose others, and to *set* them *off*. *Dryden.*

SET

- The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that
one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the
other is so much *set off*, and adorned by the owner. *Addison.*
Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves
to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and
set off the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*
The general good sense and worthiness of his character,
makes his friends observe these little singularities as foils, that
rather *set off* than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*
The work will never take, if it is not *set off* with proper
reasons. *Addison on Italy.*
Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the
poetical stories. *Addison on Italy.*
48. To *set* on or upon. To animate; to instigate; to incite.
You had either never attempted this change, *set on* with
hope, or never discovered it, stop with despair. *Sidney.*
He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came
That I was cast; and even now he spake
Iago *set* him on. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
Thou, traitor, hast *set* on thy wife to this. *Shakespeare.*
Baruch *set* on thee on against us, to deliver us unto the
Chaldeans. *Jer. xliii. 3.*
He should be thought to be mad, or *set on* and employed by
his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke. *Clarendon.*
In opposition his
Grim death, my son and foe, who sets them on. *Milton.*
The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will
join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with
greatness and *set on* by misinformation. *South's Sermon.*
The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to
give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this
do but *set men on* the more eagerly to scramble? *Locke.*
A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every
particular person *upon* making a higher figure than is consistent
with his revenue. *Addison.*
49. To *set* on or upon. To attack; to assault.
There you missing me, I was taken up by pirates, who
putting me under board prisoner, presently *set upon* another
ship, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to
the sword. *Sidney.*
Cassio hath here been *set on* in the dark:
He's almost slain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
So other foes may *set upon* our back. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
Alphonius, captain of another of the galleys, suffering his
men to straggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by a Turk-
ish pirate, and taken. *Kneller.*
Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: how-
beit with them, and such as came daily in, we *set upon* them,
and gave them the chase. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
If I had been *set upon* by villains, I would have redeemed
that evil by this which I now suffer. *Taylor.*
When once I am *set upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting
when I should be fighting. *L'Estrange.*
When some rival power invades a right,
Flies *set* on flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth's Dispens.*
50. To *set* on. To employ as in a task.
Set on thy wife to observe. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
51. To *set* on or upon. To fix the attention; to determine to
any thing with settled and full resolution.
It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her
good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her
honour than your satisfaction. *Sidney.*
Some I found wound'rous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, *set* on revenge and spite. *Milton.*
52. To *set* out. To assign; to allot.
The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to
thrift, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at
better rate than others, to whom the same shall be *set out*. *Spenser.*
The squaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that provi-
dence has *set out* for him is a blessing. *L'Estrange.*
53. To *set* out. To publish.
I will use no other authority than that excellent proclama-
tion *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign, and an-
nexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*
If all should be *set out* to the world by an angry whip, the
consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some
months more to his garret. *Swift.*
54. To *set* out. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of
space.
Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of
those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed
to be distinguished from the rest by known boundaries, have
each a twofold acceptation. *Locke.*
55. To *set* out. To adorn; to embellish.
An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing
can become. *Dryden.*
56. To *set* out. To raise; to equip.
The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great
necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten
galicals. *Addison on Italy.*
57. To *set* out. To show; to display; to recommend.

SET

- Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of
Africk, *set him out* as a most fit instrument for subduing the
kingdom of Tunis. *Kneller.*
I could *set out* that best side of Luther, which our author, in
the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade,
that he might place a supposed deformity more in view. *Atterbury.*
58. To *set* out. To show; to prove.
Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. *Atterbury.*
59. To *set* up. To erect; to establish newly.
There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set*
up, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particu-
larly those which relate to the careful and pious education of
poor children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Who could not win the mistress, woo'd the maid,
Set up themselves, and drove a separate trade. *Pope.*
60. To *set* up. To build; to erect.
Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And *set up* new: then, if the echo like not
In such a room, they pluck down those. *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*
Jacob took the stone, that he had for his pillow, and *set it*
up for a pillar. *Gen. xxviii. 18.*
Saul *set him up* a place, and is passed on, and gone down
to Gulgah. *1 Sa. xv. 12.*
Such delight hath God in men
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes
Among them to *set up* his tabernacle. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Images were not *set up* or worshipped among the heathens,
because they supposed the gods to be like them. *Stillington.*
Statues were *set up* to all those who had made themselves
eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*
I shall shew you how to *set up* a forge, and what tools you
must use. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead,
With-hold the pension, and *set up* the head. *Pope.*
61. To *set* up. To raise; to exalt; to put in power.
He was skilful enough to have lived full, if knowledge
could be *set up* against mortality. *Shakespeare.*
I'll translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and *set up*
the throne of David over Israel. *2 Sa. iii. 10.*
Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the
major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could
take off all, they would *set up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*
Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen
the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryden.*
Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be
supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without
shame or fear, serenely break a rule which they could not but
evidently know that God had *set up*. *Locke.*
62. To *set* up. To place in view.
He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to pieces, and
set me up for his mark. *Job xvi. 12.*
Scarecrows are *set up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bac.*
Thy father's merit *sets thee up* to view;
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison.*
63. To *set* up. To place in repose; to fix; to rest.
Whilst we *set up* our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as
we ought, consider that God has provided another and better
place for us. *Wake.*
64. To *set* up. To raise by the voice.
My right eye itches, some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*
65. To *set* up. To advance; to propose to reception.
The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves
satisfied with it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
66. To *set* up. To raise to a sufficient fortune.
In a soldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit
sets up a man for ever. *L'Estrange.*
To *set*. v. n.
1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.
The sun was *set*. *Gen. xxviii. 11.*
Whereas the *setting* of the pleiades and seven stars is de-
signed the term of Autumn and the beginning of Winter, unto
some latitudes these stars do never *set*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars
Gave a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*
Now the latter watch of waiving night,
And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite.
Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main,
When pale Orion *sets* in wintry rain,
Than stand these troops. *Dryden's Æn.*
My eyes no object met,
But distant skies that in the ocean *set*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
The Julian eagles here their wings display,
And there like *setting* stars the Decur lay. *Garth's Ovid.*
2. To be fixed hard.
A gathering and ferring of the spirits together to resist,
maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*
3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night.
Ahiyah could not see; for his eyes were *set*, by reason of his
age. *Kings. xiv. 4.*
4. To

SET

4. To fit music to words.
That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyship can set.
— As little by such toys as may be possible.
5. To become not fluid.
That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the
tradenmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firm-
ness.
6. To begin a journey.
So let him land,
And solemnly see him set on to London.
On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt set forward;
On Thursday we ourselves will march.
The king is set from London, and the scene
Is now transported to Southampton.
7. To go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture.
The faithless pirate soon will set to sea,
And bear the royal virgin far away.
When set, he forward?
— He is near at hand.
He with forty of his galleys, in most warlike manner ap-
pointed, set forward with Solymian's ambassador towards Con-
stantinople.
8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down
and points them out; and with a large net.
When I go a hawking or setting, I think myself beholden
to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of
partridges.
9. To plant, not to sow.
In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To sow dry, and set wet.
10. It is commonly used in conversation for sit, which, though
undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.
If they set down before's, fore they remove,
Bring up your army.
11. To apply one's self.
If he set industriously and sincerely to perform the com-
mands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it
shall prove successful to him.
12. To set about. To fall to; to begin.
We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary
now, at this very present, to set about it: we are thought a
little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave
their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before
them to do it in.
How preposterous is it, never to set about works of charity,
whilst we ourselves can see them performed?
13. To set in. To fix in a particular state.
When the weather was set in to be very bad, I have taken
a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great mas-
ters.
As November set in with keen frosts, so they continued
through the whole of that month, without any other altera-
tion than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds
changed.
A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a
southern monsoon began to set in.
14. To set on or upon. To begin a march, journey, or enter-
prize.
Be't your charge
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:
Set on.
He that would seriously set upon the search of truth, ought
to prepare his mind with a love of it.
The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge
it is about, and then set upon some new inquiry.
15. To set on. To make an attack.
Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their answer we will set on them.
16. To set out. To have beginning.
If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether
its activity only set out at our nativity, and began not rather in
the womb.
The dazzling lustre to abate,
He set not out in all his pomp and state,
Clad in the midst of lightning.
17. To set out. To begin a journey.
At their setting out they must have their commission from
the king.
I shall put you in mind where you promised to set out, or
begin your first stage.
Me thou think'st not slow,
Who since the morning-hour set out from heav'n,
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden.
My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Your's first set out, mine reach'd her in the race.
These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science,
were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must
set out, and look no farther backwards.

SET

- He that set out upon weak legs will not only go farther, but
grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only sits
still.
For these reasons I shall set out for London to-morrow.
Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence,
in his setting out for eternity.
If we slacken our aims, and drop our oars, we shall be hur-
ried back to the place from whence we first set out.
18. To set out. To begin the world.
Eudoxus, at his first setting out, threw himself into court.
Eugenio set out from the same university, and about the
same time with Corulodes.
19. To set to. To apply himself to.
I may appeal to those, who have made this their business,
whether it go not against the hair with them to set to anything
else.
20. To set up. To begin a trade openly.
We have stock enough to set up with, capable of infinite
advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay.
A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet
he saves his cargo; has something left towards setting up again,
and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his
own industry, but the friendship of others.
Those who have once made their court to those mistress
without portions, the mules, are never like to set up for fu-
tures.
This habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during
my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after
I had set up for myself.
21. To set up. To begin a project of advantage.
Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, setting up for him-
self after the death of his master, persuaded his principal offi-
cers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to
follow him for their own security.
A severe treatment might tempt them to set up for a repu-
blik.
22. To set up. To profess publicly.
Scowring the warch grows out of fashion wit;
Now we set up for tilting in the pit.
Can Polyphemus, or Antiphatas,
Who gorge themselves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live?
It is found by experience, that those men who set up for
morality, without regard to religion, are generally but vir-
tuous in part.
Set, part. adj. [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in
consequence of some formal rule.
Rude am I in my speech,
And little blest with the set phrase of peace.
Th' indictment of the good lord Hastings.
In a set hand fairly is ingro'd.
He would not perform that service by the hazard of one set
battle, but by dallying off the time.
Set speeches, and a formal tale,
With none but statemen and grave fools prevail.
In ten set battles have we driv'n back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth.
What we hear in conversation has this general advantage
over set discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more
to the beauty and elegance of the composition than to the mat-
ter delivered.
Set, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A number of things suited to each other; a number of things
of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.
Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular set
of motions.
All corpufcles of the same set or kind agree in every
thing.
'Tis not a set of features or complexion,
The tincture of a skin, that I admire.
I shall here lay together a new set of remarks, and observe
the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices.
Homer introduced that monstrous character to show the
marvellous, and paint it in a new set of colours.
He must change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,
There must another set be found.
They refer to those critics who are partial to some parti-
cular set of writers to the prejudice of others.
Perhaps there is no man, nor set of men, upon earth,
whose sentiments I intirely follow.
2. Any thing not down, but put in a state of some growth into
the ground.
'Tis raised by set or berries, like white thorn, and lies the
same time in the ground.
3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven,
below the horizon.

SET

- The weary sun hath made a golden set;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.
When the battle's lost and won.
That will be ere set of sun.
Before set of sun that day, I hope to reach my Winter-
quarters.
4. A wager at dice.
That was but civil war, an equal set,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight.
5. A game.
Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match plaid for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded set?
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
6. A game.
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
SET, n. f. [from set, Latin.] Briefly; set with strong
hairs; consisting of strong hairs.
The parent insect, with its stiff setaceous tail, terbrates the
rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into
the very pith.
SET, n. f. [from set, Latin.]
A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle,
and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that hu-
mours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in
cattle rowelling.
I made a seton to give a vent to the humour.
If the sinus be of great length depending, make a perfora-
tion in the lower part by a seton-needle with a twisted silk.
SETTER, n. f. [from set.]
1. One who sets.
When he was gone I cast this book away: I could not look
upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was
the only setter on to do it.
Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud setter up and puller down of kings!
He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods.
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sport-
men.
3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out
persons to be plundered.
Another set of men are the devil's setters, who continually
beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded
heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into
his circumstances, and observing his weak side.
SETTLE, n. f. [from settle, Latin.]
A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.
Will obliges young heirs with a settling dog he has made
himself.
SETTLE, n. f. [from settle, Latin.]
1. A fear; a fench; something
to sit on.
From the bottom to the lower settle shall be two cubits.
The man, their hearty welcome first exprest,
A common settle drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest.
2. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or
disturbance.
I will settle you after your old estates, and will do better
unto you than at your beginnings.
In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To settle here.
3. To fix in any way of life.
The father thought the time drew on
Of settling in the world his only son.
4. To fix in any place.
Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution.
5. To establish; to confirm.
Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd:
Her will alone could settle or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what the latest spoke.
6. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.
This exactness will be judged troublesome, and therefore
most men will think they may be excused from settling the
complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds.
Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming
such passages as are true in old authors, and settling such as are
told after different manners.
7. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.
His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,
And still'd sure succession in his line.
If you will not take some care to settle our language, and

SET

- put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be
preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect
tradition.
7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or de-
sultory and wavering in conduct.
This, by a settled habit in things, whereof we have fre-
quent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for
the perception of our sensation which is an idea formed by
our judgment.
A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pre-
tender; they desire no more: it will settle the wayerings, and
confirm the doubtful.
8. To make close or compact.
Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may settle the turf before
the Spring.
9. To fix unalienably by legal fancies.
I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because
I know his value, have settled upon him a good annuity for
life.
10. To fix inseparably.
Exalt your passion by directing and settling it upon an object,
the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly
all hurts received from mortal beauty.
11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the
bottom.
So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas settle and purge the wine.
12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.
When thou art settling thyself to thy devotions, imagine
thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha,
Why art thou so careless?
13. To settle, v. n.
1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.
This is mere moral babble, and direct
Against the canon laws of our foundation:
I must not suffer this; yet 'tis the lees.
And settling of a melancholy blood.
2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit feces at the
bottom.
Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But since this melleage came, you sink and settle,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you.
A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before
it settles.
3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.
The Spinetia, descended from the Pelegr, settled at the
mouth of the river Po.
4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestick state.
As people marry now, and settle,
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;
Worldly desires, and household cares,
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs.
5. To become fixed so as not to change.
The wind came about and settled in the West, so as we
could make no way.
6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.
7. To take any lasting state.
That country became a gained ground by the mud brought
down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees into a firm
land.
According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was
wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it settled
at length into an habitable earth.
Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish; by
the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate
colours, till it settles in an intense red.
8. To rest; to repose.
When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught
them discretion, their fondness settles on its proper object.
Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And shades eternal settle o'er his eyes.
9. To grow calm.
'Till the fury of his highness settle,
Come not before him.
10. To make a jointure for a wife.
He sighs with most success that settles well.
11. To crack as work sinks.
One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its set-
tling more in one place than another, which causes cracks and
settling in the wall.
SETTLEDNESS, n. f. [from settle.]
The state of being settled;
confirmed state.
What one party thought to rivet to a settledness, by the
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and
contemns.
SETTLEMENT, n. f. [from settle.]
1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.
2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.
My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With settlement as good as law can make.

SEV

3. A jointure granted to a wife.
Stephon sigh'd so loud and strong,
He blew a *settlement* along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and fix, and house in town. *Swift.*
4. Subduence; dregs.
Fullers earth left a thick *settlement*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life.
Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth,
power, or *settlement* in the world. *L'Estrange.*
6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.
SE'WAL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ditt.*
- SE'VEN*. *adj.* [reopon, Saxon.]
1. Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.
Let ev'ry man be master of his time
Till *seven* at night. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens*. *Gen.*
Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is said, he overthrew and
cruelly murdered, with his *seven* children. *Raleigh.*
Se'v'n bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phcebus chuse;
And for Diana *se'v'n* unspotted ewes. *Dryden's Æn.*
- SE'VENFOLD*. *adj.* [seven and fold.] Repeated seven times;
having seven doubles.
Upon this dreadful beast with *sevenfold* head,
He set the false Duella for more awe and dread. *Fa. Queen.*
The *sevenfold* shield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from my heart. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Not for that filly old morality,
That as these links were knit, our loves should be,
Mourn I, that I thy *sevenfold* chain have lost,
Nor for the luck's sake, but the bitter cost. *Donne.*
What if the breath that kindled those grim fires
Awak'd, should blow them into *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*
Fair queen,
Who sway'd the sceptre of the Pharian isle,
And *se'v'nfold* falls of disemboguing Nile. *Dryden.*
- SE'VENFOLD*. *adv.* Seven times.
Whoever layeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him
sevenfold. *Gen. iv. 15.*
- SE'VENNIGHT*. *n. f.* [seven and night.]
1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day
of the same denomination preceding or following; a week,
numbered according to the practice of the old northern na-
tions, as in *fortnight*.
Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more
noble in itself, than just with the sword and lance, main-
tained for a *sevensnight* together. *Sidney.*
Iago's footing here anticipates our thoughts
A *se'v'n* night's speed. *Shak. Othello.*
Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *sevensnight* lost
their shining. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. We use still the word *sevensnight* or *se'v'n* night in computing
time: as, it happened on Monday was *sevensnight*, that is, on
the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday
sevensnight, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.
This comes from one of those untucker'd ladies whom you
were so sharp upon on Monday was *se'v'n* night. *Aldis.*
- SE'VENCORE*. *adj.* [Seven and fore.] Seven times twenty; an
hundred and forty.
The old counts of Desmond, who lived till she was *seven-
score* years old, did dentire twice or thrice; calling her old
teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*
- SEVENTEEN*. *adj.* [reopontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten; se-
ven added to ten.
- SEVENTENTH*. *adj.* [reopontzeop, Saxon.] The seventh af-
ter the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen.
In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the second month,
the *sevententh* day, were all the fountains of the great deep
broken up. *Gen. vii. 11.*
The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king in the
sevententh year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*
- SEVENTH*. *adj.* [reopopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of seven;
the first after the sixth.
The child born in the *seventh* month doth commonly
well. *Bacon.*
So Pharaoh, or some greater king than he,
Provided for the *seventh* necessity:
Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented e'er it came. *Dryd.*
2. Containing one part in seven.
Thy air is like the first:
A third is like the former. Filthy hags!
Why do you shew me this? A fourth? Start, eye!
What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A *seventh*! I'll see no more. *Shaksp.*
- SEVENTHY*. *adv.* [From *seventh*.] In the seventh place; an
ordinal adverb.
Seventhy, living bodies have sense, which plants have
not. *Bacon.*

SEV

- SE'VENTIETH*. *adj.* [From *seventy*.] The tenth seven times re-
peated; the ordinal of seventy.
- SE'VENTY*. *adj.* [Hantzeopontze, Saxon.] Seven times ten.
Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would master all,
From twelve to *seventy*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *se-
venty*. *Taylor.*
The weight of *seventy* winters prest him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryd.*
In the Hebrew, there is a particle consisting but of one
single letter, of which there are reckoned up *seventy* several
significations. *Locke.*
- To *SE'VER*. *v. a.* [sever, French; separe, Latin.]
1. To part by violence from the rest.
Forgetful queen, who *severed* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Grano.*
2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.
They are not so far disjointed and *severed*, but that they
come at length to meet. *Hosker.*
Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging,
As soul and body's *se'v'ring*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*
Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *se'v'rd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
What thou art is mine:
Our state cannot be *se'v'rd*, we are one,
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself. *Milton.*
3. To separate; to put in different orders or places.
The angels shall *sever* the wicked from among the just. *Mat.*
He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *se'v'rd* from the rest the warrior souls remain'd. *Dryd.*
4. To separate by chemical operation.
This axiom is of large extent, and would be *severed* and
refined by trial. *Bacon.*
5. To disjoin, to disunite.
Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the *se'v'ring* clouds in yonder east. *Shaksp.*
How stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;
So should my thoughts be *se'v'rd* from my griefs;
And woes by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp.*
The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its prin-
ciples, and may therefore usefully be sought for in that prin-
ciple *se'v'rd* from the others. *Boyle.*
6. To keep distinct; to keep apart.
Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But *se'v'rd* in a pale clear-shining sky. *Shaksp.*
I will *sever* Goshen, that no swarms of flies shall be
there. *Exod. viii. 22.*
- To *SE'VER*. *v. n.* To make a separation; to make a partition.
The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and of
Egypt. *Exod. ix. 4.*
There remains too much religion, as to know how to *sever*
between the use and abuse of things. *K. Charles.*
Better from me thou *sever* not. *Milton.*
- SE'VERAL*. *adj.* [from *sever*.]
1. Different; distinct; unlike one another.
Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink; and
so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with *se-
veral* kinds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *se-
veral* attempts, in *several* ages. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*
Four *several* armies to the field are led. *Dryd.*
Which high in equal hopes four princes head.
2. Divers; many. It is used in any number not large, and more
than two.
This country is large, having in it many people, and *se-
veral* kingdoms. *Abbott's Description of the World.*
This else to *several* spheres thou must ascribe. *Milton.*
We might have repaired the losses of one campaign by the
advantages of another, and after *several* victories gained over
us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates. *Aldis.*
3. Particular; single.
Each *several* ship a victory did gain,
As Rupert, or as Albemarle were there. *Dryd.*
4. Distinct; appropriate.
The parts and passages of state are so many, as to express
them fully, would require a *several* treatise. *Davies's Ireland.*
Like things to like, the rest to *several* place. *Milton.*
Disparted.
Each might his *se'v'rd* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*
- SE'VERAL*. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*]
1. A state of separation; or partition. This substantive has a plu-
ral. *More.*

SEV

- More profit is quieter found
Where pastures in *several* be;
Of one filly aker of ground. *Tusser, Husband.*
Than champion maketh of three.
2. Each particular singly taken.
This by some *severals*
Of head piece extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shaksp.*
There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*. *Shaksp.*
That will appear to be a methodical successive observation
of these *severals*, as degrees and steps preparative the one
to the other. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Severals of them neither rose from any conspicuous family,
nor left any behind them. *Addison's Freeholder.*
3. An inclosed or separate place.
They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several*
for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their
several for women, their *several* for their priests, and for the
high priest alone their *several*. *Hosker.*
4. Inclosed ground.
There was a nobleman that was lean of visage, but imme-
diately after his marriage he grew pretty plump and fat. One
said to him, your lordship doth contrary to other married men;
for they at first wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Ra-
leigh flood by and said, there is no beast, that if you take him
from the common, and put him into the *severals*, but will wax
fat. *Bacon.*
- SE'VERALLY*. *adv.* [from *several*.] Distinctly; particularly;
separately; apart from others.
Consider angels each of them *severally* in himself, and their
law is, all ye his angels praise him. *Hosker.*
Nature and scripture, both jointly and not *severally*, either
of them, be so compleat, that unto everlasting felicity we
need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may
easily furnish our minds with. *Hosker.*
Th' apostles could not be confin'd
To these or those, but *severally* design'd
Their large commission round the world to blow. *Dryd.*
We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty, and
to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the fairest parts. *Dryd.*
Others were so very small and close together, that I could
not keep my eye fixedly on them *severally* so as to number
them. *Newt. Opt.*
- SE'VERALTY*. *n. f.* [from *several*.] State of separation from the rest.
The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part
of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwall, and
earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty*. *Bacon.*
Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to
their particular requisites, I am now come to the calling and
contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*
- SE'VERANCE*. *n. f.* [from *sever*.] Separation; partition.
Those rivers enclose a neck of land, in regard of his fruit-
fulness, not unworthy of a *severance*. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*
- SE'VERE*. *n. f.* [severe, French; severus, Latin.]
1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.
Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always
more *severe* against thy self than against others. *Taylor.*
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe*? *Milton.*
What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with
Origen for, but holding the innocence in his hands, which those
about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he
was cast out of the church. *Stillfleet.*
2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.
Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*.
It seems, in thy restraint. *Milton.*
In his looks serene,
When angry most he seem'd and most *severe*,
What else but favour shone? *Milton.*
Nor blame *severe* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. Cruel; inexorable.
His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. *Wyd.*
4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe* and pure,
severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*
5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.
Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*
6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.
His grave rebuke
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*
Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets,
than venture upon to nice a subject with my *severe* style. *More.*
7. Painful; afflictive.
Close; concise; not luxuriant.
The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language, often
expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in
more. *Dryden.*
These piercing fires as soft as now *severe*.
SE'VERELY. *adv.* [from *severe*.]
1. Painfully; afflictively.

SEX

- We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from
those for which we undertook the war, and often to effect
others which after a peace, we may *severely* repent. *Swift.*
2. Ferociously; horridly.
More formidable Hydra stands within;
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryd.*
- SE'VERITY*. *n. f.* [severitas, Latin.]
1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.
I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,
To think that you have ought but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to practise your *severity*. *Shaksp.*
He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath relisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial
Than the *severity* of publick power,
Which he so sets at naught. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Never were so great rebellions expiated with so little blood,
as for the *severity* used upon those taken in Kent, it was but
upon a scum of people. *Bacon.*
There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and
severity: for under a censure we only include excommunica-
tion, suspension, and an interdict; but under an ecclesiastical
severity, every other punishment of the church is intended; but
according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same. *Ayliffe.*
2. Hardness; power of distressing.
Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the win-
ter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*
3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.
Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must
pass over many instances of your military skill. *Dryd.*
4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of
indulgence.
SE'VERATION. *n. f.* [severus, Latin.] The act of calling aside.
To *SE'VE* for *se'v'ring*. To follow.
- To *SE'VE*. *v. n.* [seve, Latin.] To any thing by the use of the
needle.
A time to rent and a time to *seve*. *Ecd. iii. 7.*
- To *SE'VE*. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.
No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old gar-
ment. *Mark. ii. 21.*
- To *SE'VE* up. To inclose in any thing sewed.
If ever I said loose bodied gown, *sew* me up in the skirts
of it. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*
My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou *sewest* up
mine iniquity. *Jeb. xiv. 17.*
- To *SE'VE*. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Angworth.*
- SEWER*. *v. n.* [sewer, French; or sewer, old French;
from *seuer*, to set down; for those officers set the dishes on
the table. *Newton's Milton.*
1. An officer who serves up a feast.
Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with *sewers* and fenestals:
The skill of artifice or office mean. *Milt.*
The cook and *sewer*, each his talent tries,
In various figures scenes of dishes rise:
2. [From *seuer*, *seuer*.] *Cowel.* A passage for water to run
through, now corrupted to *sewer*.
The fennmen hold that the *sewers* must be kept so, as the
water may not stay too long in the spring till the weeds and
sedge be grown up. *Bacon.*
Men suffer their private in judgment to be drawn into the
common *sewer*, or stream of the present vogue. *K. Charles.*
As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milt.*
3. He that uses a needle.
SEX. *n. f.* [sexe, French; sexus, Latin.]
1. The property by which any animal is male or female.
These two great *sexes* animate the world. *Milton.*
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *sex*. *Milton.*
2. Womankind; by way of emphasis.
Unhappy *sex*! whose beauty is your snare;
Expos'd to trials, made too frail to bear. *Dryd.*
Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex* once get the
better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*
- SEXAGENARY*. *adj.* [sexagenarius, French; sexagenarius, Latin.]
Aged sixty years.
- SEXAGESIMA*. *n. f.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.
- SEXAGESIMAL*. *adj.* [from *sexagesimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth;
numbered by sixties.
- SEX'ANGLED*. *adj.* [from *sex* and *angular*, Latin.] Having
SEX'ANGULAR. *adj.* six corners or angles; hexagonal.
Snow *sexangular*, at least of stary and many pointed figure.
The grubs from their *sexangular* abole
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryd.*
- SEX'ANGULARLY*. *adv.* [from *sexangular*.] With six angles;
hexagonally.
- SEX'ENNIAL*. *adj.* [sex and annus, Latin.] Lasting six years;
happening once in six years.

S H A

- SEXTAIN. *n. f.* [from *sextans*, *sex*, Latin.] A stanza of six lines.
 SEXTANT. *n. f.* [from *sextant*, French.] The sixth part of a circle.
 SEXTARY. *n. f.* A pint and a half.
 SEXTARY. } *n. f.* The same as *facilly*; a vestry. *Dict.*
 SEXTY. }
 SEXTILE. *adj.* [from *sextilis*, Latin.] Is such a position or aspect of two planets, when at 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus *. *Har.*
 Planetary motions and aspects,
 In *sextile*, square, and trine, *Milton.*
 The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity. *Glauville.*
 SEXTON. *n. f.* [corrupted from *sextist*.] An under-officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.
 A stool and cushion for the *sexton*. *Shakefp.*
 When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or bespeaking a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known to the searchers corresponding with the said *sexton*. *Gravd.*
 SEXTONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *sexton*.] The office of a *sexton*.
 They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in commendam. *Swift.*
 SEXTUPLE. *adj.* [from *sextuplus*, Latin.] Sixfold; six times told.
 Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another. *Brown.*
 To SHA'B. *v. m.* To play mean tricks; a low barbarous cant word.
 SHA'BILLY. *adv.* [from *shabby*.] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily. A cant word.
 SHA'BINESS. *n. f.* [from *shabby*.] Meanness; paltriness.
 He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of cloaths fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Addis. Spectator.*
 SHA'BBY. *adj.* [A word that has crept into conversation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language.] Mean; paltry.
 The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
 That the captain suppos'd he was curate to Jenny. *Swift.*
 To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun, *shackles*, *shackels*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind.
 It is great,
 To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
 Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakefp.*
 You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*
 No trivial price
 Should set him free, or small should be my praise
 To lead him *shackled*. *Philips.*
 So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* danceries,
 As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*
 SHA'CKLES. *n. f.* wanting the singular. [reacul, Saxon, *shackels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners.
 Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
 His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean. *Fa. Queen.*
 A servant commonly is less free in mind than in condition;
 his very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*, and desire itself under duress and captivity. *South's Sermons.*
 The force in fetters only is employed;
 Our iron mines exhausted and destroyed
 In *shackles*. *Dryd. Juv.*
 SHAD. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
 SHADE. *n. f.* [reacu, Saxon; *shade*, Dutch.]
 1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.
 Spring no obstacle found here nor *shade*,
 But all sunshine. *Milton.*
 2. Darknes; obscurity.
 The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
 And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world resign'd. *Rofc.*
 3. Coolness made by interception of the sun.
 Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such volleys of arrows that hid the sun, said, that falls out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall fight in the *shade*. *Bacon.*
 That high mount of God whence light and *shade*
 Shine both. *Milton.*
 4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded.
 Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
 Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakefp.*
 Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*. *Milton.*
 Then to the desert takes his flight;
 Where still from *shade* to *shade* the son of God,
 After forty days fasting, had remain'd. *Milton.*
 The pious prince then seeks the *shade*,
 Which hides from light his venerable maid. *Dryd.*
 5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage.
 Let the arch'd knife
 Well sharpen'd now assail the spreading *shades*
 Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs dis sever. *Philips.*
 In Brazil are trees which kill those that sit under their *shade* in a few hours. *Arbutnot.*
 6. Protection; shelter.
 7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.
 'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from sight,
 And cast in *shades* what seen would not delight. *Dryd.*

S H A

8. A colour; gradation of light.
 White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or *shades* and mixtures, as green come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*
 9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted.
 Envy will merit as its *shade* pursue. *P. p.*
 10. The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the light, not to the touch.
 A spirit; a ghost; a manes. *Dryd.*
 To Trachin swift as thought the fitting *shade*
 Thro' air his momentary journey made.
 Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest;
 Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;
 Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd
 A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade*. *Tickell.*
 To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To overspread with opacity.
 Thou *shade'st*
 The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
 Thy skirts appear. *Milton.*
 2. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread.
 A seraph his wings wore to *shade*
 His lineaments divine. *Milton.*
 And after these, came arm'd with spear and shield
 An host to great, as cover'd all the field;
 And all their forehead like the knights before,
 With lawrels ever-green were *shaded* o'er. *Dryd.*
 I went to crop the sylvan fencs,
 And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryd.*
 Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,
 And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn. *Pope's Wint.*
 3. To shelter; to hide.
 Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,
 The good patricians must be visited. *Shakefp.*
 4. To protect; to cover; to screen.
 Leave not the faithful side
 That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects. *Mil.*
 5. To mark with different gradations of colours.
 The portal stone, inimitable on earth
 By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn. *Milton.*
 6. To paint in obscure colours.
 SHA'DINESS. *n. f.* [from *shady*.] The state of being *shady*, umbrageousness.
 SHA'DOW. *n. f.* [reacu, Saxon; *shadow*, Dutch.]
 1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted.
 Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four inch'd bridges,
 to court his own *shadow* for a traitor. *Shakefp.*
 Life's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,
 That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
 And then is heard no more. *Shakefp.*
 Such a nature,
 Tickl'd with good success, disdains the *shadow*
 Which he treads on at noon. *Shakefp.*
 The body, tho' it moves, yet not changing perceivable
 distance with some other bodies, the thing seems to stand still,
 as in the hands of clocks, and *shadows* of sun-dials. *Locke.*
 2. Opacity; darkness; shade.
 By the revolution of the skies
 Night's sable *shadow* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*
 His countenances probably lived within the shade of the
 earthquake and *shadow* of the eclipse. *Addis.*
 3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.
 In secret *shadow* from the sunny rays,
 On a sweet bed of lillies softly laid. *Fa. Queen.*
 Here father, take the *shadow* of this tree
 For your good host. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
 4. Obscure place.
 To the secret *shadows* I retire,
 To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryd.*
 5. Dark part of a picture.
 A *shadow* is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lighted body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light spreading itself into the air or medium proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a single *shadow*, and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double *shadow* again, which darkness by a third part. It is used for the inmost *shadow*, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacoch.*
 After great lights there must be great *shadows*. *Dryden.*
 6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit, or shade.
 Hence, terrible *shadow*!
 Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakefp.*
 7. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to substance.
 If substance might be call'd that *shadow* seem'd. *Mil.*
 In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*
 Without

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- Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate. *Milton.*
 Amongst the creatures are particular excellencies scattered,
 which are some *shadows* of the divine perfections. *Tillotson.*
 8. Inseparable companion.
 Sin and her *shadow*, death. *Milton.*
 Thou my *shadow*
 Inseparable mult with me be long. *Milton.*
 9. Type; mystical representation.
 Types and *shadows* of that destin'd feed. *Milton.*
 10. Protection; shelter; favour.
 Keep me under the *shadow* of thy wings. *Psalms.*
 To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with opacity.
 The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
 So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground. *Fa. Q.*
 The Assyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *shadowing* throud. *Ezek. xxxi. 3.*
 2. To cloud; to darken.
 Mifake me not for my complexion;
 The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun
 To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakefp.*
 3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat.
 A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over flowery fields
 and *shadow'd* waters in the extreme heat of summer. *Sidney.*
 4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen.
 Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
 And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
 The number of our host, and make discovery
 Err in report of us. *Shakefp.*
 5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud.
 God shall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
 The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakefp.*
 6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.
 Turnoil is made of old linen rags dried, and laid in a
 saucer of vinegar, and set over a chafing dish of coals till it
 boil; then wring it into a shell, and put it into a little gum
 arabick: it is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows. *Peacoch.*
 From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea im-
 printed in our mind is of a flat circle, variously *shadowed* with
 different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke.*
 More broken scene, made up of an infinite variety of in-
 equalities and *shadowings*, that naturally arise from an agree-
 able mixture of hills, groves, and vallies. *Addis.*
 7. To paint in obscure colours.
 If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces
 which are deeply *shadowed*, then place in those voids some fold
 to make a joining of the parts. *Dryd. Duff's story.*
 8. To represent imperfectly.
 Whereat I wak'd and found
 Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
 Had lively *shadow'd*. *Milton Parad. Lost.*
 Augustus is *shadow'd* in the person of Eneas. *Dryd.*
 I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under another
 name. *Dryd.*
 9. To represent typically.
 Many times there are three things said to make up the sub-
 stance of a sacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby
 offered, the element which *shadoweth* or signifieth grace, and
 the word which expreth what is done by the element. *Hook.*
 The shield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly
shadow out to us the continence of the emperor, which made
 him proof to all the attacks of pleasure. *Addison.*
 SHA'DOWY. *adj.* [from *shadow*.]
 1. Full of shade; gloomy.
 This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods,
 I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakefp.*
 With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,
 A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*
 2. Not brightly luminous.
 More pleasant light
Shadowy sets off the face of things. *Milton.*
 3. Faintly representative; typical.
 When they see
 Law can discover sin, but not remove
 Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,
 The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
 Some blood more precious must be paid for man. *Mil.*
 4. Unsubstantial; unreal.
 Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy*
 and fictitious nature, in the persons of sin and death; by which
 he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addis.*
 5. Dark; opaque.
 By command, e're yet dim night
 Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste
 Homeward. *Mil. Parad. Lost.*
 SHA'DY. *adj.* [from *shade*.]
 1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.
 The wakeful bird
 Sings dardling, and in *shadiest* covert hid
 Tunes her nocturnal note. *Mil. Parad. Lost.*
 Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,
 And Amarillis fills the *shady* groves. *Dryd.*

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2. Secure from the glare of light; or fultriness of heat.
 Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer, and
 warm for winter. *Bacon.*
 SHAFT. *n. f.* [reacut, Saxon.]
 1. An arrow; a missile weapon.
 To pierce pursuing shield,
 By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,
 With *shafts* shot out from their back-turned bow. *Sidney.*
 Who in the spring, from the new sun,
 Already has a fever got,
 Too late begins those *shafts* to shun.
 Which Phœbus thro' his veins has shot. *Walr.*
 They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim afar off, and
 then shooting themselves directly upon the desired mark. *More.*
 So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
 With vigour drawn, must send the *shaft* below. *Dryd.*
 O'er thee the secret *shaft*
 That wafts at midnight, or th' undreaded hour
 Of noon, flies harmless. *Thomson.*
 2. [Shaft, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.
 They sink a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length. *Corew.*
 The fulminating damp, upon its accension, gives a crack
 like the report of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as
 to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the
 bottom of the pit up through the *shaft*. *Woodward.*
 Suppose a tube, or as the miners call it, a *shaft*, were sunk
 from the surface of the earth to the center. *Arbutnot.*
 3. Any thing straight; the spire of a church.
 Practise to draw small and easy things, as a cherry with the
 leaf, the *shaft* of a steeple. *Peacoch.*
 SHAG. *n. f.* [reacut, Saxon.]
 1. Rough woolly hair.
 Full often like a *shag*-hair'd crafty kern,
 Hath he con'erled with the enemy;
 And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakefp.*
 Where is your husband?
 He's a traitor. *Shakefp.*
 Thou lie'st thou *shag*-ear'd villain.
 From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs, his hav-
 ing little or no tail, the slowness of his gate, and his climb-
 ing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*
 True Winney broad cloth, with its *shag* unthorn,
 Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay.*
 2. A kind of cloth.
 SHAG. *n. f.* A sea bird.
 Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and mallard. *Car.*
 SHA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *shag*.]
 SHA'GGY. }
 1. Ruggedly; hairy.
 They change their hue, with haggard eyes they stare,
 Lean are their looks, and *shaggy* are their hair. *Dryd.*
 A lion's hide he wears;
 About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,
 The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin. *Dryd.*
 From the frosty north
 The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
 In battailous array, while Volga's stream
 Sends opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad
 Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent. *Philips.*
 2. Rough; rugged.
 They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load,
 Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *shaggy* tops
 Uplifting bore them in their hands. *Mil. Parad. Lost.*
 There, where very desolation dwells,
 By grotts and caverns *shaggy'd* with horrid shades,
 She may pass on with unblench'd majesty,
 Be it not done in pride. *Mil.*
 Through Eden went a river large,
 Nor chang'd his course, but through the *shaggy* hill
 Pass'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton.*
 How would the old king smile
 To see you weigh the paws when tip'd with gold,
 And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders. *Addis.*
 Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn,
 Ye grotts and caverns *shaggy'd* with horrid thorn. *Pope.*
 SHAGREEN. *n. f.* [chagriner, French.] The skin of a kind
 of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.
 To SHAGREEN. *v. a.* [chagriner, French.] To irritate; to
 provoke. Both should be written *chagriner*.
 To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk sideways; a low word.
 Child, you must walk strait, without skiewing and *shailing*
 to every step you set. *L'Estrange.*
 To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit, *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*.
 [reacutan, Saxon; *shacken*, Dutch.]
 1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick re-
 turns backwards and forwards; to agitate.
 Who honours not his father,
 Henry the fifth that made all France to quake,
 Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakefp.*
 I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil
 to their servants. *Zech. ii. 9.*
 I *shook* my lap and said, so God *shake* out every man from
 his house, even thus be he *shaken* out and emptied. *Neb. v.*
 The

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- The stars fell onto the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs when she is shaken of a mighty wind. *Rev. vi.*
 He shook the sacred honours of his head: *Shaksp.*
 With terror trembled heav'n's subiding hill, *Dryden.*
 And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill.
 She first her husband on the poop espies,
 Shaking his hand at distance on the main; *Dryden.*
 She took the sign, and shook her hand again.
 2. To make to totter or tremble.
 The rapid wheels shake heav'n's basis, *Milton.*
 Let France acknowledge that her shaken throne
 Was once supported, sir, by you alone. *Restormon.*
 3. To throw down by a violent motion.
 Macbeth is ripe for shaking, and the powers above
 Put on their instruments. *Shaksp.*
 The tyrannous breathing of the North
 Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shaksp.*
 When ye depart, shake off the dust of your feet. *Mat. x.*
 He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put
 it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have
 shaken it off. *Tatler.*
 4. To throw away; to drive off.
 'Tis our first intent
 To shake all cares and business from our age,
 Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we
 Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shaksp.*
 5. To weaken; to put in danger.
 When his doctrines grew too strong to be shook by his ene-
 mies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*
 6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid.
 A fly and constant knave, not to be shook'd. *Shaksp. Cymb.*
 This respite shook
 The bosom of my conscience. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Be not soon shaken in mind, or troubled, as that the day
 of Christ is at hand. *2 Thes. ii. 2.*
 Not my firm faith
 Can by his fraud be shaken or seduc'd. *Milton.*
 7. To SHAKE hands. This phrase, from the action used among
 friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to join with,
 but commonly to take leave of.
 With the slave,
 He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
 'Till he unscam'd him from the nape to th' chops. *Shaksp.*
 Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them who are
 shaking hands with their allegiance, under pretence of laying
 faster hold of their religion. *King Charles.*
 8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest
 of.
 Be pleas'd that I shake off these names you give me:
 Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shaksp.*
 If I could shake off but one seven years,
 From these old arms and legs,
 I'd with thee every foot. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 Says, sacred bard! what could bestow
 Courage on thee, to soar so high?
 Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee so
 To shake off all mortality? *Waller.*
 Him I refused to be answered by himself, after I had shaken
 off the lesser and more barking creatures.
 Can I want courage for so brave a deed?
 I've shook it off: my soul is free from fear. *Dryden.*
 Here we are free from the formalities of custom and re-
 spect: we may shake off the haughty impertinent. *Collier.*
 How does thy beauty smooth
 The face of war, and make even horror smile!
 At sight of thee my heart shakes off its sorrows. *Addison.*
 To SHAKE, v. n.
 1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.
 Darts are counted as stubble: he laugheth at the shaking of
 a spear. *Job xli. 29.*
 2. To totter.
 3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still.
 Thy fight, which should
 Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
 Constrains them weep, and shake with fear and sorrow. *Shaksp.*
 What said the wench, when he rose up again?
 — Trembled and shook; for why, he stamp'd,
 As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shaksp.*
 A shaking through their limbs they find,
 Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*
 4. To be in terror; to be deprived of firmness.
 He shrank of succours, and in deep despair,
 Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryd. Zen.*
 SHAKE, n. f. [from the verb.]
 1. Concussion.
 If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be pos'd,
 'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;
 But the great soldier's honour was compos'd
 Of thicker stuff, which could endure a shake:
 Wilford picks friends; civility plays the rest,
 A toy shunn'd cleanly passeth with thee best. *Herbert.*
 The freeholder is the basis of all other titles: this is the

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- substantial stock, without which they are no more than blas-
 phems that would fall away with every shake of wind. *Addison.*
 2. Vibratory motion.
 Several of his countrymen probably lived within the shake of
 the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are re-
 corded by this author. *Addison.*
 3. Motion given and received.
 Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting
 of many kind shakes of the hand.
 SHA'KER, n. f. [from shake.] The person or thing that shakes.
 Go then, the guilty at thy will chastise.
 He said; the shaker of the earth replies. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 SHALE, n. f. [Corrupted, I think, for shell.] A hulk; the
 case of seeds in filiquous plants.
 Behold you poor and harved band,
 And your fair flesh shall fuck away their souls,
 Leaving them but the shales and husks of men. *Shaksp.*
 SHALL, v. defective. [reel, Sax. is originally *low*, or *low*, or *low*.
 In *Chaucer*, the faith I shall to God, means the faith I owe to
 God: thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French
 use *devoir*, *devoir*, *devoir*, in the same manner, with a kind of fu-
 ture signification; and the Swedes have *shall*, and the Islanders
shall, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall* future, and
should imperfect.
 The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials
 confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased
 by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense
 of *will*: but I shall endeavour, *crassa Minerva*, to show the
 meaning of *shall* in the future tense.
 1. I SHALL love. It will so happen that I must love; I am re-
 solved to love.
 2. SHALL I love? Will it be permitted me to love? Will you
 permit me to love? Will it happen that I must love?
 3. THOU SHALT love. I command thee to love; it is permitted
 thee to love: [in poetry or solemn diction] it will happen that
 thou must love.
 4. SHALT thou love? Will it happen that thou must love?
 Will it be permitted to thee to love?
 5. HE SHALL love. It will happen that he must love; it is
 commanded him that he love.
 It is a mind, that shall remain a poison where it is.
 — Shall remain!
 Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
 His absolute shall? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 See *Romulus* the great:
 This prince a priestess of your blood shall bear,
 And like his sire in arms he shall appear. *Dryden's En.*
 That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirma-
 tion whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of
 removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that
 Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he
 perform the condition required of him, shall certainly belong
 to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
 6. SHALL he love? Is it permitted him to love? In solemn
 language, Will it happen that he must love?
 7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singular.
 SHALL'VEEN, n. f. A slight woollen stuff.
 In blue shall'veen shall Hannibal be clad.
 And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*
 SHALL'VEEN, n. f. [chalcupe, French.] A small boat.
 You were resolved, after your arrival into Oronoque, to
 pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have Sir
 John Fearn's shall'veen: I do not allow of that course, because
 ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river
 side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage
 to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover
 your boat.
 There with your shall'veen stay:
 The game's not lost; I have one card to play. *Waller.*
 Our hero set
 In a small shall'veen, fortune in his debt;
 So near a hope of crowns and scepters, more
 Than ever Priam, when he flourish'd, wore. *Waller.*
 SHALL'VEEN, adj. [This word is probably compounded of *shall*
 and *even*.]
 1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the
 surface or edge.
 I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelvy and
 shallow; a death that I abhor. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 That inundation, though it were shallow, had a long con-
 tinuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned,
 perished for want of food. *Bacon.*
 The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the
 floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew
 observably shallower in his days, and would in process of time
 become a firm land. *Brown's Fugate River.*
 I am made a shallow forded stream,
 Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,
 And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden's All for Love.*
 Shallow brooks, that flow'd so clear,
 The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*
 In shallow furrows vint's securely grow. *Not*

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2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or
 wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.
 I'll shew my mind, *Shaksp.*
 According to my shallow simple skill.
 This is a very shallow monster:
 Afraid of him? A very shallow monster. *Shaksp.*
 The man 't' moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Shaksp.*
 The king was neither so shallow nor so ill advertised as not
 to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing
 himself of Britaigne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Uncertain and unsettled he remains,
 Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton.*
 One would no more wonder to see the most shallow nation
 of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows
 in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*
 3. Not deep of sound.
 If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all
 the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the
 strings, as the harp hath, it must make the found perfecter,
 and not so shallow and jarring. *Bacon.*
 SHA'LOW, n. f. [from the adjective.] A shelf; a sand; a
 flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.
 I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
 But I should think of shallows and of flats;
 And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
 Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
 To kiss her burial. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon
 shallows of gravel. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 Having but newly left those grammatical flats and shallows,
 where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with la-
 mentable confusion, and now on the sudden transported, to
 be tost with their unballasted wits inathomless and unquiet
 depths of controversy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milt.*
 You that do oft have founded
 And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
 And shallows of his heart, should need no instruments
 To advance your ends. *Denham.*
 In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great
 depth, and some places are plain shallows. *Burnet.*
 He founds and fathoms him, to find
 The shallows of his soul. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*
 The wary Dutch
 Behind their treacherous shallows now withdraw,
 And there lay snares to catch the British host. *Dryden.*
 Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
 Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
 And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryd. En.*
 Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would
 not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried
 away to the shallows. *Ray on the Creation.*
 With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may
 decline both rocks and shallows. *Norris.*
 The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a
 great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of
 mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*
 SHALLOWBRAINED, adj. [shallow and brain.] Foolish; fu-
 tile; trifling; empty.
 It cannot be matter of just indignation to all good men
 to see a company of lewd shallowbrained huffs making atheism,
 and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit. *South.*
 SHA'LOWLY, adv. [from shallow.]
 1. With no great depth.
 The load lieth open on the grass, or but shallowly co-
 vered. *Carew.*
 2. Simply; foolishly.
 Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
 Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence:
 Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd fray. *Shaksp.*
 SHA'LOWNESS, n. f. [from shallow.]
 1. Want of depth.
 2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; illi-
 ness; emptiness.
 By it do all things live their measur'd hour:
 We cannot ask the thing which is not there,
 Blaming the shallowness of our request. *Herbert.*
 I cannot wonder enough at the shallowness and impertinent
 zeal of the vulgar sort in *Druina*, who were carried away
 with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little
 concerned their religion or security. *Hewel.*
 SHALM, n. f. [German.] A kind of musical pipe.
 Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readi-
 nesses to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the
 found of a shalm or hoboy. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
 SHALT, Second person of shall.
 To SHAM, v. n. [shammi, Welsh, to cheat.]
 1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with
 false pretences. A low word.
 Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard
 to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by con-
 science, when they find themselves fooled and sham'd into a
 conviction. *L'Estrange.*

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2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.
 We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying
 things and things together, sham fallacies upon the world for
 current reason. *L'Estrange.*
 Then all your wits that fear and sham,
 Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
 From whom I jests and puns purloin,
 And sily put them off for mine, *Prior.*
 Fond to be thought a country wit.
 SHAM, n. f. [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false
 pretence; imposture. A low word.
 No sham to gross but it will pass upon a weak man, that is
 pragmatcal and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*
 It goes a great way when natural curiosity and vulgar pre-
 judice shall be afflicted with the shams of astrological judg-
 ments. *L'Estrange.*
 He that first brought the sham, wheedle, or banter in use,
 put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand
 for. *Locke.*
 That in the sacred temple needs would try
 Without a fire th' unheated gums to fry,
 Believe who will the solemn sham, not I. *Addison.*
 SHAM, adj. False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.
 Never join the fray,
 Where the sham quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*
 SHAM'ABLES, n. f. [Of uncertain etymology. *Scannasia*, Ital.]
 1. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.
 Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
 To make a shamblies of the parliament-house. *Shak. H. VI.*
 I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.
 — Oh, ay, as summer-flies are in the shamblies,
 That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shaksp. Othello.*
 He warn'd a flock of sheep, that were driving to the sham-
 blies, of their danger; and, upon uttering some sounds, they
 all fled. *Arbutnot.*
 2. It is here improperly used.
 When the person is made the jest of the mob, or his back
 the shamblies of the executioner, there is no more conviction
 in the one than in the other. *Watts.*
 SHAMBLING, adj. [See SCAMBLING.] Moving awkwardly
 and irregularly. A low bad word.
 By that shambling in his walk, it should be my rich banker,
 Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*
 So when nurse Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
 With shambling legs, long chin, and toothless eyes,
 With dangling hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
 And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*
 SHAME, n. f. [reem, Saxon; *sebaente*, Dutch.]
 1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the
 passion expressed sometimes by blushes.
 Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lye,
 And shame his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Fa. Qu.*
 Peace, peace, for shame, if not for charity.
 — Urge neither charity nor shame to me:
 Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
 And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
 My charity is outrage, life my shame;
 And in my shame still lives my sorrow's rage. *Shak. R. III.*
 Hide, for shame,
 Romans, your grandfires images,
 That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*
 In the schools men are allowed, without shame, to deny the
 agreement of ideas; or out of the schools, from thence have
 learned, without shame, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*
 2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy.
 The more shame for him that he sends it me;
 For I have heard him say a thousand times,
 His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shaksp.*
 Aaron had made them naked unto their shame amongst their
 enemies. *Ex. xxxii. 25.*
 God deliver the world from such guides, who are the shame
 of religion. *South.*
 This jest was first of the other house's making,
 And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking;
 For 'twere a shame a poet should be kill'd,
 Under the shelter of so broad a shield. *Dryden.*
 O shame to manhood! shall one daring boy
 The scheme of all our happiness destroy? *Pope's Odyssey.*
 3. Reproach.
 A foul shame is upon the thief. *Exclus. v. 14.*
 Applaud
 Turn'd to exploding his, triumph to shame,
 Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton.*
 To SHAME, v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.
 To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
 Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not shameless. *Sh.*
 If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,
 And I've power to shame him hence:
 Oh, while you live tell truth and shame the devil. *Shaksp.*
 Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
 The ostracism, and sham'd it out of use. *Cleaveland.*
 Despoil'd

SHA

Despoil'd
Of all our good, *sham'd*, naked, miserable, *sham'd*.
What hurt can there be in all the flanders and disgraces of
this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence
to *shame* us into the glories of the next. *South*.
Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would
hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *shame*
the world, and not the world him. *South*.
He in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *sham'd* oppression, till it set him free. *Dryden*.
The coward bore the man immortal spite,
Who *sham'd* him out of madness into flight. *Dryden*.
Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through;
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread a-new. *Pope*.
2. To disgrace.
Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame;
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Fairy Queen*.
So bent, the more shall *shame* him his repulse. *Milton*.
To SHAME. *v. n.* To be ashamed.
Great shame it is, thing to divine in view,
Made for to be the world's most ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;
Good *shames* to be to ill an instrument. *Spenser*.
Sham'd thou not, knowing whence thou art exalted,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart? *Shakespeare*.
To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude, as *shame*
to repeat. *Raleigh's History of the World*.
Auster spy'd him,
Cruel Auster thither hy'd him;
And with the ruff of one rude blast,
Sham'd not spitefully to waste
All his leaves, so fresh, so sweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Crahan*.
SHAMEFACED. *adj.* [*shame* and *face*.] Modest; bashful;
easily put out of countenance.
Philoclea, who blushing and withal smiling, making shame-
facedness pleasing, and pleasure *shamefaced*, tenderly moved
her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney*.
Conscience is a blushing *shamefaced* spirit, that mutinies in
a man's bosom: it fills one full of obstacles. *Shak. R. III.*
A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest, to the
degree of scandalous. *L'Estrange*.
Your *shamefaced* virtue shrunk'd the people's praise,
And senate's honours. *Dryden*.
From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the
behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen, that makes them
shamefaced in the exercise of those duties which they were wont
into the world to perform. *Addison's Freeholder*.
SHAMEFACEDLY. *adv.* [*shamefaced*.] Modestly; bash-
fully.
SHAMEFACEDNESS. *n. f.* [*shamefaced*.] Modesty; bash-
fulness; timidity.
Dorus, when he had sung this, having had all the while a
free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have spared such
horror, and defended the assault he gave unto her face with
bringing a fair stain of *shamefacedness* into it. *Sidney*.
Why wonder ye,
Fair sir, at that which ye so much embrace?
She is the fountain of your modesty;
You *shamefaced* are, but *shamefacedness* itself is she. *Fa. Qu.*
None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their ulcers,
which, if shown, might be healed. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
SHAMEFUL. *adj.* [*shame* and *full*.] Disgraceful; ignominious;
infamous; reproachful.
Phoebus flying so moist *shameful* light,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen*.
This all through that great prince's pride did fall,
And came to *shameful* end. *Fairy Queen*.
For this he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,
A *shameful* and accurs'd! *Milton*.
His naval preparations were not more surprising than his
quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with
only one ship, having fled without striking one stroke. *Arbuth.*
The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts. *Pope*.
SHAMEFULLY. *adv.* [*shameful*.] Disgracefully; ignomi-
niously; infamously; reproachfully.
None but that faw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment. *Fairy Queen*.
But his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*. *Milton's Agonistes*.
Would the *shamefully* fail in the last act in this contrivance
of the nature of man? *More*.
Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judg-
ment and profession, are, for the most part, very prone to deny
him *shamefully* in their doings. *South's Sermons*.

SHA

SHAMELESS. *adj.* [*from shame*.] Wanting shame; wanting
modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.
To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom deriv'd,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless*.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.
Beyond imagination is the wrong
That she this day hath, *shameless*, thrown on me. *Shaksp.*
The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and
the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers,
makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Ral.*
God deliver the world from such bucksters of souls, the
very shame of religion, and the *shameless* subverters of mora-
lity. *South's Sermons*.
Such *shameless* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad abandon'd critics too. *Pope*.
SHAMELESSLY. *adv.* [*from shameless*.] Impudently; auda-
ciously; without shame.
The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* un-
covereth himself.
He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this
licentiousness. *Hale*.
SHAMELESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from shameless*.] Impudence; want
of shame; immodesty.
Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she
would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make *shamefulness*
the cloak of *shamelessness*. *Sidney*.
He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness*
to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor*.
SHAMMER. *n. f.* [*from sham*.] A cheat; an impostor. A
low word.
SHAMOIS. *n. f.* [*chamois*, French.] See CHAMOIS. A kind
of wild goat.
I'll bring thee
To clust'ring fibers, and sometimes I'll get thee
Young *shamois* from the rocks. *Shakespeare*.
SHAMROCK. *n. f.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.
If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there
they flocked as to a feast for the time. *Spenser on Ireland*.
SHANK. *n. f.* [*precana*, Saxon; *shankel*, Dutch.]
1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from
the ankle to the knee.
Etfoons her white strait legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenser*.
The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shanks*. *Shak. As you like it*.
A flag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answer-
able to this branching head, I can't but think how I should
defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange*.
2. The bone of the leg.
Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chaplets skulls. *Shakespeare*.
3. The long part of any instrument.
The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the punch
cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with substance
sufficient. *Mason*.
SHANKED. *adj.* [*from shank*.] Having a shank.
SHANKER. *n. f.* [*chanere*, French.] A venereal excrescence.
To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*.
[*scyppan*, Saxon; *scheypen*, Dutch.]
1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.
I that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glass;
I, that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast,
and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a con-
fumption. *Harvey*.
Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;
Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior*.
The faultless form,
Shap'd by the hand of harmony. *Thomson*.
2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.
Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege. *Shaksp. Tit. And.*
Mr. Candish, when without hopes, and ready to *shape* his
course by the East homewards, met a ship which came from
the Philippines. *Raleigh*.
To the stream, when neither friends nor force,
Nor speed nor art avail, he *shapes* his course.
Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior*.
3. To image; to conceive.
Lovers and madmen have their feeling brains,
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever apprehends. *Shaksp.*

SHA

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuse, and oit my jealousy
Shap faults that are not. *Shaksp. Othello*.
When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfectest ideas of
blessedness, our own more happy experiences of greater must
disabuse us. *Byss*.
To make; to create. Obsolete.
I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive
me. *Pf. li. 5.*
SHAPE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Form; external appearance.
He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the
shape of a man, master Brook, I fear not Goliath with a
weaver's beam. *Shakespeare*.
The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared
for battle. *Rev. ix. 7.*
The other *shape*,
If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none,
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton*.
In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix on, and are
most led by. *Locke*.
2. Make of the trunk of the body.
First a charming *shape* enlav'd me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna sav'd me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison*.
3. Being, as moulded into *shape*.
Before the gates there fat
On either side a formidable *shape*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
4. Idea; pattern.
Thy heart
Contains of good, wife, just, the perfect *shape*. *Milton*.
5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.
SHAPELESS. *adj.* [*from shape*.] Wanting regularity of form;
wanting symmetry of dimensions.
You are born
To set a form upon that indigelt,
Which he hath left so *shapeless*, and so rude. *Shakespeare*.
He is deformed, crooked, old and fere;
Ill-fac'd, worse-bodied, *shapeless* ev'ry where. *Shakespeare*.
What fools were here,
Disguis'd like Mucowites in *shapeless* gear? *Shakespeare*.
Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, to in a *shapeless* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be. *Donne*.
Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,
Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night! *Pope*.
Some objects please our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order rise,
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope*.
SHAPESMITH. *n. f.* [*shape* and *smith*.] One who undertakes
to improve the form of the body. A burlesque word.
No *shapessmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence had made. *Garth*.
SHAPELINESS. *n. f.* [*from shape*.] Beauty or proportion of form.
SHAPELY. *adv.* [*from shape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.
SHARD. *n. f.* [*schard*, Trifick.]
1. A fragment of an earthen vessel.
For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden strewments. *Shak. Hamlet*.
2. [Chard.] A plant.
Shards or mallows for the pot,
Keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryden's Horace*.
3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a frith or strait.
Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,
There by his master left, when late he sav'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that perilous *shard*. *Fa. Queen*.
4. A sort of fish.
SHARD-BORN. *adj.* [*shard* and *born*.] Born or produced among
broken stones or pots. Perhaps *shard* in *Shakespeare* may sig-
nify the sheaths of the wings of insects.
Ere to black Hecat's fummons
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare*.
SHARDED. *adj.* [*from shard*.] Inhabiting shards.
Often shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a fater hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.
To SHARE. *v. n.* [*scapan*, *scyan*, Saxon.]
1. To divide; to part among many.
Good fellows all,
The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you. *Shakespeare*.
Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknow-
ledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out unto him a toll. *Carew*.
Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden*.

SHA

In the primitive times the advantage of priesthood was
equally *shared* among all the order, and none of that character
had any superiority. *Collier*.
Though the weight of a falsehood would be too heavy for
one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is
shared among many. *Addison's Spectator*.
Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children
and a stranger, will that unite them? *Swift*.
2. To partake with others.
The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other
quarter never mustered or seen, comes shortly to demand pay-
ment of his whole account; where, by good means of some
great ones, and privy *sharings* with the officers of other some,
he receiveth his debt. *Spenser on Ireland*.
In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton*.
Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,
And *share* the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden*.
Way'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes. *Dryden*.
This was the prince decreed
To *share* his sceptre. *Dryden's En.*
Not a love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces. *Addison's Cato*.
All night it rains, the shews return with day;
Great Jove with Caesar *shares* his sov'reign sway. *Logie*.
3. To cut; to separate; to sever. [*From sceap*, Saxon.]
With swift wheel reverse deep en'ring *share'd*
All his right side. *Milton*.
Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the *share'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden*.
To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.
I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs *share'd*;
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden*.
A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the
goods of his father. *Locke*.
This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all our beneficial
bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift*.
SHARE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Part; allotment; divid'nd.
If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and becoming *share*,
Of that which lowly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some with vast excels. *Milton*.
They went a hunting, and every one to go *share* and *share*
like in what they took. *L'Estrange*.
The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller
shares, besides that reserved to the prince. *Temple*.
I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy;
For my own *share* one beauty I design;
Engage your honours that the shall be mine. *Dryden*.
While fortune favour'd,
I made some figure; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryd. En.*
The youths have equal *share*
In Marcia's withes, and divide their sister. *Addison's Cato*.
In poets, as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critic's *share*. *Pope*.
He who doth not perform that part assigned him, is a very
mitchievous member of the publick; because he takes his *share*
of the profits, and yet leaves his *share* of the burden to be born
by others. *Swift*.
2. A part.
These, although they bear a *share* in the discharge, yet have
different offices in the composition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
3. [*Sceap*, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.
Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of lab'ring oxen, nor the shining *share*. *Dryden*.
Then let him mark the sheep, or whet the shining *share*.
Dryden's Virgil's Georg.
Great cities shall with walls be compass'd round;
And sharpen'd *shares* shall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden*.
Incumbent o'er the shining *share*
The master leans, removes th' obstructive clay. *Thomson*.
For clay the coulter is long and bendings, and the *share*
narrow. *Mortimer*.
SHAR-BONE. *n. f.* [*share* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone
that divides the trunk from the limbs.
The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or *share-
bones*, Bartholine faith, is twice thicker and laxer in women
than men. *Derham*.
SHARER. *n. f.* [*from share*.]
1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.
2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.
Most it seem'd the French king to import,
As *sharer* in his daughter's injury. *Daniel's Civil War*.
People not allowed to be *sharers* with their companions in
good fortune, will hardly agree to be *sharers* in bad. *L'Estr.*
An

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An overgrown estate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into so many portions as render the sharers rich enough.

You must have known it.
—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a sharer in the secret.
If, by taking on himself human nature at large, he hath a compassionate and tender sense of the infirmities of mankind in general, he must needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiserate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himself was so eminent a sharer.

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a sharer.
SHARK. *n. f.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.]

1. A voracious sea-fish.
His jaws horridly arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful shark.
2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by fly tricks.
David's messengers are sent back to him, like so many sharks and rannagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill-nature out of itself, and seeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their sword.

Trick; fraud; petty rapine.
Wretches who live upon the shark, and other mens fins, the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls.

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slyly.
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolute.

1. To play the petty thief.
The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, sharking life, hateful wherever he comes.
2. To cheat; to trick.
There are cheats by natural inclination as well as by corruption: nature taught this boy to shark, not discipline. L'Estr.
The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation so great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, sharking, fallacious, undermining converse, there being a snare and a trap almost in every word we hear, and every action we see. South.

SHARP. *adj.* [rearp, Saxon; *seharpe*, Dutch.]
1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.
In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade
Oppose himself against a troop of kerns;
And fought so long, 'till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp quill'd porcupine.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extuberances left by the sharp pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape.
Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and sharp, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight.
There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light, not sharp, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven.

To come near the point, and draw unto a sharper angle, they do not only speak and practise truth, but really desire its enlargement.

Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, light or slow.
It is so much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and sharper the top.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern,
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side.

Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.
Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verse for verse with the sharpest witted lover in Arcadia.

If we had nought but sense, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more sharp than we.
Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown,
They plot not on the stage, but on the town.

There is nothing makes men sharper, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want.
Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the sharpest philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas.

Quick, as of light or hearing.
As the sharpest eye discerneth nought,
Except the sun-beams in the air do shine;
So the best soul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herself, without some light divine.

SHA

To sharp eye'd reason this would seem untrue;
But reason I through love's false opticks view.
5. Sour without astringency; four but not austere; acid.

So we, if children young diseased we find,
Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts,
To make them taste the potions sharp we give;
They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live.

Sharp tasted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice.
Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and sharp are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting.

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat.
In whistling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more sharp, men use their finger.
Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so sharp as you can scarce endure it.

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp.
7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head.

How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious sharp, troublesome, fierce and exceptionous, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very foes and burdens of society!

Cease contention: be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear.
8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.
There, gentle Hernia, may I marry thee;
And to that place the sharp Athenian law
Cannot pursue us.

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.
My faulcon now is sharp mens desires and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater.
To make fierce or angry.

4. To make fierce or angry.
Mine enemy sharpens his eyes upon me.
5. To make biting, or sarcastick.
My haughty soul would swell;
Sharpens each word, and threaten in my eyes.

6. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears.
Enclosures not only preserve sound, but encrease and sharpen it.
7. To make four.

SHARPER. *n. f.* [from sharp.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal.
Sharper, as pikes, prey upon their own kind.
He should retrench what he lost to sharper, and spent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that use.

1. Only wear it in a land of Hector's,
Thieves, supercargo's, sharpeners, and directors.
2. With keenness; with good edge or point.
3. Severely; rigorously; roughly.

They are more sharply to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which being very wild at the first, are now become more civil.
3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.
The mind and memory are more sharply exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own.

4. Afflictively; painfully.
At the arrival of the English ambassadors the soldiers were sharply assailed with wants.
5. With quickness.

You contract your eye when you would see sharply; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively.
6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.
SHARPNESS. *n. f.* [from sharp.]

1. Keenness of edge or point.
Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the sharpness of the weapons was taken away.
A second glance came gliding like the first;
And he who saw the sharpness of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart.

2. Not obtuse.
Force consisteth in the roundings and raifings of the work, according as the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no sharpness in the bordering lines.
3. Sourness without astringency.

There is a sharpness in vinegar, and there is a sharpness in pain, in sorrows, and in reproach; there is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword: but there is not one of these severe sharpnesses the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all.

12. Subtle; nice; witty; acute.
Sharp and subtle discourses procure very great applause; but being laid in the balance with that which found experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed.
The instances you mention are the strongest and sharpest that can be urged.

13. [Among workmen.] Hard.
They make use of the sharpest sand, that being best for mortar, to lay bricks and tiles in.
14. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare.
SHARP. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps.
2. A pointed weapon; a small sword; rapier.
If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs.

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SHA

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.
Whom the whetstone sharpens to eat,
They cry, millstones are good meat.

To SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thievish tricks.
I live upon what's my own, whereas your scandalous life is only cheating or sharpening, one half of the year, and starving the other.

To SHARPEN. *v. a.* [from sharp.]
1. To make keen; to edge; to point.
The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to sharpen the edge of their own industry.

The Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen every man his share and his coulter.
His severe wrath shall he sharpen for a sword.
The grating of a saw when sharpen'd, offends so much as it fetters the teeth on edge.

Th' squadron bright, sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx.
It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and sharpen the sting of conscience, and so add fury to the everlasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth and greatness.

No: 'tis resistance that inflames desire;
Sharpen the darts of love, and blows the fire.
Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.

Her hands bear half her weight and turn to paws.
2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.
Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or sharpen'd by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end.

3. To make quicker of sense.
Th' air sharpen'd his visual ray
To objects distant far.
4. To make eager or hungry.

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.
Such an assurance as will sharpen mens desires and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater.
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SHA

Provoking sweat extremely, and taking away all sharpness from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout.

4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.
There's gold for thee,
Thou must not take my former sharpness ill,
I will employ thee back again.

Some did all folly with just sharpness blame,
While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into shame;
But, of these two, the last succeeded best,
As men aim rightest when they shoot in jest.

This is a subject of which it is hard to speak without satirical sharpness and particular reflections on many churches of christians.
The sharpness of his satire, next to himself, falls most heavily on his friends.

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness.
At this time
We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their sharpness.

Not a single death only that then attended this profession; but the terror and sharpness of it was redoubled in the manner and circumstances.

6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.
Till Arianism had made it a matter of great sharpness, and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used.

The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit and active diligence.
The son returned with strength of constitution, sharpness of understanding, and skill in languages.

7. Quickness of senses.
If the understanding or faculty of the soul be like unto bodily sight, not of equal sharpness in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-sighted man is directed by the clear about things visible, so likewise in matters of deeper discourse the wife in heart doth shew the simple where his way lieth.

SHARP-SET. [*sharp* and *set*.] Eager; vehemently desirous.
Basilus forced her to stay, tho' with much ado, she being sharp-set upon the fulfilling of a shrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea.

An eagle sharp-set, looking about her for her prey, spy'd a leveret.
Our senses are sharp-set on pleasures.
A comedy of Johnson's, not Ben, held seven nights; for the town is sharp-set on new plays.

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *visaged*.] Having a sharp countenance.
The Wells that inhabit the mountains are commonly sharp-visaged.

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *sight*.] Having quick sight.
If she were the body's quality,
Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive, where these privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and sharp-sighted mind.

I am not so sharp-sighted as those who have discerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Q. Elizabeth.
Your majesty's clear and sharp-sighted judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other.

Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing so sharp-sighted in other matters but it throws a mist before the eyes on't.
To SHATTER. *v. a.* [*schuteren*, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts.
He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his bulk,
And rend his being.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never fear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.

They escape dissolution, because they can scarce ever meet with an agent minute, and swiftly enough moved, to shatter or dislocate the combined parts.
A monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of little governments.

Black from the stroke above, the smouldring pine
Stands as a shatter'd trunk.
2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

A man of a loose, volatile and shattered humour, thinks only by fits and starts.
To SHATTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, some are fragil; and some are tough and not fragil; and in the breaking, some fragil bodies break but where the force is; some shatter and fly in many places.

SHATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

23 U
Stick

SHE

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce and break it into shatters. *Swift.*
 SHATTERBRAIN. } *adj.* [from *shatter* brain and *pate*.] In-
 SHATTERPATED. } attentive; not consistent. A low word.
 SHATTERY. *adj.* [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact;
 easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle shattery sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

TO SHAVE. *v. a.* preterit *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [reapen, Saxon; *schaven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall shave off all his hair. *Levit.*
 Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did shave his beard: a bashaw ask'd why he alter'd the custom of his predecessors? He answered, because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this shaven pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I cauled the hair of his head to be shaved off. *Wylman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!

Three chauntrels, oft the woods among,

I woo'd to hear the evening song:

And missing thee, I walk unseen

On the dry smooth shaven green. *Milt.*

The bending scythe

Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He shaves with level wing the deep; then soars

Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milt.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised

or shaven in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVELING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt.

Of elves, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish shavelings so feigned. *Spenser.*

SHAVEN. *n. f.* [from *shave*.]

1. A man that practices the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord

Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,

And bid friend Lewis go in quest;

This Lewis is a cunning shaver. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people,

living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as

hawks for their prey: by these shavers the Turks were strip'd

of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHAVING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] Any thin slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross shavings, steep them in sack,

changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take

the shavings forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up

shavings, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies

palpable whatsoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The shavings are good for the fining of wine. *Mart.*

SHAW. *n. f.* [reua, Saxon; *shaw*, Dutch; *shuga*, Hindick.]

A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is

called Gentle shaw. *Bailey.*

SHABANDER. *n. f.* [among the Persians.] A great officer; a

viceroy. *Bailey.*

SHAWFOWL. *n. f.* [shaw and fowl.] An artificial fowl made

by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWM. *n. f.* [from *schawme*, Teutonic.] A hautboy; a cor-

net.

With trumpets also and shawms. *Psalms Common Prayer.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*si*, Gothick; *reo*, Sax. *she*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman

before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,

When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;

She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,

That for allay unto pure mind

She took the weaker sex. *Dante.*

This once disclos'd,

The ladies did change favours, and then we

Following the signs, woo'd but the sign of *she*. *Shaksp.*

What, at any time, have you heard her say?

The most upright of mortal men was he;

The most sincere, and holy woman, *she*. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some de-

gree of contempt.

The *she* of Italy shall not betray

mine interest, and his honour. *Shaksp.'s Cymbeline.*

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,

If you will lead these graces to the grave,

and leave the world no copy. *Shaksp.'s Twelfth Night.*

SHE

I was wont

To load my *she* with knacks, I wou'd have ranack'd

the pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it

to her acceptance. *Shaksp.'s Winter's Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outface the sternest eyes that look,

Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear

'To win thee, lady. *Shaksp.'s Merchant of Venice.*

Let us do it with no shew of fear;

No, with no more, than if we heard that England

Were busied with a Whitson morris-dance;

For my good liege, *she* is so idly king'd,

That fear attends her not. *Shaksp.'s Hen. V.*

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,

When every goose is cackling, wou'd be thought

No better a musician than the wren. *Shaksp.'s*

He lions are hirsute, and have great manes, the *she* are

smooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,

That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,

Smote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *n. f.* *sheaves* plural. [reap, Saxon; *sheaf*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may

dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,

The seed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*

He beheld a field,

Part arable and tith; whereon were *sheaves*

New-reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milt.*

The reaper fills his greedy hands,

And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

I pitch'd the *sheaves* (oh could I do so now)

Which lie in rows pil'd. *Gay's Foptricks.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vanish'd;

The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can;

since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences,

grasp at a time whole *sheaves*; and in bundles comprehend

the nature of whole species. *Locke.*

TO SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *shealed* peacock. *Shaksp.'s K. Lear.*

TO SHEAR. preter. *shores*, or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn*. [reapen, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving

on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;

So many weeks, e're the poor fools will yean;

So many months, e're I shall *shear* the fleece. *Shaksp.*

I am shepherd to another man,

And do not *shear* the fleeces that I graze. *Shaksp.*

Laban went to *shear* his sheep. *Gen. xxxi. 19.*

When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the

same room to increase its weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To lay my head and hollow pledge

Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap

Of a deceitful concubine, who *shores* me, *Milton.*

Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece.

The same ill taste of sense wou'd serve to join

Dog foxes in the yolk, and *shear* the swine. *Dryden.*

May'st thou henceforth twelvety sleep,

Shear, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep

To swell his couch. *Gay.*

O'er the congenial dust injoin'd to *shear*

The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into

a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed pro-

tuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which

means he easily *shears* the grafs whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

SHEAR. } *n. f.* [from the verb. It is seldom used in the

SHEARS. } singular, but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on

a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears*

are large, and *scissors* a smaller instrument of the same kind.

Alas, thought Philocteta to herself, your *shears* come too

late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?

Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?

Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Shaksp.'s*

The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *shears*. *Dryden.*

When the fleece is shorn,

Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;

Short of their wool, and naked from the *shears*. *Dryden.*

That people live and die, I knew,

An hour ago, as well as you;

And if fate spins us longer years,

Or is in haste to take the *shears*,

I know, we must both fortunes try,

And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of em-

ploying the *shears* for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by

clipping it into half crowns. *Swift.*

SHE

Fate urg'd the *sheers* and cut the sylph in twain,

But airy subdance soon unites again. *Pope.*

Beneath the *sheers* they felt no lasting smart,

They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth be-

fore; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four,

eight; and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *sheers*.

Wings, in *sheers*.

Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*

Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,

Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *n. f.* [reapen, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly

written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the busting of it, not a *shard* to take fire from the hearth,

or to take water out of the pit. *Isa. xxx. 14.*

SHEARER. *n. f.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with *shears*;

particularly one that fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,

Than how to scramble at the *shearers* seat,

And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and

reign'd as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers.*

SHEARMAN. *n. f.* [shear and man.] He that *shears*.

Thy father was a plaiterier,

And thou thyself a *shear* man. *Shaksp.'s*

SHEARWATER. *n. f.* A fowl. *Asiatick.*

SHEATH. *n. f.* [ycæðe, Saxon.] The case of any thing;

the scabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,

With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fa. Queen.*

Dath not each look a shaft of lightning feel,

Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel? *Cleau.*

Swords, by the lightning's subtle force diffill'd,

And the cold *sheaths* with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

TO SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a *sheath* or scabbard; to inclose in any case.

This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,

Before 'tis *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest. *Waller.*

Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when

sheath'd up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a

concrete; and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*

In his hair one hand he wreaths,

His sword, the other, in his bosom *sheaths*. *Denham.*

Is this her hate to him, his love to me!

'Tis in my breast the *sheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,

But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right. *Dryden.*

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws

of his forefeet turned up from the ground, and *sheaths* in the

skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine,

extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demul-

cent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp fal-

as peels, and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fit with a *sheath*.

There was no ink to colour Peter's hat,

Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*. *Shaksp.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were

SHE

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally
sheepbiter come to some notable flame.
There are political *sheepbiters* as well as pastoral: betrayers
of public trusts, as well as of private.
SHEEPBITER. *n. f.* [*sheep and bit*.] A little inclosure for sheep.
Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *sheepbits* and mills
Inforce their charity.
Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round,
If cottage were in view, *sheepbit* or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *sheepbit* none he saw.
SHEEPBITER. *n. f.* [*sheep and bit*.] The place where sheep are
inclosed.
The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *sheepfold* scatter'd and the shepherd slain.
SHEEPHOOK. *n. f.* [*sheep and hook*.] A hook fastened to a pole
by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.
The one carried a crozier of balm-wood, the other a pasto-
ral staff of cedar like a *sheep-hook*.
If you dare think of deserting our charms,
Away with your *sheephook*, and take to your arms.
SHEEPISH. *adj.* [*from sheep*.] Bashful; over-modest; timor-
ously and meanly diffident.
Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes
abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature.
SHEEPISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from sheepish*.] Bashfulness; mean and
timorous diffidence.
Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfus'd a *sheepishness* into thy story.
SHEEPISHNESS and ignorance of the world, are not consequen-
ces of being bred at home.
Without success, let a man be never so hardy, he will have
some degree of *sheepishness*.
SHEEPMASTER. *n. f.* [*sheep and master*.] An owner of sheep.
A nobleman was a great gracier, and a great *sheepmaster*.
SHEEPSHEARING. *n. f.* [*sheep and shear*.] The time of shear-
ing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn.
There happening a solemn festivity, such as the *sheepshear-*
ings used to be, David begs some small repast.
SHEEPS EYE. *n. f.* [*sheep and eye*.] A modest diffident look,
such as lovers cast at their mistresses.
Cast a *sheep's eye* behind you: in before me.
SHEEPWALK. *n. f.* [*sheep and walk*.] Pasture for sheep.
He beheld a field,
Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part *sheepwalks* and folds.
SHEER. *adj.* [*sheer*, Saxon;] Pure; clear; unmingled.
If the day, I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer*
ale, score me up for the lying it rogue in Christendom.
Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wrest-
ed sentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he
sinks downright, when he once pretends to swim without
them.
SHEER. *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Clean; quick; at once.
Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal balements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day; and with the setting sun,
Drop'd from the zenith, like a falling star,
On Lemnos.
The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut *sheer*.
Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt
At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within
Lights on his feet.
To *SHEER*. *v. a.* [*See SHEAR*.]
I keep my birth-day; send my Phillis home
At *sheering* time.
To *SHEER* off. *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.
SHEERS. *n. f.* [*See SHEARS*.]
SHEET. *n. f.* [*shear*, Saxon;]
1. A broad and large piece of linen.
He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descending unto him,
as a great *sheet*, knit at the four corners.
2. The linen of a bed.
If I die before thee, shroud me
In one of these *fame sheets*.
You think none but your *sheets* are privy to your wishes. *Sho.*
Some unequal bride in nobler *sheets*
Receives her lord.
3. *Ecoutes*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent
to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower fails to
hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topfails they
draw the sail close to the yard arms. *Sheet*—*Dryden* seems to
understand it otherwise.
The little word behind the back, and undoing whisper, like
pulling off a *sheet*-rope at sea, slackens the sail.
Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,
And rent the *sheets*.

SHE

4. As much paper as is made in one body.
As much love in rhyme,
As could be cramm'd up in a *sheet* of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all.
When I first put pen to paper, I thought a' I should have
to say would have been contained in one *sheet* of paper. *Locke.*
I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *sheet* of
white paper upon the opposite wall. *Newton's Opticks.*
6. Any thing expanded.
Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder
I never remember to have heard.
Rowling thunder roars,
And *sheets* of lightning blast the standing field.
An azure *sheet* it rushes broad,
And from the loud resounding rocks below,
Dash'd in a cloud of foam.
SHEET-ANCHOR. *n. f.* [*sheet and anchor*.] In a ship is the largest
anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners last re-
fuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Beilley.*
To *SHEET*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To furnish with *sheet*.
2. To ensold in a *sheet*.
3. To cover as with a *sheet*.
Like the flag when snow the pasture *sheet*,
The barks of trees thou brow'dst it.
SHEET. *n. f.* [*sheet*, Saxon;] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four
Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2. s. 6 d.
sterling.
The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet imprinted upon
their *sheet* on one side the golden pot which had the manna,
and on the other Aaron's rod.
The huge iron head fix hundred *sheet*s weigh'd,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made,
Able death's worst command to overdoe
Destroying life at once and carcase too.
This coat of mail weigh'd five thousand *sheet*s of
brafs.
SHEETDRAPE. *n. f.* A chaffinch.
SHEETDRAPE. *n. f.* A bird that preys upon fishes.
SHEET. *n. f.* [*sheet*, Saxon;] A board fixed
against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it.
About his *sheet*s
A beggarly account of empty boxes.
Bind fast, or from their *sheet*s
Your books will come and right themselves.
You have the pleasure of the prospect whenever you take
it from your *sheet*, and the solid cash you fold it for.
2. A land bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water.
Our transported souls shall congratulate each other their
having now fully escap'd the numerous rocks, *sheet*s, and
quick-sands.
Near the *sheet*s of Circe's shores they run,
A dang'rous coast.
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former *sheet*,
He put it out again.
3. The plural is analogically *sheet*s; *Dryden* has *sheet*s, probab-
ly by negligence.
He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd short upon the *sheet*s and madly steer'd.
SHEET. *adj.* [*from sheet*.]
1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.
Glides by the fycen's cliffs a *sheet* coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,
And white with bones.
2. I know not well the meaning in this passage, perhaps rocky.
The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the
plough will scarcely cut them; and in some to *sheet* that the
corn hath much ado to fasten its root.
SHEET. *n. f.* [*sheet*, Saxon;] *schale*, *schelle*, Dutch.
1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust.
The sun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *sheet*
of the colipile, and the abyss as the water within it; now
when the heat of the sun had pierc'd thro' the *sheet* and
reach'd the waters, it rarely'd them.
Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodg-
ed in the *sheet* of the earth.
2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.
Her women wear
The spoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treasure of a *sheet*,
And in their loose attires do swell.
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and safety spread the sails:
Venus, in her *sheet* before him,
From the fands in safety bore him.
The *sheet*s served as moulds to this sand, which, when con-
solidated, and afterwards freed from its ineffectual *sheet*, is of
the same shape as the cavity of the *sheet*.
He,

SHE

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times just, but when he sign'd the *shell*.
3. The covering of the seeds of filiquous plants.
Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*, being the seeds
of the plants.
4. The covering of kernels.
Chang'd loves are but chang'd sorts of meat;
And when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the *shell*?
5. The covering of an egg.
I think him as a serpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous,
And kill him in the *shell*.
6. The outer part of a house.
The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house,
that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it
to perfection.
7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, from *testudo*,
Latin; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining
strings over the shell of a tortoise.
Let's than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that *shell*,
That spoke so sweetly.
8. The superficial part.
So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of re-
ligion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it
ought to be reconsecrated.
To *SHELL*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To take out of the shell; to
strip of the shell.
To *SHELL*. *v. n.*
1. To fall off as broken shells.
The ulcers were cur'd, and the scabs *shell* off.
2. To cast the shell.
SHELL. *n. f.* A kind of wild duck.
To preserve wild ducks, and *shell*ducks, have a place walled
in with a pond.
SHELL. *n. f.* [*shell* and *fish*.] Fifth invested with a hard cov-
ering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.
The shells, being found, were so like those they saw upon
their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the
exuvie of *shell*fish, and once belonged to the sea.
SHELLY. *adj.* [*from shell*.]
1. Abounding with shells.
The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,
Beautiful objects, shall delight no more.
2. Consisting of shells.
The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first men and all
animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in crusta-
ceous skins, as lobsters; and so continued 'till their *shelly* pri-
sons, growing dry and breaking, made way for them.
SHELLER. *n. f.* [*Of this word the etymology is unknown:*
Saxons deduce it from *shell*, *Danish* from *scyll*, a shield,
Saxon.]
1. A cover from any external injury or violence.
We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm.
They with'd the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire.
Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;
But he who meets all dangers with disdain,
Ev'n in their face his ship to anchor brought,
And fledge high flood propt upon the main,
They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worst
shelter from rain, when they have a lover in company.
The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade.
2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.
Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from
the enemy.
3. The state of being covered; protection; security.
Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd;
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives.
To *SHELTER*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To cover from external violence.
We bethought the deep to *shelter* us.
Those ruins *shelter*d once his sacred head,
When he from Worcester's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place.
2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.
What endless honour shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train.
3. To bestow to cover.
They *shelter*d themselves under a rock.
Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when all earthly
comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to those
considerations, and *shelter* thyself under them.
4. To cover from notice.
In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;
You saw my heart.

SHE

To *SHELTER*. *v. n.*
1. To take shelter.
There the Indian herdman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool.
2. To give shelter.
Then seeks the farthest ooze, the *shell*-ring weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode.
SHELTERLESS. *adj.* [*from shelter*.] Harbourless; without
home or refuge.
Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp.
SHELTING. *adj.* [*from shell*.] Sloping; inclining; having de-
clivity.
Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built to *shelving*, that one cannot climb it,
Without apparent hazard of his life.
Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round.
SHELTY. *adj.* [*from shell*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.
I had been drown'd, but that the shore was *shelty* and shal-
low.
To *SHEUD*. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent*. [*schewen*, Saxon;
shenden, Dutch.]
1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.
Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*.
Good milchcow for Winter, another for Lent.
Shepherds, should it not *shent*
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful yerte
Of Rosalind, that Colin made?
Such a dream I had of dire portent,
That much I fear my body will be *shent*;
It bodes I shall have wars.
2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame.
Debateful strife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*.
Sore bruited with the fall, he flow uprois,
And all enraged thus, thus him loudly *shent*,
Dilect knight, whose coward courage chose
To wreak itself on beast.
My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites,
How in my words soever she be *shent*,
To give them seals never my soul consent.
3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.
She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars.
4. It is, though used by *Dryden*, wholly obsolete.
SHEPHERD. *n. f.* [*sheep*, and *sheep*, a keeper, Saxon;
sheepshypp.]
1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.
I am *shepherd* to another man,
And do not cheer the fleeces that I graze.
A *shepherd* next
More meek came with the firstlings of his flock.
2. A swain; a rural lover.
If that the world and love were young,
And truth in ev'ry *shepherd's* tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love.
3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor.
Lead up all those who heard thee, and believ'd;
Midst thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd.
SHEPHERDESS. *n. f.* [*from shepherd*.] A woman that tends
sheep; a rural lass.
She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and in that
disguise lived many years; but discovering herself a little be-
fore her death, did profess herself the happiest person alive,
not for her condition, but in enjoying him the first loved; and
that she would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in
contentment and satisfaction.
These your unusual weeds, to each part of you
Do give a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora
Peering in April's front.
She like some *shepherdess* did shew,
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side.
His doric dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its
clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in her country ruffet.
SHEPHERDS NEEDLE. *n. f.* [*scandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An
herb.
SHEPHERDS PURSE, or *Pouch*. *n. f.* [*bursa pastoris*, Latin.] A
common weed.
SHEPHERDS RAIL. *n. f.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.
SHEPHERDISH. *adj.* [*from shepherd*.] Resembling a shepherd;
suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. Not in use.
He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteem'd her match
for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire.
She saw walking from her-ward a man in *shepherdish* ap-
parel.
SHERBET. *n. f.* [*sharbat*, Arabic.] The juice of lemons or
oranges mixed with water and sugar.
They

SHI

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this climate, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sand.*
SHERD. *n. f.* [*ſceane*, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
 She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *ſherd*. *Dryden.*
SHERIFF. *n. f.* [*ſcepeſera*, Saxon, from *ſcepe*, a ſhire, and *ſere*, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *ſherieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great power of English and of Scots
 Are by the *ſheriff* of Yorkſhire overthrown. *Shakeſp.*
 Concerning miniſters of juſtice, the high *ſheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*
 Now may'r and *ſherives* all huſſid and fatiate lay. *Pope.*

SHERIFFALTY. *n. f.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.
SHERIFFDOM. *n. f.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.
SHERIFFSHIP. *n. f.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.
SHERIFFWICK. *n. f.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.

There was a reſumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *ſheriffſhips*; privileged officers being no leſs an interruption of juſtice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHERRIS. *n. f.* [from *Xeres*, a town of Andaluſia in Spain.] A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

Your *ſheris* warms the blood, which before, cold and fetid, left the liver white, which is the badge of puſillanimity; but the *ſheris* makes it couſe from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſp.*

Good *ſheris* ſack aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh dull vapours, and makes it apprehenſive. *Shak.*

SHIDE. *n. f.* [from *ſceaban*, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. f.* [*ſceſſo*, Saxon.]
 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *ſhields* before your hearts, and fight
 With hearts more proof than *ſhields*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.
 3. One that gives protection or ſecurity.

The Grecian honour, ornaments, and *ſhield*,
 High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

TO SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To cover with a ſhield.
 2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure.

Were't my ſineſs to let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
 They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
 Thy fleſh and bones: howe'er
 A woman's ſhape doth *ſhield* thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Shouts of applauſe ran ringing through the field,
 To ſee the ſon the vanquiſh'd father *ſhield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *ſhield* his injur'd honour,
 And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend againſt.
 Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the ſweet ſoil of Europe, they brought with them their uſual weeds, fit to *ſhield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I muſt intreat the time alone.
 —God *ſhield* I ſhould diſturb devotion. *Shakeſp.*

TO SHIELD. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obſcure: *ſhipta*, Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.
 Vegetables being fixed to the ſame place, and ſo not able to *ſhift* and ſeek out after proper matter for their increment, it was neceſſary that it ſhould be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.
 If the ideas of our minds conſtantly change and *ſhift*, in a continual ſucceſſion, it would be impoſſible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.
 She begs you juſt would turn you while the *ſhifts*. *Young.*

4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.
 We cannot *ſhift*: being in, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Men in diſtreſs will look to themſelves, and leave their companions to *ſhift* as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we deſire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be diſmiſſed, and have leave to *ſhift* for ourſelves. *Swift.*

5. To praſtice indirect methods.
 All thoſe ſchoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *ſhift* than to reſolve by their diſtinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take ſome method for ſafety.
 Nature inſtructs every creature how to *ſhift* for itſelf in caſes of danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO SHIFT. *v. a.*
 1. To change; to alter.
 It was not levity, but abſolute neceſſity, that made the fiſh *ſhift* their condition. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHI

Come, aſſiſt me, muſe obedient;
 Let us try ſome new expedient;
Shift the ſcene for half an hour,
 Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.
 Paſſion between the two St. Mary's days,
 Or ſet or go *ſhift* it that knoweſt the ways. *Tuſſer.*

3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way.
 I *ſhifted* him away,
 And laid good ſcufes on your ecſtaſy. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *ſhifts* of dangers and miſchiefs, when they are near, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in poſition.
 Neither uſe they fail, nor place their oars in order upon the ſides; but carrying the oar looſe, *ſhift* it hither and thither at pleaſure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind
 Veers off, as oft the ſteers and *ſhifts* her fail. *Milton.*

We ſtrive in vain againſt the ſea and wind;
 Now *ſhift* your fails. *Dryden's En.*

5. To change, as cloaths.
 I would adviſe you to *ſhift* a ſhirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

6. To dreſs in freſh cloaths.
 As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *ſhift* me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

7. *TO SHIFT OFF.* To defer; to put away by ſome expedient.
 The moſt beautiful parts muſt be the moſt finiſhed, the colours and words moſt choſen: many things in both, which are not deſerving of this care, muſt be *ſhifted off*, content with vulgar expreſſions. *Dryden's Duſſy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you pleaſe, the traders will *ſhift* it off from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illuſions of the devil they are prevailed on to *ſhift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which falvation is promiſed. *Rogers's Sermon.*

SHIFT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means.
 She redoubling her blows, drave the ſtranger to no other *ſhift* than to ward and go back; at that time ſeeming the image of innocency againſt violence. *Shak.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
 I'll find a thouſand *ſhifts* to get away. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *ſhift* to move up and down in the water. *More's Antidote againſt Aſſiſſion.*

Not any boaſt of ſkill, but extreme *ſhift*
 How to regain my fever'd company,
 Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
 To give me answer from her moſtly couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocriſy ſhall be called good manners, ſo we make a *ſhift* ſomewhat to legitimate the abuſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe little animals provide themſelves with wheat; but they can make *ſhift* without it. *Addiſon.*

Our herſbals are ſufficiently ſtored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *ſhift* to reduce them to chaſſes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt recourſe.
 The very cuſtom of ſeeking to particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a ſecret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themſelves, even by thoſe wicked *ſhifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whole aſſiſtance their prayers ſeek. *Hooker.*

To ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *ſhift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick;
 So true, that he was awkward at a trick;
 For little ſouls on little *ſhifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem.
 Know ye not Ulyſſes' *ſhifts*?
 Their ſwords leſs danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; eluſory practice.
 As long as wit, by whetting itſelf, is able to find out any *ſhifts*, be it never ſo flighty, whereby to eſcape out of the hands of preſent contradiction, they are never at a ſtand. *Hooker.*

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo cautious and wily-headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilties and fly *ſhifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you ſee your commiſſion; this is your duty, theſe are your diſcouragements: never ſeek for *ſhifts* and evaſions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's linen.
SHIFTER. *n. f.* [from *ſhift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'I was ſuch a *ſhifter*, that, if truth were known,
 Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

SHIFTLSS. *adj.* [from *ſhift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *L'Eſtrange.*

For

SHI

For the poor *ſhifſels* irrational, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furniſhed with ſuch cloathing. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SHILLING. *n. f.* [*ſcylling*, Sax. and Erſe; *ſchelling*, Dut.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of theſe pence made their *ſhilling*, which they called *ſcilling*, probably from *ſcillingus*, which the Romans uſed for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of theſe *ſcillings* made their pound, and four hundred of theſe pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the laſt will of King Alfred. *C Camden's Remains.*

The very ſame *ſhilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another reſt in the ſame hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* The queſtion of a man heſitating. To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue heſitating and procratiſtating.

I am ſomewhat dainty in making a reſolution, becauſe when I make it, I keep it: I don't ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I* then; if I ſay't, I'll do it. *Conſtant's Way of the World.*

SHIN. *n. f.* [from *ſhyn*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.
SHIN. *n. f.* [*ſcina*, Saxon; *ſchinn*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruſt my *ſhin* the other day with playing at ſword and dagger. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *ſhin* bone, from the knee to the iſtap, is made by thadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow. *Peaſham.*

His leg, then broke,
 Had got a deputy of oak;
 For when a *ſhin* in fight is cropt,
 The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an houſe we come,
 To know if any one's at home,
 We knock; ſo one muſt kick your *ſhin*,
 Ere he can find your ſoul's within. *Anonymous.*

TO SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I ſhone*, I have ſhone; ſometimes *I ſhined*, I have ſhined. [*ſcuan*, Saxon; *ſchijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gladden; to gleam.

To-day the French,
 All diſquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
 Shone down the Engliſh; and to-morrow
 Made Britain India: ev'ry man that ſtood,
 Shew'd like a mine. *Shakeſp.*

True paradise inclos'd with ſhining rock.
 We can diſmiſs thee ere the morning *ſhine*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away theſe miſts and clouds,
 And let thy eyes *ſhine* forth in their full luſtre. *Denham.*

The ſun *ſhines* when he ſees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.
 The moon *ſhines* bright: in ſuch a night as this,
 When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,
 And they did make no noiſe. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *ſhines* the moon!
 The moon! the fun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakeſp.*

Two men flood by them in ſhining garments. *Lu. xxiv. 4.*
 Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the ſun is over-caſt, or when the moon *ſhineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be gloſſy.
 They are waxen fat, they *ſhine*. *Jer. v. 28.*

Fiſh with their fins and *ſhining* ſcales. *Milton.*

The colour and *ſhining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and reſraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be ſplendid.
 So proud the *ſhined* in her princely ſtate,
 Looking to heaven; for earth ſhe did diſdain,
 And ſitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.
 Of all th' enamel'd race, whoſe ſilv'ry wing
 Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Springs,
 Or ſwims along the fluid atmosphere,
 Once brighteſt *ſhined* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conſpicuous.
 If there come truth from them,
 As upon thee, Macbeth, their ſpeeches *ſhine*,
 Why, by the verities on thee made good,
 May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakeſp.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied ſight
 Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs, in her perſon *ſhined*. *Milton.*

Cato's ſoul
 Shines out in every thing the acts or ſpeaks;
 While winning mildneſs and attractive ſmiles
 Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,
 Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

The reformation, in its fiſt eſtabliſhment, produced its proper fruits, and diſtinguiſhed the whole age with *ſhining* inſtances of virtue and morality. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The courtier ſmooth, who forty years had *ſhined*,
 An humble ſervant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *ſhine* in company; but it is in moſt men power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

SHI

7. To be propitious.
 The Lord make his face *ſhine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num. vi. 25.*

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.
 The light of rightcouſneſs hath not *ſhined* unto us, and the ſun of rightcouſneſs roſe not upon us. *Wisd. v. 6.*

Celeſtial light
 Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
 Irradiate. *Milton.*

SHINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *ſhine*. *Dryden.*
 He will accuſtom himſelf to heat and cold, and *ſhine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will ſerve him to very little purpoſe. *Locke.*

2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little uſed.
 He that has inured his eyes to that divine ſplendour, which reſults from the beauty of holineſs, is not dazzled with the glittering *ſhine* of gold, and conſiders it as a vein of the ſame earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal ſoil thou deign'ſt to grow?
 Fair op'ning to ſome court's propitious *ſhine*,
 Or deep with di'monds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SHINNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſhyn*.] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *ſhineſs* is the vice of Irifh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the Winter forces the breeders there to houſe and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their juſtice in commerce, but extreme *ſhineſs* to ſtrangers: they expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbutnot.*

SHINGLE. *n. f.* [*ſchindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houſes.
 The beſt to cleave, is the moſt uſeful for pales, laths, ſhingles, and wainſcot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHINGLES. *n. f.* Wants ſingul. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona*, marbus, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

Such are uſed ſucceſsfully in eryſipelas and *ſhingles*; by a ſlender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

SHINY. *adj.* [from *ſhine*.] Bright; ſplendid; luminous.
 When Aldeboran was mounted high,
 Above the *ſhiny* Calliopeia's chain,
 One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fa. Queen.*

The night
 Is *ſhiny*, and they ſay we ſhall embattle
 By th' ſecond hour o' th' morn. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
 Like diſtant thunder on a *ſhiny* day,
 For abſent friends we were aſham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [*ſcep*, *ſcep*, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſewardſhip*.

SHIP. *n. f.* [*ſcep*, Saxon; *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe
 Turn back, and fly like *ſhips* before the wind. *Shak. H. VI.*

There made forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tiptail, who made aboard our *ſhip*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ſhips* loaded with victuals were burnt, and ſome of the men ſaved by their ſhipboats. *Kneller.*

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
 Who freights a *ſhip* to venture on the ſea,
 With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
 From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Instead of a *ſhip*, he ſhould levy upon his country ſuch a ſum of money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ſhip*-money, by which accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ſhip*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciously. *Addiſon.*

TO SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To put into a ſhip.

My father at the road
 Expects my coming, there to ſee me *ſhipp'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor, *ſhipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Kneller's Hiſt. of the Turk.*

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *ſhipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by ſea tranſported to Peluſium. *Kneller.*

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,
 The failors *ſhip* their oars, and ceaſe to row;
 Then hoſt their yards a-trip, and all their fails
 Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tranſport in a ſhip.
 Andronicus, would thou wert *ſhip* to hell,
 Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakeſp.*

The

SHI

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for
above a year of life, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

A single leaf can wait an army o'er,
Or *ship* off senates to some distant shore. *Pope.*
The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a con-
venient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped* off. *Addis.*

SHIPBOARD. *n. f.* [*ship* and *board*. See *BOARD*.]
1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a *ship-*
board, on *shipboard*, in a ship.
Let him go on *shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave
their starboard and larboard. *Brumhall.*

Friend,
What do'st thou make a *shipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*
Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the
faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship.
They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought
cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezek. xxvii. 5.*

SHIPBOY. *n. f.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.
Few or none know me: if they did,
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shaksp.*

SHIPMAN. *n. f.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.
I myself have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I 'th' *shipman's* card. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the
sea. *1 Kings ix. 27.*

SHIPMASTER. *n. f.* Master of the ship.
The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, what
meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jon. i. 6.*

SHIPPING. *n. f.* [*from ship*.]
1. Vessels of navigation.
Before Caesar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not
any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered
with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength
of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for
the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for
the strongest at sea. *Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Passage in a ship.
They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for
Jesus. *Jo. vi. 24.*

SHIPWRECK. *n. f.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]
1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.
Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*
We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and
shipwrecks. *L'Estrange.*

This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinqui-
remes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *ship-*
wrecks. *Arbutnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.
They might have it in their own country, and that by ga-
thering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman thea-
tres. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.
Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having
put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. *1 Tim. i.*

To **SHIPWRECK.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break. *Shaksp.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.
Thou that can'st still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gulls
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little
pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addis.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.
Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shaksp.*

SHIPWRIGHT. *n. f.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.
Why such imprefs of *shipwrights*, whose fore talk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shaksp.*

A miserable frame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did
not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Ral.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in
our sea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and con-
ducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of
the Carthaginians. *Arbutnot.*

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, 'till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. f.* [*from*, from *scire*, to divide, Sax. *scyre*, *eric*.]

SHI

A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the king-
dom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every fire. *Fa. Quen.*

The noble youths from distant *shires* resort. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *n. f.* [*Shert*, Danish; *reyns*, *reyns*, Saxon.] The
under linen garment of a man.
Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as
a sacrifice. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat
extraordinarily. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

When we lay next us what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, evenom'd *shirts* we wear,
And cleaving mischiefs. *Dryden.*

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoul-
ders but their *shirts*. *Addis. on Italy.*

To **SHIRT.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*] To cover; to clothe as in
a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHIRTLESS. *adj.* [*from shirt*.] Wanting a shirt.
Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mimmers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

SHITTAN. *n. f.* A fort of precious wood, of which *Adisu*
SHITTIM. made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and
planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough,
smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in
Arabia. *Calmat.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittah*-tree. *Is. xli. 19.*

Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittim*-wood. *Ex.*

SHUTTLECOCK. *n. f.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *shut-*
tlecock.] Of *shuttle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Shit-*
ner derives it from *shutten*, German, to shake; or *reccan*,
Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its fea-
thers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecock*, a cork driven to and
fro, as the instrument in weaving, and loosened by frequent
and rapid utterance from *cock* to *cock*. A cork stuck with
feathers, and driven by players from one to another with bat-
tledores.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his
thoughts: the pat of a *shuttlecock*, or the creaking of a jack,
will do his business. *Cullen.*

SHIVE. *n. f.* [*shyves*, Dutch.]
1. A slice of bread.
Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.
Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing
from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are
obtained by borers. *Bp. de*

To **SHIVER.** *v. n.* [*shawren*, German.] To quake; to
tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.
Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make
all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious palsy's this,
Which makes the boughs divert their bliss?
And that they might her footsteps strow,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear? *Milton.*

The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in.
He described this march to the temple with so much horror,
that he *shiver'd* every joint. *Addis.*

Give up Laisus to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' land,
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*, *Swift.*

While vultures eat his growing liver.
To **SHIVER.** *v. n.* [*from shive*.] To fall at once into many
parts or shives.

Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'st *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shaksp. King John.*

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may
be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be with-
drawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Waller.*

To **SHIVER.** *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to
shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown.
Show'rs of granado's rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murderous bowels; fragments of steel
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

SHIVER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] One fragment of many into
which any thing is broken.
He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a tailor
breaks a bifket. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

SHO

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shaksp. Lear.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only
where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shiv-*
ers and fritters. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHIVERY. *adj.* [*from shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incom-
pact; easily falling into many fragments.
There were observed incredible numbers of these shells
thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

SHOADSTONE. *n. f.*
Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver co-
lour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition
of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron
vein. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Certain tin-stones ly on the face of the ground which they
call *shoads*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat
round by the water. *Cowley's Survey of Corswall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the de-
parting water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or
trains of metallic fragments born off from them, and lying
in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course
that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. f.* [*scrole*, Saxon.]
1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.
When there be great *shoads* of people, which go on to po-
pulate, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an
age they discharge a portion of their people upon other na-
tions. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *shoads* of people as
have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *shoads* of followers, when his vir-
tue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoad* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have
carried them off by *shoads*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a fable *shoad*,
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand bank.
The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous
shoads. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

He heaves them off the *shoad*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the
sides some *shoads* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

To **SHOAL.** *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To crowd; to throng.
The wave-sprung entrails, about which fauns and fish
did *shoad*. *Chapman.*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.
What they met
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea,
Took up and down, together crowded drove,
From each side *shading* towards the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.
SHOALNESS. *n. f.* [*from shoal*.] Shallowness; frequency of
shallow places.

SHOALY. *adj.* [*from shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow
places.

Those who live
Where, with his *shoaly* foords Vulturinus roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful heroe felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel fail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *n. f.* [*shoc*, French; *shocken*, Dutch.]
1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.
Thro' the *shock*
Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.
It is inconceivable how any such man that hath stood the
shock of an eternal duration, without corruption or altera-
tion, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continu'd vein
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain.
Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring soul,
Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Caesar.
Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes.
The tender apples from their parents rent,
By stormy *shocks* must not neglected lye,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.
The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock*.
Those that run away are in more danger than the others
that stand the *shock*. *Milton.*

SHO

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desp'rate king:
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.
Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*Shocket*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.
Corn tithed, in parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tuff.*

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his
season. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born.
Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [*from shag*.] A rough dog.
I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not di-
stinct species. *Locke.*

To **SHOCK.** *v. a.* [*shocken*, Dutch.]
1. To shake by violence.
These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shaksp. K. John.*

2. To offend; to disgust.
Supposing veries are never so beautiful, yet if they contain
any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are
verus *inopes rerum nugaeque canore*. *Dryden.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shock'd* that 'tis always a
lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

My son,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

To **SHOCK.** *v. n.* To be offensive.
The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take
in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who
are naturally jealous. *Addis. on Remarks on Italy.*

To **SHOCK.** *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To build up piles of
sheaves.
Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tusser.*

SHOD. for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of to *shoe*.
Strong exalted cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tu. Ter.*

SHOE. *n. f.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [*scœo*, *scœo*, Saxon;
shoe, Dutch.] The cover of the foot.
Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *shoe* untied, and every
thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shaksp.*

Spare none but such as co in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which
is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,
And yet more medicinal than that moly
That Hermes once to wife Ulysses gave;
He call'd it haemony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *shoe*, and some ease that gave
me. *Temple.*

To **SHOE.** *v. a.* preterit, *I shoed*; participle passive *shod*. [*from*
the noun.]
1. To fit the foot with a *shoe*.
The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shaksp.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a
great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe*
him himself. *Shaksp. Lear.*

2. To cover at the bottom.
Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Dray.*

SHOEBOY. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans *shoes*.
If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or
my own convenience? *Swift.*

How each the publick good pursues,
Make all true patriots up to *shoeboys*,
Huzza their brethren. *Swift.*

SHOEING-HORN. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]
1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a nar-
row *shoe*.
2. Any thing by which a transfection is facilitated; any thing
used as a medium. In contempt.
Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service super-
numerary and insignificant fellows which they use like whif-
flers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Swift.*

I have been an arrant *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty
years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of
the number before she was shod. Though she had many who
made their applications to her, I always thought myself the
best *shoe* in her shop. *Steele.*

SHOEMAKER. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to
make shoes.

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- A cobbler or shoemaker may find some little fault with the patchet of a shoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is such, as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts.*
SHOE-TYE. *n. f.* [*shoe and tye.*] The ribband with which women tie their shoes.
 Madam, I do as is my duty,
 Honour the shadow of your *shoetye.* *Had. bras.*
SHOG. *n. f.* [*from shock.*] Violent concussion.
 Another's diving bow he did adore,
 Which, with a *shog*, casts all the hair before. *Dryden.*
 He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryo. *Bentley.*
TO SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.
 After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be flitted away. *Carew.*
SHONE. The preterite of *shine.*
 All his father in him *shone.* *Milton.*
SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle passive of *shake.*
 Taxallan *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
 Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*
TO SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, I *shot*; participle, *shot* or *shotten*. [*reccetan, Saxon.*]
 1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.
 Light
 Shots far into the bosom of dim night
 A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*
 2. To discharge from a bow or gun.
 I owe you much, and like a wife's youth,
 That which I owe is lost; but if you please
 To *shoot* an arrow that self way
 Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt
 To find both. *Shakespeare.*
 This murderous shaft that's *shot*
 Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way
 Is to avoid the aim. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To let off.
 The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows. *Abbot.*
 The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*
 Men who know not hearts, should make examples;
 Which like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off,
 To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*
 4. To strike with any thing *shot*.
 Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned
 or *shot* thro'. *Exod. xix. 13.*
 The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
 And, in the moment, *shot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*
 5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.
 None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot* up their
 top among the thick boughs. *Ezek. xxxi. 14.*
 A grain of mustard groweth up and *shooteth* out great
 branches. *Mark. iv. 32.*
 Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *shoots*,
 To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*
 6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.
 Ye bucks, who pluck the flow'rs,
 Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryden.*
 The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* forth point-
 ed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*
 Fir'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,
 Th' infuriate hill forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*
 7. To push suddenly.
 I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those
 men who have *shot* themselves into the world; some bolting
 out upon the stage with vast applause, and some hissed off,
 quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*
 8. To push forward.
 They that see me *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Pf.*
 9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.
 Strait lines in joiner's language are called a joint; that is
 two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is planed or else paired
 with a pairing chisel. *Moxon.*
 10. To pass through with swiftness.
 Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground,
 With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian fount. *Dryden.*
TO SHOOT. *v. n.*
 1. To perform the act of *shooting*.
 The archers have forely grieved him and *shot* at him. *Gen.*
 When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did
 shoot better. *Temple.*
 When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,
 You cannot think he would deny
 To lend the other friendly aid,
 Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*
 2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.
 Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into

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- the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *shoot*
 up much. *Bacon.*
 Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*
 The tree at once both upward *shoots*,
 And just as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleav.*
 The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees. *Dryden.*
 Nor will the wither'd flock be green again,
 But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dr.*
 New creatures rise,
 A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
 Till *shooting* out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*
 The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if
 they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will pro-
 duce nothing. *Addison.*
 This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the
 Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches
 among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison's Italy.*
 Express'd juices of plants, boiled into the consilience of a
 syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* up-
 on the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,
 Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*
 3. To form itself into any shape.
 1. the menhirum be over charged, metals will *shoot* into
 chrystals. *Bacon.*
 Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will
 chrystallize and *shoot* into glaucous bodies. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*
 That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make
 an habitable world: the steady hand of Providence being the
 invisible guide of all its motions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 4. To be emitted.
 There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,
 Which on the winged light'ning seem'd to fly. *Dryden.*
 Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our
 earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles
 in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk. *Watts.*
 The grand æthereal bow
Shoots up immentie. *Thomson.*
 5. To protuberate; to jet out.
 The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bend-
 ing that way. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
 6. To pass as an arrow.
 Thy words *shoot* thro' my heart,
 Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love. *Addison.*
 7. To become any thing suddenly.
 Let me but live to shadow this young plant
 From blights and storms; he'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryd.*
 8. To move swiftly along.
 A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night.
 A shining harvest either host displays,
 And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryden.*
 At first the flutters, but at length the springs,
 To smother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*
 The broken air loud whistling as she flies,
 She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,
 And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryden.*
 Heav'n's imperious queen *shot* down from high,
 At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
 The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*
 She downward glides,
 Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*
 Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,
 Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gay.*
 At the summons roll'd her eyes around,
 Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air,
 The gliding light'ning. *Pope.*
 9. To feel a quick pain.
SHOOT. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.
 The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, inasmuch as
 the arrow, hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but
 the arrow if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce
 thro' a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*
 2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile
 weapon discharged by any instrument.
 The noise of thy cross-bow
 Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost. *Shakesp.*
 But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
 And shooting well is then accounted ill.
 Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*,
 Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shakespeare.*
 As a country fellow was making a *shoot* at a pigeon, he
 trode upon a snake that bit him. *L'Estrange.*
 3. [*Scheuten, Dutch.*] Branches issuing from the main stock.
 They will not come just on the tops where they were
 cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water boughs. *Bacon.*
 I saw them under a green mantling vine,
 Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*. *Milton.*
 Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second
 spring; but expose not the fruit without leaves sufficient. *Evel.*

The

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- The hook the bore,
 To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
 To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring.
 And teach th'obedient branches where to spring. *Pope.*
 Now, should my praises owe their truth
 To beauty, drefs, or paint, or youth,
 'Twere grafting on an annual stock
 That must our expectations mock;
 And making one luxuriant *shoot*,
 Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*
SHOOTER. *n. f.* [*from shoot.*] One that shoots; an archer;
 a gunner.
 The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore. *Fairfax.*
 We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign
 To enter combat with us, and contest
 With thine own clay. *Herbert.*
 The King with gifts a vessel stores;
 And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,
 Within her hollow hides the sacrifice he stow'd. *Dryden.*
SHOP. *n. f.* [*recep, Saxon, a magazine; eckoppe, French;*
shop, low Latin.] A *shop*.
 1. A place where any thing is sold.
 Our windows are broke down,
 And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*. *Shakespeare.*
 Your most grave belly thus answer'd;
 True is it, my incorporate friends,
 That I receive the general food at first,
 Which you do live upon; and it is it,
 Because I am the store-house and the *shop*
 Of the whole body. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
 An alligator stuff, and other skins
 Of ill-thap'd fishes; and about his shelves
 A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*
 Scarce any fold in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully pre-
 pared. *Boyle.*
 His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoy-
 ment of himself live out of it. *South's Sermons.*
 2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.
 We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them;
 And *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*
SHOPBOARD. *n. f.* [*shop and board.*] Bench on which any work
 is done.
 That beastly rabble, that came down
 From all the garrets in the town,
 And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
 With new chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*
 It dwells not in shops or work-houses; nor till the late age
 was it ever known, that any one served seven years to a
 smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine
 from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team,
 come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*
SHOPBOOK. *n. f.* [*shop and book.*] Book in which a tradesman
 keeps his accounts.
 They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their un-
 derstandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractised in
 figures to cast up a *shopbook*. *Locke.*
SHOPKEEPER. *n. f.* [*shop and keep.*] A trader who sells in a
 shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.
 Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring
 his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a
 clock. *Addison.*
SHOPMAN. *n. f.* [*shop and man.*] A petty trader.
 Garth, gen'rous as his mule, prescribes and gives,
 The *shopman* tells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*
SHORE. the preterite of *shear*.
 I'm glad thy father's dead;
 Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
 Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*
SHORE. *n. f.* [*recep, Saxon.*]
 1. The coast of the sea.
 Sea cover'd sea;
 Sea without *shore.* *Milton.*
 2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.
 Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
 Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
 In monstrous length a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*
 3. A drain; properly *sewer*.
 4. [*choon, Dutch; to prop.*] The support of a building; a buttress.
 When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast
 of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop
 to support a building. *Watts's Logic.*
TO SHORE. *v. a.* [*chooren, Dutch.*]
 1. To prop; to support.
 They undermined the wall, and as they wrought, *shored* it
 up with timber. *Kneller.*
 He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court,
 but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies
 rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Watson.*
 There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for
 the benevolence; to make the fums which any person had a-
 greed to pay, leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

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2. To set on shore. Not in use.
 I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if he think
 it fit to *shore* them again let him call me rogue. *Shakespeare.*
SHORELESS. *adj.* [*from shore.*] Having no coast.
 This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that
 all the fairs and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*
SHORLING. *n. f.* [*from shear, shore.*] The felt or skin of a
 sheep thorn.
SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*.
 So rose the Danite strong,
 Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*
 Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
 Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*
 He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
 Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
 Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal fight. *Dryden.*
SHORT. *adj.* [*recept, Saxon.*]
 1. Not long; commonly not long enough.
 Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,
 Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
 I'll do what Mead and Cheliden advise,
 To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*
 2. Not long in space or extent.
 This left voluble earth,
 By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*
 Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
 To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*
 3. Not long in time or duration.
 They change the night into day: the light is *short*, because
 of darkness. *Job xvii. 12.*
 Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
 Live well, how long or *short* permit to heav'n. *Milton.*
Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
 Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*
 4. Repeated by quick iterations.
 Her breath then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass,
 Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*
 Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt
 On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryden.*
 My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,
 And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. *Smith.*
 5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not
 adequate; not equal.
 Immoderate praises, the foolish lover thinks *short* of his
 mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*
 Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of
 Smyrna. *Sandys.*
 The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short*
 of your expectation. *Sandys.*
 Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next
 Provokes my envy. *Milton.*
 I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
 Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*
 To attain
 The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
 All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things. *Milton.*
 O glorious trial of exceeding love,
 Engaging me to emulate! but *short*
 Of thy perfection, how shall I attain. *Milton.*
 To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
 Among th'immortals, who with nectar feast;
 That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
 Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*
 We err, and come *short* of science, because we are so fre-
 quently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glan.*
 That great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *More.*
 As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short*
 of the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short* of
 their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as
 much below those by which they judged, as their feet were be-
 low their head. *South's Sermons.*
 He wills not death should terminate their strife;
 And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short* of life. *Dryden.*
 Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and
 falls *short* of him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of
 style. *Pope.*
 Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which
 side the truth lay. *Dicke.*
 Defect in our behaviour, coming *short* of the utmost grace-
 fulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*
 If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent
 from all mankind, practical principles come *short* of an uni-
 versal reception. *Locke.*
 Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which
 beasts come *short* in. *Locke.*
 The people fall *short* of those who border upon them, in
 strength of understanding. *Addison.*
 A neutral indifference falls *short* of that obligation they lie
 under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*
 When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but
 using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short* of
 what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*
 It

SHO

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had established colonies in the Persian gulph, *shot short*, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbutnot.*
Doing is expressly commanded, and no happiness allowed to any thing *short* of it. *South's Sermon.*
The signification of words will be allowed to fall much *short* of the knowledge of things. *Baker.*
6. Not far distant in time.
He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*
7. Defective; imperfect.
8. Scanty; wanting.
The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*
They *short* of succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*
9. Not fetching a compass.
So soon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *short* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*
He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd *short* upon the shelves, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*
For turning *short*, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*
10. Not going so far as was intended.
As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who fees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *short*. *Dryden.*
11. Defective as to quantity.
When the fleece is shorn,
When their defenceless limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the shear. *Dryden.*
12. Narrow; contracted.
Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*
They, since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present, think ev'n the wife
Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts. *Rowe.*
13. Brittle; friable.
His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *Walton.*
Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was *short*, that, if you wet it, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
14. Not bending.
The lance broke *short*, the beast then bellow'd loud,
And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd. *Dryden.*
SHORT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A summary account.
The *short* and long is our play is prefer'd. *Shakespeare.*
In *short*, the makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Estrange.*
If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I trust to the goodness of my cause: the *short* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant whatever your party says. *Dryden.*
From Medway's pleasing stream
To Severn's roar be thine:
In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom. *Dryden.*
The propertics and delicacies of the English are known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit to understand and practise them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *short*, without wearing off the rust which he contracted while he was laying in a stock of learning. *Dryden.*
The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possibility of being found in a falvable state cannot be sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always persevering in it. *Norris.*
To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution; in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be secure and senseless, are the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness unto death. *Swift.*
SHORT. *adv.* [It is, I think, only used in composition.] Not long.
Beauty and youth,
And sprightly hope and *short*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*
One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates, for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbutnot.*
TO **SHORTEN.** *v. a.* [from *short*.]
1. To make short, either in time or space.
Because they see it is not generally fit, or possible, that churches should frame thankgivings answerable to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the reins of their censure. *Hooker.*
Would you have been so brief with him, he would
Have been so brief with you, to *shorten* you,
For taking so the head, the whole head's length. *Shakespeare.*
To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehensive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*
None shall dare
With *shorten'd* sword to stab in cloister war,
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

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War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,
With all the numerous family of death. *Dryden.*
Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by insinuating themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbutnot.*
2. To contract; to abbreviate.
We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilst our two souls
Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part
Our love had been of still eternity. *Suckling.*
3. To confine; to hinder from progression.
To be known, *shortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shakespeare.*
Here where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*
4. To cut off; to defeat.
The Irish dwell altogether by their sept, so as they may conspire what they will; whereas if there were English placed among them, they should not be able to stir but that it should be known, and they *shortened* according to their demerits. *Spenser.*
5. To lop.
Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*
SHORTHAND. *n. f.* [from *short* and *hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters.
Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage,
Unless each vice in *short* and they indite,
Ev'n as notched prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*
Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should by no means practise it, till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*
In *shorthand* skill'd, where little marks comprise
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Crack.*
As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive: no laconism can reach it: 'tis the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Cellier.*
SHORTLIVED. *adj.* [from *short* and *live*.] Not living or lasting long.
Unhappy parent of a *shortlived* son!
Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame? *Dryden.*
The joyful *shortlived* news soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden.*
Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *shortlived* and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguished. *Colman's Sermon.*
The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevailed in their several turns under the government of her successors, have broken us into these unhappy distinctions. *Addison's Freeholder.*
A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of your's must bring upon me, from whom you never received any offence. *Addison's Spectator.*
All those graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *shortlived* praises to engage,
The joy and wonder of a single age. *Addison.*
Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries. *Addison.*
In youth alone its empty praise we boast;
But soon the *shortlived* vanity is lost. *Pope.*
Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son
Shall finish what his *shortlived* fire begun. *Pope.*
SHORTLY. *adv.* [from *short*.]
1. Quickly; soon; in a little time.
I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* too. *Shakespeare.*
Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:
Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*. *Shakespeare.*
The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*
The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by so long toil you shall have saved. *Calany.*
He celebrates the anniversary of his father's funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*
Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall *shortly* want the generous tear he pays. *Pope.*
2. In a few words; briefly.
I could express them more *shortly* this way than in prose, and much of the force, as well as grace of arguments, depends on their conciseness. *Pope.*
SHORTNESS. *n. f.* [from *short*.]
1. The quality of being short, either in time or space.
I'll make a journey twice as far, I enjoy
A second night of such sweet *shortness*, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakespeare.*
They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*
May

SHO

May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and penury of shade? *Prior.*
2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.
The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker, b. v.*
Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,
Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well. *Shakespeare.*
3. Want of retention.
Whatever is above these proceedeth of *shortness* of memory, or of want of a stayed attention. *Bacon.*
4. Deficiency; imperfection.
Another account of the *shortness* of our reason, and easiness of deception, is the forwardness of our understanding's assent to slightly examined conclusions. *Glanv. Sceps.*
From the instances I had given of human ignorance, to our *shortness* in most things else, 'tis an easy inference. *Glanv.*
It may be easily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameness and *shortness* of translations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*
SHORTNESS. *n. f.* [from *short* and *rib*.] The bastard ribs; the ribs below the sternum.
A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortness* under the muscles. *Wigman's Surgery.*
SHORTSIGHTED. *adj.* [from *short* and *sight*.]
1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far.
Shortsighted men see remote objects best in old age, and therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.
The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear
That they go no where, or they know not where. *Denham.*
Other propositions were designed for snares to the *shortsighted* and credulous. *L'Estrange.*
SHORTSIGHTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *short* and *sight*.]
1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
2. Defect of intellectual sight.
Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. *Addison's Spectator.*
SHORTWAISTED. *adj.* [from *short* and *waist*.] Having a short body.
Duck-legg'd, *shortwaisted*; such a dwarf she is,
That the must rise on tip-toes for a kiss. *Dryden's Juv.*
SHORTWINDED. *adj.* [from *short* and *wind*.] Shortbreathed; athmatick; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.
Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwinded*. *Shakespeare.*
So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,
And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new broils,
To be commensur'd in frands afar. *Shakespeare.*
With this the Mede *shortwinded* old men eases,
And cures the lungs unfavoury diseases. *May's Virgil.*
SHORTWINGED. *adj.* [from *short* and *wing*.] Having short wings.
Hawks are divided into long and short winged.
Shortwing'd, unfit himself to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*
SHORTLY. *adj.* [from *short*.] Lying near the coast.
There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shortly* parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
SHORT. The preterite and participle passive of *shoot*.
On the other side a pleasant grove
Was *shot* up high, full of the stately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*
Their tongue is as an arrow *shot* out, it speaketh deceit. *Jer. ix. 8.*
The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiousness afforded by the ground, and *shot* rather at a safe preferring the harbour from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to withstand any great navy. *Carew.*
He only thought to crop the flow'rs,
New *shot* up from a vernal show'r. *Milton.*
From before her vanish'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Sometimes they *shot* out in length like rivers, and sometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*
The same metal is naturally *shot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the same figure. *Woodv.*
Prono on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *shot* the seas along. *Pope.*
SHOT. *n. f.* [from *shoot*, Dutch; from *shoot*.]
1. The act of shooting.
A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen.
Proud death!
What feast is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou so many princes at a *shot*
So bloodily hast struck? *Shakespeare.*
2. The missile weapon emitted by any instrument.
I shall here abide the hourly *shot*
Of angry eyes. *Shakespeare.*

SHO

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were supplied thereby with good store of powder and *shot*. *Hayward.*
Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon the walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*
He caus'd twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*
Impatient to revenge the fatal *shot*,
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*
3. The flight of a shot.
She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot*. *Gen. xxi. 16.*
4. [From *shot*, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning.
A man is never welcome to a place, till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say welcome. *Shakespeare.*
As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his *shot*;
Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot. *Ben. Jonson.*
Shepherd, leave decoying,
Pipes are sweet a Summer's day;
But a little after toying,
Women have the *shot* to pay. *Dryden.*
He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot*. *Swift.*
SHOTE. *n. f.* [from *shoot*, Saxon.] A fish.
The *shots*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resemble the trout; howbeit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*
SHOTFREE. *adj.* [from *shot* and *free*.] Clear of the reckoning.
Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I fear the *shot* here: here's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shakespeare.*
SHOTTEN. *adj.* [from *shot*.] Having ejected the spawn.
Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good marriage be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shakespeare.*
Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!
Tough wither'd treuffles, rosy wine, a dish
Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*
TO **SHOVE.** *v. a.* [from *shove*, Saxon; *schuven*, Dutch.]
1. To push by main strength.
The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her on. *Shakespeare.*
In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice;
And off the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law. *Shakespeare.*
I sent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the court. *Shakespeare.*
Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearers feast,
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*
There the British Neptune stood,
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,
And with his trident *shov'd* them off the sand. *Dryden.*
Shoving back this earth on which I sit,
I'll mount. *Dryden.*
A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arch.*
2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.
3. To push; to rush against.
He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbutnot.*
Behold a rev'rend fire
Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely press'd
By his own fons. *Pope.*
You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your fill;
Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age
Come tit't'ring on, and *shove* you from the stage. *Pope.*
Make nature still incroach upon his plan,
And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*
Eager to express your love,
You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,
But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*
TO **SHOVE.** *v. n.*
1. To push forward before one.
The seamen towed, and I *shoved* 'till we arrived within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.
He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore. *Garth.*
SHOVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push.
I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground: I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Gulliver's Travels.*
SHOVEL. *n. f.* [from *shovel*, Saxon; *schuvel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.
A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel* and spade. *Tusser.*
The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his Janizaries. *Glanv. Sceps.*

SHO

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought

To die upon the bed my father dy'd,
To lie close by his honest bones; but now
Some hangman must put on my throwd, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

2. To gather in great quantities.
Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters; but
divers insects also devour them. *Darham.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. f.* [*shovel* and *board*.] A long board on
which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard*;
He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER, or *Shovelard*. *n. f.* [from *shovel*.] A bird.
Shoveller, or spoonbill: the former name the more proper,
the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave
like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Museum.*

Pewets, gulls, and *shovellers* feed upon flesh, and yet are
good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar to the swan,
but common unto the platina, or *shovelard*, a bird of no musical
throat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SHOUGH. *n. f.* [for *shock*.] A species of shaggy dog; a flock.
In the catalogue ye be for men,

As hound and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*sculd*, Dutch; *sceolban*, Saxon.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive
mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

2. *I SHOULD go.* It is my business or duty to go.

3. *If I SHOULD go.* If it happens that I go.

4. *Thou SHOULD'ST go.* Thou oughtest to go.

5. *If thou SHOULD'ST go.* If it happens that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all the other persons sin-
gular and plural.

Let not a desperate action more engage you
Than safety *should*. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Some praises come of good wives and respects, when by
telling men what they are, they represent to them what they
should be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood,

Which the just laws, if I were faultless, *should*. *Waller.*

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should*. *Dryden.*

I conclude, that things are not as they *should be*. *Swift.*

7. *SHOULD be.* A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys
think their mother no better than she *should be*. *Addison.*

8. There is another signification now little in use, in which
should has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. *It should*
be differs in this sense very little from *it is*.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern coun-
tries there *should be* an herb that groweth in the likeness of a
lamb, and feedeth upon the grass. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

SHOULDER. *n. f.* [*sculbone*, Saxon; *scholder*, Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have seen better faces in my time,
Than stand on any *shoulder* that I see
Before me. *Shakspere.*

If I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw
my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *shoulder*-
blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job xxxi. 22.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on mens *shoulders*; but give
God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon
thy *shoulders*, as those poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the *shoulder*-bone being round, is inserted into
so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that were there no other
guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion. *Wife.*

2. The upper joint of the foreleg.

We must have a *shoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shaksp.*

He took occasion, from a *shoulder* of mutton, to cry up the
plenty of England. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. The *shoulders* are used as emblems of strength, or the act of
supporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *shoulders* do I build my seat. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

The king has cur'd me; and from these *shoulders*,
These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would sink a navy. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

5. A rising part; a prominence.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a
shoulder to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *shoulder*
slip not through the hole as well as the flank. *Mason.*

To SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with insolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged shore,
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Fairy Queen.*

SHO

Dudman, a well-known foreland to most sailors, here
shoulders out the ocean, to shape the same a large bosom be-
tween itself. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

You debate yourself,

To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:

What, shall the people know their god-like prince

Headed a rabble, and profan'd his person,

Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,

That underneath it the press'd waters fail,

And, with its weight, it *shoulders* off the tides. *Dryden.*

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,

Should'ring each other, crowding for a view. *Rouse's 7. Shon.*

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend

The wretch, who living sav'd a candle's end;

Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,

Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds little more

credit than that of the giants *shouldering* mountains. *Glan.*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *n. f.* [*shoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that comes

across the shoulder.

Thou hast an ulcer, which no leech can heal,

Though thy broad *shoulder* belt the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *n. f.* [*shoulder* and *clap*.] One who at-

fects familiarity, or one that mischiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough;

A back friend, a *shoulderclapper*, one that commands

The passages of alleys. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [*shoulder* and *shot*.] Strained in

the shoulder.

His horse waid in the back, and *shouldershotten*. *Shaksp.*

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *n. f.* [*shoulder* and *slip*.] Dislocation of the

shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off

with only a strain or a *shoulderslip*. *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* [A word of which no etymology is known.]

To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They *shouted* thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shaksp.*

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Pf. xlviii. 1.*

It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery. *Ev. xxxii.*

The *shouting* for thy summer fruits and harvest is tallen. *If.*

He storms and *shouts*; but flying bullets now

To execute his rage appear too slow:

They miss, or sweep but common souls away;

For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and *shoutings*, of poor

naked men, belabouring one another with fragg'd sticks. *Merr.*

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear,

And shrieks and *shoutings* rend the suff'ring air. *Dryden.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?

The people will be glad, the soldier *shout*;

And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of

triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:

This general applause, and cheerful *shout*,

Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shakspere.*

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a

great *shout* in derision. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Then he might have dy'd of all admir'd,

And his triumphant soul with *shouts* expir'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUTER. *n. f.* [from *shout*.] He who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,

And thinn'd the air, 'till even the birds fell down

Upon the *shouters* heads. *Dryden's Cimonides.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shown*; part. pass. *shown*.

[*scapan*, Saxon; *schewen*, Dutch.] This word is frequently

written *shew*; but since it is always pronounced and often

written *show*, which is favoured likewise by the Dutch *schewen*,

I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation.]

1. To exhibit to view.

If I do feign,

O let me in my present wildness die,

And never live to *show* th' incredulous word. *Shaksp. H. IV.*

The noble change that I have purposed.

Show me a token for good, that they which hate me may see

it. *Pf. lxxxvii. 17.*

Wilt thou *show* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise

and praise thee? *Pf. lxxxviii. 10.*

Men should not take a charge upon them that they are not

fit for, as if singing, dancing, and *showing* of tricks, were

qualifications for a governor. *L'Estrange.*

2. To give proof of; to prove.

This I urge to *show*

Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

I'll to the citadel repair,

And *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty *shows*. *Dryden.*

3. To publish; to make public; to proclaim.

Ye are a chosen generation, that ye should *show* forth the

praises of him who hath called you out of darkness. *1 Pa. ii.*

4. To

SHO

4. To make known.

I raised thee up to *show* in thee my power. *Ex. ix. 16.*

I shall no more speak in proverbs, but *show* you plainly of

the Father. *Jo. xvi. 25.*

Nothing wants but that thy shape may *show*

Thy inward fraud. *Milton.*

5. To point the way; to direct.

She taking him for some cautious city patient, that came for

privacy, *shows* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

6. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be *showed* from his

friend. *Job. vi. 14.*

Felix, willing to *show* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound.

Acts xxiv. 27.

Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no covenant with

them, nor *show* mercy unto them. *Deutr. vii. 2.*

7. To explain; to expound.

Forasmuch as knowledge and *showing* of hard sentences,

and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same, Daniel let

him be called. *Dan. v. 12.*

8. To teach; to tell.

I'm sent to *show* thee what shall come. *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She *shows* a body rather than a life,

A statue than a brother. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Just such the *shows* before a rising storm.

Still on we press; and here renew the carnage,

So great, that, in the stream, the moon *show'd* purple. *Philips.*

2. To have appearance.

My lord of York, it better *show'd* with you,

When that your flock assembled by the bell,

Encircled you to hear with reverence

Your exposition on the holy text,

Than now to see you here an iron man,

Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shak. Henry IV.*

SHOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money.

I do not know what the may produce me; but, provided it

be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied. *Addison.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show* room. *Arbutnot.*

2. Superficial appearance.

Mild heav'n

Disapproves that care, though wife in *show*,

That with superfluous burden loads the day. *Milton.*

3. Offentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur and majestic *show*

Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,

Allure mine eye. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;

Set all the pleasures of the world to *show*;

And in vain joys let her loose spirits flow. *Dryden.*

The radiant sun

Sends from above ten thousand blessings down,

Nor is he set so high for *show* alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge, maintained with such a *show* of gravity,

which had a lighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world:

the houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that

they look extremely gay and lively. *Addison.*

5. Splendid appearance.

Jesus, rising from his grave,

Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd

In open *show*, and with ascension bright

Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeness.

When devils will their blackest fins put on,

They do suggest at first with heav'nly *shows*. *Shak. Othello.*

He through pass'd the midst unmark'd,

In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

The places of Ezechiel have some *show* in them; for there

the Lord commandeth the Levites, which had committed

idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and serve in inferior

ministries. *Whitgift.*

The kindred of the slain forgive the deed;

But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8.

SHR

His panegyric is made up of half a dozen *shreds*, like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general topics. *Swift.*
A beggar might patch up a garment with such *shreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.
They said they were an hungry; sigh'd forth proverbs,
That hunger broke stone walls; that dogs must eat:
And with these *shreds* they vented their complainings. *Shak.*
Shreds of wit and sentence rhimes
Blunder'd out a thousand times. *Swift.*

SHREW. *n. f.* [*shrew*, German, to clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. [It appears in *Robert of Gloucester*, that this word signified anciently any one perverse or obstinate of either sex.]
There dede of hem vor hunger a thousand and mo,
And yat nolde the *shrewen* to none pes go. *Robert of Gloucester.*
Be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *shrews* both short and tall. *Shak. H. IV.*
By this reckoning he is more *shrew* than she. *Shakespeare.*
A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*
Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did frow,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *shrew*. *Dryden.*
Every one of them, who is a *shrew* in domestic life, is now become a scold in politics. *Addis. Freeholder.*

SHREW. *adj.* [Contracted from *shrewd*.]
1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous.
Her eldest sister is so curst and *shrewd*,
That till the father rids his hands of her,
Your love must live a maid. *Shakespeare.*

2. Maliciously; cunning; more artful than good.
It was a *shrewd* saying of the old monk, that two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, an inquisition and a bedlam: if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first, as being a desperate heretic; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam. *Tillotson.*
A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *shrewd* satirist. *Addison.*
Corruption proceeds from employing those who have the character of *shrewd* worldly men, instead of such as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addison.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening.
Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself; and consequently we may take it for a *shrewd* indication, and sign, whereby to judge of those who have sinned with too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins directly upon their conversation. *South's Sermon.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous.
Every of this number,
That have endur'd *shrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall share the good of our returned fortune. *Shakespeare.*
When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a mischief, and a *shrewd* turn, than an open adversary. *South's Sermon.*
No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn. *L'Estrange.*

SHREWDLY. *adv.* [from *shrewd*.]
1. Mischievously; destructively.
This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee. *Shakespeare.*
At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been *shrewdly* touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were set open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expression.
The obnoxious and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from that body which they choose not to be of. *South's Sermon.*
This last allusion rubb'd upon the fore;
Yet seem'd the not to winch, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd. *Dryden.*

3. With strong suspicion.
Four per cent. increases not the number of lenders; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it. *Locke.*

SHREWNESS. *n. f.* [from *shrewd*.]
1. Sly cunning; archness.
Her garboles, which not wanted *shrewdness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shakespeare.*
The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness*,
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

2. Mischievousness; petulance.
SHREWISH. *adj.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.
Angelo, you must excuse us;
My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shakespeare.*

SHREWISHLY. *adv.* [from *shrewish*.] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.
He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him. *Shakespeare.*

SHR

SHREWISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *shrewish*.] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.
I have no gift in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare.*

SHREWMOUSE. *n. f.* [*shrewmouse*, Saxon.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terror, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.
To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*shrieker*, Danish; *sericciare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror; to scream.
On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fa. Queen.*
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal belman
Which gives the sternest good-night.
Were I the ghost that walk'd,
I'd shriek, that even your ears should rift to hear me. *Shak.*
In a dreadful dream
I saw my lord to near destruction,
Then shriek'd myself awake. *Denham.*
Hark! Peace!
At this she shriek'd aloud; the mournful train
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Why did you shriek out?
SHRIEK. *n. f.* [*shriek*, Danish; *sericciare*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.
Una heaving evermore
His useful shrieks and groanings, often tore
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Fa. Queen.*
Time has been my senses would have cool'd,
To hear a night shriek, and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in't. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The corps of Almon, and the rest are shown,
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryd.*

SHRIFT. *n. f.* [*shrift*, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest.
A word out of use.
Off with
Bernardine's head: I will give a present *shrift*,
And will advise him for a better place. *Shakespeare.*
My lord shall never rest;
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:
His bed shall seem a school, his board a *shrift*. *Shakespeare.*
The duke's commands were absolute,
Therefore my lord, address you to your *shrift*,
And be yourself; for you must die this instant. *Rome.*

SHRIGHT, for *shrieked*. *Spenser.*

SHRILL. [A word supposed to be made per onomatopoeiam, in imitation of the thing expressed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth. *Shakespeare.*
I have heard
The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Have I fall'n,
From the dread summit of this chalky bourn!
Look up a height, the *shrill* gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare's Lear.*
Upstarts the lark,
Shrill voic'd and loud, the messenger of morn. *Thomson.*

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.
The fun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herse,
Break we our pipes that shrill'd as loud as larks,
O careful verbe. *Spenser.*
Hark how the minstrel's 'gin to shrill aloud
Their merry music that rebounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd
That well agree withouten breach or jar.
A shrilling trumpet sounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shakespeare.*
Here, no clarion's shrilling note
The mule's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noisy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verse. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*
The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons mix a shrilling sound. *Pope.*

SHRILLY. *adv.* [from *shrill*.] With a shrill noise.

SHRILLNESS. *n. f.* [from *shrill*.] The quality of being shrill.

SHR

SHRIMP. *n. f.* [*shrimp*, a wrinkle, German; *sermpe*, Danish.]
1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.
Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, *shrimps*, crabs. *Carew.*
Hawks and gulls can at a great height see mice on the earth, and *shrimps* in the waters. *Derham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.
It cannot be, this weak and writhed *shrimp*
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakespeare.*
He hath found,
Within the ground,
At last, no *shrimp*,
Whereon to imp
His jolly club. *Ben. Jonson.*

SHRINE. *n. f.* [*shrin*, Saxon; *serinum*, Latin.] A case in which something sacred is deposited.
You living powers enclos'd in stately *shrines*
Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield
Your scepters here, if to your cares divine
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield. *Sidney.*
All the world come
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing faint. *Shakespeare.*
Come offer at my *shrine* and I will help thee. *Shakespeare.*
They often plac'd
Within his sanctu'ry itself their *shrines*,
Abominations! and with cursed things
His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*
Falling on his knees before her *shrines*,
He thus implor'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*
Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemish therein. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* preterite, *I shrunk*, or *shrank*; participle, *shrunk*. [*shrinkan*, Saxon.]
1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power.
But to be still hot summer's tanlings, and
The *shrinking* slaves of winter. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I shrink up. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
I have not found that water, by mixture of althes, will
Shrink or draw into less room. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Ill-weav'd ambition how much art thou shrunk!
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;
But now two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough. *Shakespeare.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.
The noise encreases,
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind. *Dryden.*
Am I become so monstrous, so disfigur'd,
That nature stands aghast;
And the fair light which gilds this new made orb,
Shorn of his beams, shrinks in. *Dryden.*
Love is a plant of the most tender kind,
That shrinks and shakes with ev'ry ruffling wind. *Grav.*
All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely, the ends shrink, and make the wound gape. *Arbutnot.*
Philosophy that touch'd the heav'ns before,
Shrinks to her hidden cause, and is no more. *Pope.*

3. To express fear, horror, or pain, by shuddering, or contracting the body.
There is no particular object so good, but it may have the shew of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may shrink and decline it. *Hooker.*
The morning cock crew loud,
And at the found it *shrunk* in haste away,
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall shrink under my courtesy. *Shakespeare.*
When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground shrinks before his treading. *Shakespeare.*

4. To fall back as from danger.
Many *shrunk*, which at the first would dare,
And be the foremost men to execute. *Daniel's Civil War.*
I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And venturous, if that fail them, shrink and fear
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*
If a man accusoms himself to fight those first motions to good, or *shrinking* of his conscience from evil, conscience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South's Sermons.*
The sky *shrunk* upward with unusual dread,
And trembling Tyber divid'd beneath his bed.
He sees now vainly make to his retreat;
And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,
Shrinks up in silent joy, that he's not there. *Dryden.*

SHR

The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,
Then loath'd their impious food, and would have *shrunk*
away. *Dryden.*
Fall on: behold a noble beast at bay,
And the vile huntsmen *shrunk*. *Dryden.*
Inuring children to suffer some pain, without *shrinking*, is
a way to gain firmness and courage. *Locke.*
What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

To SHRINK. *v. a.* participle pass *shrunk*, *shrank*, or *shrunk*.
To make to shrink. Not in use.
O mighty Caesar! d'ost thou lye so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakespeare.*
The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon.
His youthful hose well sav'd, a world too wide
For his *shrunk* thank. *Shakespeare.*
If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the necessity. *Taylor.*
Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Motimer.*

SHRINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Corruption; contraction into less compass.
There is, in this, a crack, which seems a *shrink*, or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror.
This publick death, receiv'd with such a cheer,
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerate fear. *Daniel's C. v. War.*

SHRINKER. *n. f.* [from *shrink*.] He who shrinks.

SHRIVALT. *n. f.* Corrupted for *SHRUFFALT*, which see.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* [*shrive*, Saxon.] To hear at confession.
What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?
Your friends at Pomfret they do need a priest,
Your honour hath no *shriving* work in hand. *Shakespeare.*
He shrives this woman,
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech. *Shakespeare.*
If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me. *Shak.*
Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A laird and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,
When contru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two pence, and well so. *Cleveland.*

To SHRIVEL. *v. n.* [*shrivele*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles.
Leaves, if they shrivel and fold up, give them drink. *Evel.*
If she smelted to the freshest nosegay, it would shrivel and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbutnot.*

To SHRIVEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.
He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invades
The tender corn, and shrivels up the blades. *Dryden.*
When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivel'd herbs on withering stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry stores. *Dryden.*

SHRIVER. *n. f.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor.
The ghostly father now hath done his *shrif*,
When he was made a *shriver* 'twas for shift. *Shakespeare.*

SHROUD. *n. f.* [*shroud*, Saxon].
1. A shelter; a cover.
It would warm his spirits,
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his *shroud*, the universal land-lord. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*
By me invested with a veil of clouds,
And swaddled, as new-born, in sable *shrouds*,
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*
The winds
Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.
Now the wasted brands do glow;
Whilst the screech owl screeching loud,
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a *shroud*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The sail ropes. It seems to be taken sometimes for the sails.
I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I found my sword among some of the *shrouds*. *Sidney.*
The visitation of the winds,
Who take the Russian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them
With deafning clamours in the slippery *shrouds*,
That with the hurley death itself awakes. *Shakespeare.*
The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
And all the *shrouds* wherewith my life should sail,
Are turned to one little hair. *Shakespeare.*
A weather!

SHR

A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port, tho' *shrouds* and tackle torn. *Milton.*
The flaming *shrouds* do dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryden.*
The cries of men are mix'd with rattling *shrouds*;
Sens dash on seas, and clouds encounter clouds. *Dryden.*
He summons frait his denizens of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair:
Soft o'er the *shrouds* aerial whispers breathe,
That seem'd but zephyrs. *Pope.*
To SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shelter; to cover from danger.
Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Fa. Queen.*
He got himself with his fellows to the town of Mege, in
hope to *shroud* himself, until such time as the rage of the people
were appeased. *Knut's Hist. of the Turks.*
The governors of Cotu caused the suburbs, which were
very great, to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks *shroud-*
ing themselves in them, should with more ease besiege the
town. *Knut's Hist. of the Turks.*
One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud*
four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*
Besides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed
aspect upon their religion, there are others which slyly *shroud*
themselves under the skirt of piety. *Deity of Piety.*
So Venus, from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*
2. To dress for the grave.
If I die before thee, *shroud* me
In one of these same sheets. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
The antient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in a number
of folds of linen, be-mead with gums, like ferecloth. *Bacon.*
Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm
That subtle wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*
3. To clothe; to dress.
4. To cover or conceal.
That same evening, when all *shrouded* were
In careless sleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*
Under this thick-grown brake we'll *shroud* ourselves,
For through this land anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our stand,
Culling the principal. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
Moon, slip behind some cloud: some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*
Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,
And on the mountain keep their boisterous court,
That in thick show'rs her rocky summit *shrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addison.*
5. To defend; to protect.
To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter.
If your stay attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*
SHROUDED. *n. f.* [from *shroud*, the preterite of *shroud*.]
SHROUDEDNESS. *n. f.* The time of confession; the day be-
fore All-wednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to
confession.
At *shroudding* to shrouding. *Tusser.*
SHRUB. *n. f.* [reprob. Saxon.]
1. A bush; a small tree.
Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body; and
then at a good distance from the earth spread into branches;
thus gooseberries and currans are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries
are trees. *Locke.*
He came unto a gloomy glade,
Cover'd with boughs and *shrubs* from heav'n's light. *Fa. Q.*
The humble *shrub* and bush with frizled hair. *Milton.*
All might have been as well brushwood and *shrubs*. *Moe.*
Comedy is a representation of common life, in low subjects,
and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* belonging to the species of
cedar. *Dryden.*
I've liv'd
Amidst these woods, gleaning from thorns and *shrubs*
A wretched sustenance. *Addison.*
2. [A cant word.] Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.
SHRUBBY. *adj.* [from *shrub*.]
1. Resembling a shrub.
Plants appearing weathered, *shrubby* and curled, are the
effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Full of shrubs; bushy.
Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place?
Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point. *Milton.*
On that cloud-piercing hill
Plinlimmon, the goats their *shrubby* browze
Grav pendent. *Philips.*
To SHRUG. *v. n.* [from *shrug*, Dutch; to tremble.] To ex-
press horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or
whole body.

SHU

Like a fearful deer that looks most about when he comes
to the best feed, with a *shrugging* kind of tremor through all
her principal parts, she gave these words. *Sidney.*
The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrug-*
ging come over her body like the twinkling of the fairest
among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*
Be quick, thou wert best
To answer other business; *shrug*st thou malice? *Shakspeare.*
He grins, smacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures,
As prentices or school-boys which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*
To SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up.
He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*
Zealots will *shrug* up their shoulders.
As if he felt his sturdy back,
He *shrug*'d his sturdy back. *Hudibras.*
To SHRUG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders
usually expressing dislike or aversion.
And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dress'd, or how to lip abroad,
To return knowing in the Spanish *shrug*. *Cleveland.*
As Spaniards talk in dialogues,
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*
Put on the crick's brow, and fit
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile,
With caution us'd may serve a while. *Swift.*
SHRUNK. The preterite and part. passive of *shrink*.
Leaving the two friends alone, I *shrank* aside to the Banquet-
ing house where the pictures were.
The wicked *shrank* for fear of him, and all the workers of
iniquity were troubled. *1 Maccabees.*
SHRUNKEN. The part. passive of *shrink*.
She weighing the decaying plight,
And *shrunken* linens of her chosen knight;
Would not a while her forward course pursue. *Fa. Queen.*
If there were taken out of mens minds, vain opinions, it
would leave the minds of a number of men, poor *shrunken*
things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*
To SHUDDER. *v. a.* [from *shudder*, Dutch.] To quake with
fear, or with aversion.
All the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair,
And *shudd'ring* fear. *Shakespeare.*
The fright was general; but the female band
With horror *shudd'ring* on a heap they run. *Dryden.*
I love, alas! I *shudder* at the name,
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*
Cesar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st.
And *shudder* in the midst of all his conquests. *Addison.*
Youth's bold courage cools,
Each *shudd'ring* owns the genius of the schools. *Daniel.*
To SHUFFLE. *v. a.* [from *shuffle*, Saxon, a tumult.]
1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that
one thing takes the place of another; to confuse; to throw
together tumultuously.
When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,
The torrid, with the frozen zone,
Then, sybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleveland.*
From a new *shuffling* and disposition of the component
particles of a body, might not nature compose a body dissoluble
in water.
In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up to-
gether in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw
them forth and range them. *South's Sermons.*
When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what
reason can a man have to presume, that he shall draw a white
stone rather than a black. *South's Sermons.*
A glimpse of moonshine sheath'd with red,
A *shuffl'd*, fullen and uncertain light. *Dryden.*
That dances thro' the clouds and shuts again.
Children should not lose the consideration of human nature
in the *shufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have,
the better humoured they should be taught to be. *Lact.*
We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from
one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay
of trade will quickly waste all the remainder.
These vapours soon, miraculous event,
Shuffl'd by chance, and mix'd by accident. *Blackmer.*
Shuffl'd and entangl'd in their race,
They clasp each other. *Blackmer.*
He has *shuffled* the two ends of the sentence together, and
by taking out the middle, makes it speak just as he would
have it.
'Tis in no wife strange that such a one should believe, that
things were blindly *shuffled* and hurled about in the world;
that the elements were at constant strife with each other. *Wed.*

2. To

SHU

2. To remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud.
I can no other answer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *shuffl'd* off with such uncurrent pay. *Shakespeare.*
Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away. *Shakspeare.*
If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miscarries,
we *shuffle* it off to our neighbours.
It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffl'd* into the
papers that were seiz'd. *Dryden.*
If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persists to
shuffle it off with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*
3. To shake; to divert.
In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *shuffl'd* off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shakespeare.*
4. To change the position of cards with respect to each other.
The motions of *shuffling* of cards or casting of dice, are
very light. *Bacon.*
We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and *shuffl'd* them. *Prior.*
5. To form tumultuously, or fraudulently.
They sent forth their precepts to convent them before a
court of commission, and there us'd to *shuffle* up a summary
proceeding by examination, without trial or jury. *Bacon.*
He *shuffl'd* up a peace with the cedar, in which the Buneli-
ans were excluded. *Howell.*
To SHUFFLE. *v. n.*
1. To throw the cards into a new order.
A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts. *L'Estrange.*
Cards we play
A round or two, when us'd, we throw away,
Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Graville.*
2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair ques-
tions.
I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and
hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*
I have nought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt
eternally, and question all things. *Graville's Defence.*
The crab advised his companion to give over *shuffling* and
doubbling, and practise good faith. *L'Estrange.*
It is an unhappiness, that children should be so much ad-
dicted to the humour of *shuffling*. *L'Estrange.*
If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to
a reckoning, such a fottish forbearance will teach him to
shuffle, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*
To these arguments concerning the novelty of the earth,
there are some *shuffling* excuses made. *Burn's Theory of the Earth.*
I ho' he durst not directly break his appointment, he made
many a *shuffling* excuse. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
3. To struggle; to strive.
Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
4. To move with an irregular gait.
Mimicry poetry,
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *shuffling* nag. *Shakespeare.*
SHUFFLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confu-
sedly the place of each other.
Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe
that all things were at first created, and are continually dispo-
sited for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bung-
ling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all ill-favour'dly
cobled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and
rude *shuffle* of matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. A trick; an artifice.
The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*. *L'Estr.*
SHUFFLECAP. *n. f.* [from *shuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which mo-
ney is shaken in a hat.
He lost his money at chuck farthing, *shufflecap*, and all
fours. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
SHUFFLER. *n. f.* [from *shuffle*.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.
SHUFFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *shuffle*.] With an irregular gait.
I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in
trammels, yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, 'till I
have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*
To SHUN. *v. a.* [from *shun*, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline;
to endeavour to escape; to eschew.
Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun*
it. *Hooker.*
The lark! *shuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*
Birds and beasts can fly their foe:
So chancieless, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shun'd* him as a sailor *shuns* the rocks. *Dryden.*
Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,
Thou'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

SHU

SHUNLESS. *adj.* [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.
Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shun*'s destiny. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
To SHUT. *v. a.* preterite, I *shut*; part. passive, *shut*. [from *shut*,
Saxon; *schuten*, Dutch.]
1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not
open.
Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Isaiah lii. 15.*
To a strong tower fled all the men and women, and *shut*
it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges ix. 51.*
We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both
open; for that the spirits vidual unite more, and become
stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*
She open'd, but to *shut*
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates wide open stood. *Milton.*
2. To inclose; to confine.
Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut*
up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed.
Gal. iii.
They went in male and female of all flesh; and the Lord
shut him in. *Gen. vii. 16.*
3. To prohibit; to bar.
Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*
4. To exclude.
On various seas, not only lost,
But *shut* from ev'ry thoar, and barr'd from ev'ry coast. *Dryden.*
5. To contract; not to keep expanded.
Harden not thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor
brother. *Deut. xv. 7.*
6. To SHUT out. To exclude; to deny admission.
Beat in the reed,
The jester you drive it to *shut* off the rain. *Tusser's H. H.*
In such a night
To *shut* me out? pour on I will endure. *Shakespeare.*
Wildom at one entrance quite *shut* out. *Milton.*
He in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden's En.*
Sometimes the mind fixes itself with so much earnestness on
the contemplation of some objects, that it *shuts* out all other
thoughts. *Locke.*
7. To SHUT up. To close; to confine. Up is sometimes little
more than emphatical.
Thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not *shut* me
up into the hand of the enemy. *Psalms xxxi. 8.*
Woe unto you scribes; for you *shut* up the kingdom of hea-
ven against men. *Matth. xxiii. 13.*
Dangerous rocks *shut* up the passage. *Raleigh.*
What barbarous customs!
Shut up a desert shore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel seas. *Dryden's Eneid.*
A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we con-
sider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut* up in dun-
geons. *Addison's Spectator.*
His mother *shut* up half the rooms in the house, in which
her husband or son had died. *Addison.*
Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut* up Mithridates in Pi-
tany. *Arbutnot on Cairn.*
8. To SHUT up. To conclude;
The king's a bed,
He is *shut* up in measureless content. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Altho' he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassy;
yet, in the *shutting* up of all, he received no more but an info-
lunt answer.
To leave you blest, I would be more accurst,
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *shuts* up the mournful scene. *Dryden.*
When the scene of life is *shut* up, the slave will be above
his master, if he has acted better. *Collier of Envy.*
To SHUT. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself.
SHUT. Participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.
We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the
next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estrange.*
SHUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Close; act of shutting.
I fought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the slaves: but had for answer,
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*
2. Small door or cover.
The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of
air, the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or
shuts within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilk.*
In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third
part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I
placed a glass prism. *Newton's Opticks.*
There were no *shuts* or stopples made for the animal's ears,
that any loud noise might awaken it. *Ray's Creation.*
SHUTTER. *n. f.* [from *shut*.]
1. One that shuts.

2. A

SIC

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy,
In lofty litters born, read and write,
Or sleep at ease, the *shutters* make it night. *Dryden's Juven.*
SHUTTLE. *n. f.* [*schietpoele*, Dutch; *skutul*, Islandick.] The
instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.
I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*

What curious loom does chance by ev'ning spread!
With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackm.*
SHUTTLECOCK. *n. f.* [See *SHUTTLECOCK*.] A cock stuck
with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.
With dice, with cards, with balliards far unfit,
With *shuttlecocks* misseeming manly wit. *Hubbard's Tale.*

SHY. *adj.* [*schveve*, Dutch; *schife*, Italian.]
1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.
She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers
her bosom with one of her hands. *Addis'n's Guardian.*

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's no body
loves you better than I. *Arbutn. Hist. of John Bull.*
2. Cautious; wary; chary.
I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the prepa-
ration of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because
they were hid from ages. *Glanv. Scetf.*
We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *shy* of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hubbard's Tale.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.
A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cause
of his withdrawing. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

The bruise imposthumated, and afterwards turned to a
finking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her.
Arbutn's History of John Bull.

The horses of the army, having been daily led before me,
were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet, with-
out starting. *Gulliver's Travels.*

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.
Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their suc-
cessors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little
proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Watson.*

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

SIBILANT. *adj.* [*sibilans*, Latin.] Hissing.
It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair
of hissing and *sibilant* letters. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

SIBILLATION. *n. f.* [from *sibilo*, Latin.] A hissing sound.
Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibillation* or hissing sound.
Bacon's Natural History.

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more
solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet
degree of *sibillation* or purling. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

SICAMORE. *n. f.* [*sicamurus*, Latin.] A tree.
Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*. *Peacham.*

SICCATION. *n. f.* [from *siccato*.] The act of drying.
SICCIFICK. *adj.* [*siccus* and *fio*, Latin.] Causing driness.
SICCITY. *n. f.* [*siccitas*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Latin.] Drin-
eness; aridity; want of moisture.

That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity* will suffer col-
iquation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and
driness of its flesh. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In application of medicaments consider what degree of heat
and *siccity* is proper. *Wise's Surgery.*

SICE. *n. f.* [*six*, French.] The number six at dice.
My study was to cog the dice,
And dextrously to throw the lucky *sice*;
To shun ames-ace, that swept my flakes away. *Dryden.*

SICH. *adj.* Such. See *SUCH*.
I thought the foul would have made me rich;
But now I woe it is nothing *sich*;
For either the shepherds been idle and still,
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

SICK. *adj.* [*sicco*, Saxon; *sick*, Dutch.]
1. Afflicted with disease.
'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shak. H. V.*

In position there is phytick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shaksp. Jul. Caesar.*
Cassius, I am *sick* of many griefs. *Shaksp. Jul. Caesar.*
Ammon was so vexed, that he fell *sick* for Tamar. 2 Sa. iii.
Where's the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick* of Pym's disease? *Cleveland.*

SIC

Despair
Tended the *sick*, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*
A spark of the man-killing trade
Fell *sick*. *Dryden's Pers.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life,
than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Pope.*

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the sto-
mach. *Pope.*
3. Corrupted.
What we oft do best,
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

4. Disgusted.
I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *sick* of happiness,
And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shaksp. Lear.*

He was not so *sick* of his master as of his work. *L'Estrange.*
Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike of envy and of praise? *Pope.*

To *SICK*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a
disease. Not in use.

A little time before
Our great grandfire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shaksp. H. IV.*

To *SICKEN*. *v. a.* [from *sick*.]
1. To make *sick*; to diseafe.
Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.
Kinmen of mine have
By this *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

To *SICKEN*. *v. n.*
1. To grow *sick*; to fall into disease.
I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is. *Shaksp. Lear.*

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended,
sicken'd upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

Meerly to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*,
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Mil.*

2. To be fatigued; to be filled to disgust.
Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Even 'till destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.
The ghosts repine at violated night,
And curse th' invading fun, and *sicken* at the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.
Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away:
So *sicken* waning moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Abstract what others feel, what others think;
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SICKER. *adj.* [*sic*, Welsh; *sicker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain;
firm.
Being some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little, in condition *sicker*. *Hubbard's Tale.*

SICKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly.
Sicker thou'st but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy swink,
That with fond terms and witless words,
To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser.*

SICKLE. *n. f.* [*siccol*, Saxon; *sichel*, Dutch, from *sicco*, or
sicula, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping
hook.
God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields
yellow long ago. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hubbard's Tale.*

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit
from the sunshine.
O'er whom time gently shakes his wings of down,
'Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SICKLEMAN. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.
SICKLER. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.
You sunburnt *sickleman*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Their *sickles* reap the corn another sows.
SICKLINESS. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] Disposition to sickness; habi-
tual disease.

Impute
His words to wayward *sickliness* and age. *Shaksp. R. II.*

SID

Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness
of the several years. *Graunt.*

SICKLY. *adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health.
We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

SICKLY. *adj.* [from *sick*.]
1. Not healthy; not found; not well; somewhat disordered.
I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indispo'd and *sickly* fit
For the found man. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

A pleasing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shaksp. R. III.*

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,
And early cocks have fumm'd me away. *Dryden.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we know what health and ease are worth, let us ask
one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*

There affection, with a *sickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;
Practis'd to lips, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.
To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *sickly* light
Should shine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

To *SICKLY*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased;
to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

The native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shaksp. Lear.*

SICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *sick*.]
1. State of being diseased.
I do lament the *sickness* of the kings,
As loth to lose him. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

2. Disease; malady.
My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,
My numbers less'n'd. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses*. *Mat.*
When I lay every *sickness* has a tendency to death, I mean
every individual *sickness* as well as every kind. *Watts.*

Trust not too much your now refitless charms;
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.
SIDE. *n. f.* [*trose*, Saxon; *side*, Dutch.]

1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.
When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fairy Queen.*

The clamour much,
Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
Commit their wailing sides. *Thomson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.
The tables were written on both their sides, on the one side
and on the other. *Ex. xxxii. 15.*

The force of these outward streams might well enough
serve for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its
sides would equiperate. *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left.
4. Margin; edge; verge.
Or where Hydaspes' wealthy side
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Rescrammon.*

Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the side. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaste,
A sylvan scene, with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the sides, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands
upon their heads, lying down by the sides of fountains. *Addis.*

5. Any kind of local respect.
They looking back, all the eastern side beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton.*

If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this side nothing. *Milton.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.
To take the widow,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril;
And hardly shall I carry out my sides,
Her husband being alive. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Their weapons only
Seem'd on our side; but for their spirits and souls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the side of
grace. *Spens.*

SID

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own side did falling on him. *Hubbard's Tale.*

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on
Chaucer's side. *Dryden.*

That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the
esteem of all sides by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addis.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,
Whilst on his side he reckons half the fair. *Tickell.*

Some valuing those of their own side, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,
And sets the passions on the side of truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another.
It is used of persons, or propositions respecting each other.
There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and
wounded on both sides. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*

The plague is not easily received by such as continually are
about them that have it: on the other side, the plague taketh
soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased
with any thing I have written; but, on the other side, my rea-
son tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just
as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends to neither side. *Dryden.*

It is granted on both sides, that the fear of a Deity doth
universally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Two nations still pursu'd
Peculiar ends, on each side resolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct;
being on either side.
They presume that the law doth speak with all indifference,
that the law hath no side respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts, and
on the upper door post of the houses. *Ex. xii. 7.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the side wind of a surprise,
than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*

One mighty squadron with a side wind sped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being easily separable from each other,
will, by a side motion, be easily removed, and give way to the
approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel
them so strongly with a transverse side blow against that tremen-
dous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a fall-
ing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unex-
pected peculiarities, and side views, unobserved by any painter
but Homer. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions,
which by a side wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

To *SIDE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage
in a faction.
Vex'd are the nobles who have sided
In his behalf. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there
be factions, it is good to side a man's self whilst rising, and
balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*

As soon as discontents drove men into *siding*, as ill humours
fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did
all who affected novelties adhere to that side. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them,
require a brain free from all inclination to *siding*, or affection
to opinions for the authors sakes, before they be well under-
stood. *Digby on Bodies.*

Not yet so dully desperate
To side against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hubbard's Tale.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty side. *Granville.*

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its
original sense, and *siding* with a modern subject. *Addis.*

All side in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon
which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where
the whole cause depended, or sided with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of those who now side against the court,
will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

SIDEBOARD. *n. f.* [*side* and *board*.] The side table on which
conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.
At a stately *sideboard* by the wine
That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Mil. Paradise Regain'd.*
No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*

SID

The snow white damask ensigns are display'd,
And glittering falcons on the *sideboard* laid.
The shining *sideboard*, and the burnish'd plate,
Let other ministers, great Anne, require.
Scipio Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver
vessels, to the value of 11956*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a quantity ex-
ceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of many private tables.
Arbutnot.
SIDERON, *n. f.* [*side* and *box*.] Seat for the ladies on the side
of the theatre.
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux?
Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows? *Pope.*
SIDELY, *n. f.* An insect.
From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestine rectum of
horses, the *sidefly* proceeds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
To SIDLE, *v. n.* [from *side*.] To go with the body the nar-
rowest way.
The chattering with dissenters is but like opening a few
wickets, and leaving them no more than one can get in at a
time, and that not without stooping and *sidling*, and squeezing
his body. *Swift.*
I passed very gently and *sidling* through the two principal
streets. *Gulliver's Travels.*
A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some
sidling, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to
the pannels. *Swift.*
SIDELONG, *adj.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not in
front; not direct.
She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance,
Just as the spoke, and, like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dryden.*
The deadly wound is in thy soul:
When thou a tempting harlot do'st behold,
And when the casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance? *Dryden.*
The reason of the planets motions in curve lines is the
attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse. *Locke.*
The kiss snatch'd hasty from the *sidelong* maid. *Thomson.*
SIDELONG, *adv.*
1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition.
As if on earth
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden's Cæsar and Alcibiades.*
2. On the side.
If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*; but shade those
which blow from the afternoon sun. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
SIDER, *n. f.* See CIDER.
SIDERAL, *adj.* [from *sidus*, Latin.] Starry; astral.
These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd
Like change on sea, and land; *sidereal* blast,
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The musk gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *sidereal* blasts. *Philips.*
SIDERATED, *adj.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet
struck.
Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified,
become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffer-
ing an extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
SIDERATION, *n. f.* [*sideration*, French; *sideratio*, Latin.]
A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it,
a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apo-
plexy.
The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce a morti-
fication or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they are
laid. *Ray on the Creation.*
SIDESADDLE, *n. f.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A woman's seat on
horseback.
SIDESMAN, *n. f.* [*side* and *man*.] An assistant to the church-
warden.
A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of
the *sidesmen* or vestry, is void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
SIDEWAYS, *adv.* [from *side* and *way*, or *wise*.] Laterally;
SIDEWISE, *adv.* on one side.
The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And those pearls of dew the wears,
Prove to be prefiging tears. *Milton.*
If in the third experiment the image of the sun should be
drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every
ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the
same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *side-*
ways, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation
of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *side-*
ways. *Newton's Optics.*

SIG

Stace, *n. f.* [*siege*, French.]
1. The act of besieging a fortified place; a league.
Our cattle's strength
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,
Till famine eat them up. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
It seem'd, by the manner of their proceeding, that the
Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than by assault to take
the town. *Knut's History of the Turks.*
The more I see pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *siege*
Of contraries. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.
Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair. *Shakespeare's H.V.*
Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to
lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife. *Shakespeare.*
Love flood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*
3. [*Siege*, French.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.
Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to found. *Fa. Qu.*
4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.
I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Your form of parts
Did not together pluck such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
5. [*Siege*, French.] Stool.
It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant
parts, as the mouths of the meadows, and accompanieth the
inconvertible portion unto the *siege*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*
TO SIEGE, *v. a.* [*sieger*, Fr. from the noun.] To besiege. A
word not now in use.
Him he had long oppress'd with tort,
And fast imprison'd in *sieged* fort. *Fairy Queen.*
SIEVE, *n. f.* [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn strain'd upon a hoop,
by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from
coarse; a boulder; a searce.
Thy counsel
Falls now into my ears as profitless
As water in a *sieve*. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
In a *sieve* I'll thither sail,
And like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to stopping
the holes. *L'Estrange.*
If life sunk through you like a leaky *sieve*,
Accuse yourself you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*
TO SIF, *v. a.* [*sifan*, Saxon; *siften*, Dutch.]
1. To separate by a *sieve*.
In the *sifting* of such favour all that came out could not be
expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of pander
and bran. *Wotton.*
2. To separate; to part.
When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*
3. To examine; to try.
We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-eminences
royal. *Hooker's Preface.*
All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by
sifting the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than
that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all Christian
churches ought to have their elderships. *Hobbes.*
I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shakespeare.*
Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confels have found thee
Proof against all temptation as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
One would think, that every member who embraces with
vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had
thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly con-
vinced of their preference to those he rejects. *Addison.*
SIFTER, *n. f.* [from *sift*.] He who sifts.
SIG was used by the Saxons for victory: *Sigbert*, famous for
victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquering
temper: and almost in the same sense are *Nicoles*, *Nicomys-*
chus, *Nicander*, *Victor*, *Victorinus*, *Vincencius*, &c. *Gloss.*
TO SIGN, *v. n.* [*signan*, piecetan, Saxon; *signen*, Dutch.]
To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.
I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield
To Christian intercessors. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
He *sigh'd* deeply in his spirit, and faith, why doth this ge-
neration seek after a sign? *Mar. viii. 12.*
For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing* of the needy
will I arise. *Ps. xii. 5.*

SIG

Happier he,
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,
Than such as once on slippery thrones were plac'd,
And chafing, *sign* to think themselves are chas'd. *Dryden.*
The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the swains, and *signs* for one. *Prior.*
Thus *sign'd* he away the melancholy night. *Arb. and Pope.*
TO SIGN, *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in use.
Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and *sign* her fate. *Prior.*
SIGN, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of
the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.
Full often has my heart swollen with keeping my *signs* im-
prisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine
eyes, turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*
Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *signs*;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakespeare.*
What a *sign* is there! The heart is forely charg'd. *Shakespeare.*
Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sign*; and all pleasures
have a sting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the
face. *Taylor.*
In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen
Issuing *signs*, that smok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*
SIGN, *n. f.* [*zeichen*, Saxon; *sign*, *gezeichnet*, Dutch.]
1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing.
If bees go forth right to a place, they must needs have
sign. *Bacon.*
O loss of *sign*, of thee I most complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Dungeon or beggary, decrepit age!
Things invisible to mortal *sign*. *Milton's Agonistes.*
'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick *sign* escape. *Denham.*
My eyes are somewhat dimly grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *sign*. *Swift.*
2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.
Undaunted Hotspur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And plac'd the same before the king in *sign*. *Daniel.*
Æneas cast his wond'ring eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sign*,
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*
I met Brutus in a mortal *sign*;
He's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sign*. *Dryden's Juven.*
3. Act of seeing or beholding.
Nine things to *sign* required are;
The pow'r to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too high, too far,
Clear space and time, the form distinct to bring. *Davies.*
Mine eye purf'd him still, but under shade
Lost *sign* of him. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*
What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with steadfast *sign*,
Could view the furies mounting sleep,
And monsters rolling in the deep! *Dryden's Horace.*
Having little knowledge of the circumstances of those St.
Paul writ to, it is not strange that many things lie concealed
to us, which they who were concerned in the letter under-
stood at first *sign*. *Locke.*
4. Notice; knowledge.
It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon
an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sign* but
her own. *Wake.*
5. Eye; instrument of seeing.
From the depth of hell they lift their *signs*,
And at a distance see superior light. *Dryden.*
6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide
the eye; as, the *signs* of a quadrant.
Their armed staves in charge, their heavers down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *signs* of steel. *Shakespeare.*
7. Spectacle; show; thing wonderful to be seen.
Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sign*;
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still. *Sidney.*
Them seem'd they never saw a *sign* so fair
Of fowls so lovely, that they fure did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenser.*
Not an eye
But is a weary of thy common *sign*,
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more. *Shakespeare.*
Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great *sign*, why the
bull is not burnt. *Ex. iii. 3.*
I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I
might not run over the same *signs* a second time. *Addison.*
Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sign*,
Though gods assembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear. *Pope.*
Before you pass th' imaginary *signs*
Of lords and earls, and dukes and garter'd knights,
While the spread fan o'erhades your cloving eyes,
Then give one flint, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

SIG

SIGHTED, *adj.* [from *sign*.] Seeing in a particular manner.
It is used only in composition, as *quick-sighted*, *short-sighted*.
As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the
coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain
as discovered and open *signed* as on horseback. *Sidney.*
The king was very quick *signed* in discerning difficulties,
and raising objections, and very slow in mastering them. *Clarendon.*
SIGHTFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *sign* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clear-
ness of sight. Not in use.
But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness,
Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of purest *signed*ness. *Sidney.*
SIGHTLESS, *adj.* [from *sign*.]
1. Wanting sight; blind.
The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or *signed*ness soar. *Pope.*
2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.
Full of unpleasing blots and *signed*ness stains,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shak.*
SIGHTLY, *adj.* [from *sign*.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to
the view.
It lies as *signed* on the back of him,
As great Alcides shews upon an ass. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
Their having two eyes and two ears so placed, is more
signed and useful. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*
A great many brave *signed*ness horses were brought out, and only
one plain nag that made sport. *L'Estrange.*
We have thirty members, the most *signed*ness of all her majesty's
subjects: we elected a president by his height. *Addison.*
SIGN, *n. f.* [*signum*, Latin.] Seal.
Sorceries to raise th' infernal pow'rs,
And *signed*ness fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
SIGN, *n. f.* [*signe*, French; *signum*, Latin.]
1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.
Signs must resemble the things they signify. *Hooker.*
Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety
of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense. *Holder.*
To express the passions which are seated in the heart by
outward *signs*, is one great precept of the painters, and very
difficult to perform. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind
a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of, and to which
he should keep it steadily annexed. *Locke.*
2. A wonder; a miracle.
If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they
will not believe the latter *sign*. *Ex. iv. 8.*
Cover thy face that thou see not; for I have set thee for a
sign unto Israel. *Exek. xii. 6.*
Compell'd by *signs* and judgments dire.
3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within.
I found my mis, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;
He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign*. *Donne.*
Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign*. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*
True sorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *sign*. *Suckling.*
Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much
as that of contriving *signs* to hang over houses. *Swift.*
4. A monument; a memorial.
The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they
became a *sign*. *Num. xxvi. 10.*
5. A constellation in the zodiac.
There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was come,
under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
After ev'ry foe subdu'd, the sun
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run. *Dryden.*
6. Note of resemblance.
7. Ensign.
The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton.*
8. Typical representation; symbol.
The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but
what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the sym-
bols themselves. *Brerewood.*
9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual.
TO SIGN, *v. a.* [*signe*, Latin.]
1. To mark.
You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming
With meekness and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogance. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
2. [*Signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or seal.
Be pleas'd to *sign* these papers: they are all
Of great concern! *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically.
The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem;
but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they
receive the names of what themselves do *sign*. *Taylor.*
SIGNAL, *n. f.* [*signal*, French; *señale*, Spanish.] Notice
given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.

SIG

- The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Scarce the dawning day began to spring,
As at a signal giv'n, the streets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*
SIGNAL, *adj.* [*signal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.
He was esteemed more by the parliament, for the signal acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish. *Clarendon.*
The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk on it, is a very signal accident. *Swift.*
SIGNALITY, *n. f.* [*from signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable.
Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its signalty, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Brown.*
It seems a signalty in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glauv. Serf. Pref.*
TO SIGNALIZE, *v. a.* [*signaler*, French.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.
Many, who have endeavoured to signalize themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with the most common systems of arts and sciences. *Addison's Spectator.*
Some one eminent spirit, having signalized his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by the practice of popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*
SIGNALLY, *adv.* [*from signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.
Persons signally and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatnings. *South's Sermons.*
SIGNATION, *n. f.* [*from signe*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.
A horsehoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signation, he raised unto a lunar representation. *Brown.*
SIGNATURE, *n. f.* [*signature*, Fr. *signatura*, from *signus*, Lat.]
1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.
The brain being well furnished with various traces, signatures, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul. *Watts.*
That natural and indelible signature of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stamped with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism. *Bentley.*
Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race.
With signatures of such majestick grace. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.
All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and signatures of their motions: the diffusion of species visible, seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Some plants bear a very evident signature of their nature and use. *More against Atheism.*
Seek out for plants, and signatures,
To quack of universal cures. *Hudibras.*
Herbs are described by marks and signatures, so far as to distinguish them from one another. *Baker on Learning.*
3. Proof; evidence.
The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent signatures of divine wisdom. *Glauv.*
Some rely on certain marks and signatures of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect. *Rogers's Sermons.*
4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.
SIGNATURIST, *n. f.* [*from signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures.
Signaturists seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions. *Brown.*
SIGNET, *n. f.* [*signette*, French.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.
I've been bold,
For that I knew it the most gen'ral way,
To them to use your signet and your name. *Shaksp. Timon.*
Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the signet. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*
Give thy signet, bracelets, and staff. *Gen. xxxviii. 18.*
He delivered him his private signet. *Knolles.*
He knew my pleasure to discharge his hands:
Proof of my life my royal signet made,
Yet still he arm'd. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
The impression of a signet ring. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
SIGNIFICANCE, *n. f.* [*from signify*.]
SIGNIFICANCY, *n. f.* [*from signify*.]
1. Power of signifying; meaning.
Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind by discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significances. *Holder.*
If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the significance of his action. *Stillingfl.*

SIG

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.
The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to majesty, the significancy and sound of words, not strained into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre. *Dryden.*
As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular significancy and force. *Aster.*
I have been admiring the wonderful significancy of that word perfection, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*
3. Importance; moment; consequence.
How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumstance of less significancy has been construed into an overt act of high treason? *Addison.*
SIGNIFICANT, *adj.* [*signifiant*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]
1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.
Since you are tongue-ty'd, and so loth to speak,
In dumb significant proclaim your thoughts. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.
It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were significant, but not efficient.
3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.
Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are significant, is to institute new sacraments.
Common life is full of this kind of significant expressions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb persons are sagacious in the use of them. *Holder on Speech.*
The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more significant; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addison.*
4. Important; momentous. A low word.
SIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.* [*from significant*.] With force of expression.
Christianity is known in Scripture by no name to significantly as by the simplicity of the Gospel. *South's Sermons.*
SIGNIFICATION, *n. f.* [*signification*, French; *significatio*, Latin; from *signify*.]
1. The act of making known by signs.
A lie is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed; for all speaking, or signification of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*
2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.
An adjective requirerth another word to be joined with him, to shew his signification. *Academy.*
Brute animals make divers motions to have several significations, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten. *Holder.*
SIGNIFICATIVE, *adj.* [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify*.]
1. Betokening by an external sign.
The holy symbols or signs are not barely significative, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*
2. Forcible; strongly expressive.
Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of significative words; for whom we call grandfather, they call caldader; whom we call great-grandfather, they call third-fader. *Camden's Remains.*
SIGNIFY, *v. a.* [*from signify*.] That which signifies or betokens.
Here is a double significatory of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Taylor.*
TO SIGNIFY, *v. a.* [*signifier*, French; *significat*, Latin.]
1. To declare by some token or sign.
The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,
Nor knew what signify'd the boding sign,
But found the pow'r's displeas'd. *Dryden.*
Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they signify'd by dark and obscure names; as the night, tartarus, and oceanus. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. To mean; to express.
Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale,
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakspere's Macbeth.*
Stephano, signify
Within the house your mistress is at hand. *Shakspere.*
3. To import; to weigh. This is seldom used but interrogatively, what signifies? or with much, little, or nothing.
Though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reason to believe his repentances before God signify nothing; yet that is nothing to us. *Taylor.*
What signifies the splendor of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it? *L'Estrange.*
He hath one way more, which although it signify little to men of sober reason, yet unhappily hits the suspicious humour of men, that governors have a design to impose. *Tillson.*
If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will signify nothing to the present societies in the world. *Locke.*
What

SIL

- What signifies the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie. *Swift.*
4. To make known.
I'll to the king, and signify to him,
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge. *Shaksp. R. III.*
He sent and signified it by his angel unto John. *Rev. i. 1.*
The government should signify to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*
TO SIGNIFY, *v. n.* To express meaning with force.
If the words be but comely and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben. Johnson.*
SIGNIORY, *n. f.* [*seignoria*, Italian.] Lordship; dominion.
If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of signiory,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand. *Shaksp. R. III.*
At that time
Through all the signiories it was the first,
And Prospero the prime duke. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
The carls, their titles and their signiories
They must restore again.
My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,
Gain'd those high honours, princely signiories,
And proud prerogatives. *West.*
SIGNPOST, *n. f.* [*sign and post*.] That upon which a sign hangs.
He should share with them in the preserving
A shed or signpost. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by so many signpost dawblers, that now 'tis grown fullsome, rather by their want of skill than by the commonness. *Dryden.*
SILBER, *adv.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Spenfer.*
SILBERNESS, *n. f.* [*from silber*.] Sureness; safety.
SILENCE, *n. f.* [*silence*, French; *silentium*, Latin.]
1. The state of holding peace.
Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept silence at my counsel. *Job xxix. 21.*
I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. *1 Tim. ii. 12.*
First to himself he inward silence broke. *Milton.*
2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.
I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into silence,
And discourse grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shak.*
3. Secrecy.
4. Stillest; not noise.
Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease,
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*
5. Not mention.
Thus fame shall be achiev'd,
And what most merits fame in silence hid. *Milton.*
SILENCE, *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.
Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety.—
—Silence: one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. *Shakspere.*
TO SILENCE, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To still; to oblige to hold peace.
We must suggest the people, that to's pow'r
He wou'd have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders,
And dispossessed their freedoms. *Shakspere.*
The ambassador is silenc'd. *Shakspere's Hen. VIII.*
Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the life
From her propriety. *Shakspere's Othello.*
This passed as an oracle, and silenced those that moved the question. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be silenced,
who being exposed unto wolves, gave loud expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
This would silence all further opposition. *Clarendon.*
Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,
I could not silence my complaints. *Denham.*
These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight and silence all our guns. *Waller.*
Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have silenced their scruples, and they had adored the amazing mystery. *Rogers's Sermons.*
If it please him altogether to silence me, so that I shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praise him. *Wake.*
The thunder spoke, nor durst the queen reply;
A reverend horror silenc'd all the sky. *Pope's Iliad.*
SILENT, *adj.* [*silent*, Latin.]
1. Not speaking; mute.
O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night season I am not silent. *Psalms xxii. 2.*
Silent, and in face
Confounded long they sat as stricken mute. *Milton.*
Be not silent to me: left if thou be silent, I become like those that go down into the pit. *Psalms xxviii. 1.*
2. Not talkative; not loquacious.
Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most silent of men; he knew that a word spoken never wrought so much good as a word conceal'd. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

SIL

3. Still; having no noise.
Deep night, dark night, the silent of the night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl. *Shak.*
Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the silent, save where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*
4. Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraism.
Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become silent, virtuelless and dead. *Raleigh's History.*
The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*
5. Not mentioning.
This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not silent. *Milton.*
SILENTLY, *adv.* [*from silent*.]
1. Without speech.
When with one three nations join to fight,
They silently confess that one more brave. *Dryden.*
For me they beg, each silently
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*
2. Without noise.
You to a certain victory are led;
Your men all arm'd stand silently within. *Dryden.*
3. Without mention.
The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant by right heir, in all those cases where the present possessor hath no son: this he silently passes over. *Locke.*
SILICIOUS, *adj.* [*from silicium*.] It should be therefore written *silicious*. Made of hair.
The silicious and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars, derive their institution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*
SILICULOSE, *adj.* [*silicula*, Latin.] Husky; full of husks. *Diët.*
SILICINOSE, *adj.* [*siliginosus*, Latin.] Made of fine wheat. *Diët.*
SILICULOSA, *n. f.* [*Latin*.]
1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a scruple.
2. [Silique, French, with botanists.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Diët.*
SILICOSE, *adj.* [*from siliqua*, Latin.] Having a pod, or silicoous. } capsule.
All the tetrapetalous siliquose plants are alkalescent. *Arbuth.*
SILK, *n. f.* [*reole*, Saxon.]
1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly.
The worms were hallow'd that did breed the silk;
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the skillful
Conserv'd of maiden's hearts. *Shakspere's Othello.*
2. The stuff made of the worms thread.
Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of silks betray
thy poor heart to woman. *Shakspere.*
He caus'd the shore to be covered with Persian silk for
him to tread upon. *Knolles.*
Without the worm, in Persian silks we shine. *Waller.*
SILKEN, *adj.* [*from silk*.]
1. Made of silk.
Men counsel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give preceptual medicine to rage;
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakspere.*
Now, will we revel it
With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakspere.*
She weeps,
And words address'd seem tears diffus'd,
Wetting the borders of her silken veil. *Milton.*
2. Soft; tender.
Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him secretly envide,
And wish'd that two such fans, so silken soft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenfer.*
All the youth of England are on fire,
And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd,
And sleeps are sweeter on the silken ground. *Dryden.*
Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by such mild and silken language. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*
3. Dressed in silk.
Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, silken wanton, brave our fields,
And steth his spirit in a warlike foil,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakspere's King John.*
SILKMERCE, *n. f.* [*silk and mercer*.] A dealer in silk.
SILKWEAVER, *n. f.* [*silk and weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs.
True English hate your monies paltry arts;
For you are all silk-weavers in your hearts. *Dryden.*
The Chinese are ingenious silk-weavers. *Watts.*
24 C
SILKWORM.

SIL

- SILK WORM.** *n. f.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk. Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and silk-worms devour leaves swiftly. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- A purer web the *silk-worm* never drew. *Dryden.*
- SILKY.** *adj.* [*from silk*.]
1. Made of silk.
 2. Soft; pliant.
- These kind of knaves, in plainness,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends
Than twenty *silky* ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
- SILL.** *n. f.* [*ryl*, Sax. *suil*, French; *fulle*, Dutch; *fulgan*, to found, Gothick.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.
- The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill:
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*
- SILLABUB.** *n. f.* [This word has exercised the etymologists. *Minshew* thinks it corrupted from *swillingbubbles*. *Junius* omits it. *Henshaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *fulle*, a pipe, and *buck*, a paunch; because *sillabubs* are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more probably derived from *esil*, in old English *vinegar*, *esil a bouc*, *vinegar for the mouth*, *vinegar made pleasant*.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar.
- Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now
She trips to milk the fain-red cow;
Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,
Joan strokes a *sillabub* or twain. *Watson.*
- A feat,
By some rich farmer's wife and sister dress'd,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run for fast,
That *sillabubs* come first, and soups the last. *King.*
- SILILY.** *adv.* [*from sily*.] In a sily manner; simply; foolishly.
- I wonder, what thou and I
Did, till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But fuck'd on childish pleasures *silily*?
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers den?
We are caught as *silily* as the bird in the net. *L'Estrange.*
- Do, do, look *silily*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
- SILLINESS.** *n. f.* [*from sily*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmfulness folly.
- The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Estrange.*
- SILLY.** *adj.* [*from sily*, German. *Skinner*.]
1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.
 2. Weak; helpless.
- After long storms,
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,
I do at length desery the happy shore. *Spenser.*
3. Foolish; wiseless.
- Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,
Was that did their *silly* thoughts to busy keep.
The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the *sillest* servants, of the wisest master. *Temple.*
- I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off. *Swift.*
- Such parts of writings as are stupid or *silly*, false or mistaken, should become subjects of occasional criticism. *Watts.*
- SILLYHOW.** *n. f.* [Perhaps from *peh*, happy, and *people*, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.
- Great conceits are raised, of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SILT.** *n. f.* Mud; slime.
- Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*
- SILVAN.** *adj.* [*from silva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods.
- Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*
- SILVER.** *n. f.* [*ycolpen*, Saxon; *silver*, Dutch.]
1. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts's Logick.*
 2. Any thing of soft splendour.
- Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber clos'd her *silver*-streaming eyes. *Pope.*
3. Money made of silver.
- SILVER.** *adj.*
1. Made of silver.
- Put my *silver* cup in the sack's mouth. *Gen. xlv. 2.*
- Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair *silver*-shafted queen for ever chaste.
The *silver*-shafted goddess of the place. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. White like silver.
- Of all the race of *silver*-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenser.*

SIM

- Old Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son.
The great in honour are not always wise,
Nor judgment under *silver* tresses lies.
Others on *silver*-lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breast. *Shakespeare.*
3. Having a pale lustre.
- So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have smote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright,
Through the transparent tears of mine eye light. *Shakespeare.*
4. Soft of voice.
- This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina*.
From all their groves, which with the heavenly noises,
Of their sweet instruments were wont to found,
And th' hollow hills, from which their *silver* voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies. *Spenser.*
- It is my love that calls upon my name,
How *silver* sweet found lovers tongues by night,
Like softest music to attending ears. *Shakespeare.*
- To **SILVER.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To cover superficially with silver.
- There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakespeare.*
- The splendour of silver is more pleasing to some eyes, than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and *silver*'d rapiers. *Bacon.*
- Silvering* will fully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*
- A gilder shew'd me a ring *silver*'d over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to refigure to its native yellow. *Boyle.*
2. To adorn with mild lustre.
- Here retir'd the sinking billows deep,
And smiling calmness *silver*'d o'er the deep. *Pope.*
- SILVERBEATER.** *n. f.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver.
- Silverbeaters* chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*
- SILVERLING.** *n. f.*
- A thousand vines, at a thousand *silverlings*, shall be for briars and thorns. *Isaiah vii. 23.*
- SILVERLY.** *adv.* [*from silver*.] With the appearance of silver.
- Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*
- SILVERSMITH.** *n. f.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver.
- Demetrius a *silversmith*, made shrines for Diana. *Acts xix.*
- SILVERTHISTLE.** *n. f.* Plants.
- SILVERWEED.** *n. f.* Plants.
- SILVERTREE.** *n. f.* [*concarpedendron*, Latin.] A plant.
- The leaves throughout the year are of a fine silver colour; it hath an apetalous flameous flower, which is surrounded by a number of long leaves immediately under the flower-cup, which consists of five narrow leaves; these are succeeded by cones, in shape like those of the larchtree; the seeds are each of them included in a square cell. *Miller.*
- SILVERY.** *adj.* [*from silver*.] Besprinkled with silver.
- A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white *silvery* tale in it. *Woodward on Bessil.*
- Of all th' enamel'd race whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Once brightest thin'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*
- SIMAR.** *n. f.* [*simarra*, French.] A woman's robe.
- The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen,
Of Florence fatten, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*
- SIMILAR.** *adj.* [*similaire*, French; *from similis*, Latin.]
- SIMILARY.** *n. f.* [*from similar*.] Likeness.
1. Homogeneous; having one part like another.
- Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*
2. Resembling; having resemblance.
- The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale's Hist. of Com. Law of En.*
- SIMILARITY.** *n. f.* [*from similar*.] Likeness.
- The blood and chyle are intimately mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity. *Arbuthnot.*
- SIMILE.** *n. f.* [*simile*, Latin.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.
- Their rhimes,
Full of protest, of oath, and big compare,
Want *similes*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
- Lucutio slip'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master:
A good swift *simile*, but something curriish. *Shakespeare.*

SIM

- In argument,
Similes are like songs in love.
They much describe; they nothing prove. *Prior.*
- Poets, to give a loofe to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *similes*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*
- SIMILITUDE.** *n. f.* [*similitudo*, French; *similitudo*, Latin.]
1. Likeness; resemblance.
- Similitud* of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the title of his own image and *similitude*. *Ral.*
- Let us make man in our image, man
In our *similitude*, and let them rule
Over the fish and fowl. *Milton.*
- Similitude* to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipped. *Stillingfleet.*
- If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or *similitude* of one face can be found in the other. *South's Sermons.*
- Fate some future bard shall join,
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*
2. Comparison; simile.
- Plutarch, in the first of his tractates, by sundry *similitudes*, shews us the force of education. *Watson.*
- Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. *Dryd.*
- SIMULACRUM.** *n. f.* [*See CRIMETER*.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.
- To **SIMMER.** *v. n.* [A word made probably from the sound, but written by *Skinner*, *simber*.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.
- Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*
- Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simmer* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and seeth over, the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion. *Morre's Antidote against Atheism.*
- SIMNEL.** [*n. f.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.
- SIMONIAK.** *n. f.* [*simoniaque*, French; *simoniacus*, Latin.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.
- If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a *simonia*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Ayliffe.*
- SIMONICAL.** *adj.* [*from simonia*.] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.
- Add to your criminals the *simoniacal* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Speet.*
- SIMONY.** *n. f.* [*simonia*, French; *simonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.
- One that by suggestion
Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play.
His own opinion was his law. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony*; and I with the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discharged that great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends less justifiable. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderfon.*
- No *simony* nor simoniac is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*
- To **SIMPER.** *v. n.* [*from symbelan*, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Skinner*.] He derives *simper* from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *simper*. It is perhaps derived from *simper*, as it may seem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.
- A made countenance about her mouth between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over much idleness. *Sidney.*
- I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleases them. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
- Stars above *simper* and shine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*
- Drest in smiles of sweet Cecilia shine,
With *simpering* angels, palms and harps divine. *Pope.*
- SIMPER.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.
- The wit at his elbow stared him in the face, with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh. *Add.*
- Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnassian leers,
The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leers,
Mix on his look. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SIM

SIMPLE. *adj.* [*simplex*, Latin; *simple*, French.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undefinings; sincere; harmless.
- Were it not to satisfy the minds of the *simpler* sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them. *Hooker.*
- They meet upon the way,
A *simple* husbandman in garments grey. *Hubbard's Tale.*
- I am a *simple* woman, much too weak
To oppose your cunning. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*
- O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rare.*
2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.
- To make the compound pass for the rich metal *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*
- Simple* philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish. *Watts.*
- Among substances some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. *Watts.*
- If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their natures; to every herb is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymist perhaps may find all his several elements in each of them. *Watts's Logick.*
- Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,
From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy fame
In all philosophy. *Thomson's Summer.*
3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.
- The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov. xv.*
- I would have you wise unto that which is good, and *simple* concerning evil. *Rom. xvi. 19.*
- Dick, *simple* odes too many show
My fervile complaisance to Cloe. *Prior.*
- SIMPLE.** *n. f.* [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.
- Of *simples* in these groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect skill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*
- Our softer nurse of nature is repose,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *simples* operative, whose power
Will close the eye of anguish. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
- He would ope his leathern scrip,
And shew me *simples* of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*
- What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *simple* itself, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*
- Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *simples* that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing, sheds it on the silent plains.
Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *simples* grow
In fields and forests, all their powers I know,
And am the great physician call'd. *Dryden.*
- To **SIMPLE.** *v. n.* To gather simples.
- As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Lascivious Circe well the youth survey'd,
As *simpling* on the flow'ry hills he stray'd. *Garth.*
- SIMPLESS.** *n. f.* [*simple*, French.] Simplicity; filliness; folly.
- An obsolete word.
- Their weeds been not so nighly were,
Such *simple*ss wrought them thence,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and ruler over all. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
- SIMPLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from simple*.] The quality of being simple.
- I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiss,
When *simple*ness and duty tender it. *Shakespeare.*
- Such perfect elements may be found in these four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the *simple*ness of the elements. *Digby.*
- SIMPLER.** *n. f.* [*from simple*.] A simplist. An herbarist.
- SIMPLETON.** *n. f.* [*from simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. A low word.
- A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the *simpleton* went hunting up and down till he found him in a wood. *L'Estrange.*
- Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons* can make it. *Pope.*
- SIMPLICITY.** *n. f.* [*simplicitas*, Latin; *simplicité*, French.]
1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.
- The sweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unpotted *simplicity*, than many who rather cunningly seek to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto them. *Sidney.*

SIN

- In low *simplicity*,
He lends out money *gratis*, and brings down
The rate of usance. *Shakespeare.*
Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity*, neither
milked nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Haywood.*
Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Religions her charge. *Milton.*
Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*
Beauty is their own,
The feeling heart, *simplicity* of life,
And elegance and taste. *Thomson's Summer.*
The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners, were ac-
companied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*
2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.
They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancient times. *Hooker.*
Those enter into farther speculations herein, which is the
itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *sim-*
plicity of that doctrine, within which this church hath con-
tained herself. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
3. Plainness; not finery.
They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome,
dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came,
and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*. *Dryden.*
4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.
Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odour in the
leaf or apple, as is discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture.
Brown's Vulg. Errors.
We are led to conceive that great machine of the world, to
have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as
to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*
5. Weakness; silliness.
Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless
dissemble it, and to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and
simplicity, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*
How long ye simple ones will ye love *simplicity*? and fools
hate knowledge? *Prov. i. 22.*
SIMPLIST. *n. f.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.
A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken for some good
simplicity for amomum. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
SIMPLY. *adv.* [from *simple*.]
1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.
Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak;
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wife,
By *simply* meek. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. Of itself; without addition.
This question about the changing of laws concerneth only
such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil,
by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself
were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*
3. Merely; solely.
Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity
and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that
which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as
ours doth. *Hooker.*
I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakespeare.*
To say, or to do ought with memory and imitation, no pur-
pose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of
God and of mankind. *Milton.*
4. Foolishly; sillily.
SIMULAR. *n. f.* [from *simulus*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.
Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjuror, thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
SIMULATION. *n. f.* [from *simulatio*, French; *simulatio* from *simulus*,
Latin.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be
which is not.
Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or fear-
fulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which
because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise
simulation. *Bacon.*
For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind,
he well expressed his love in an act and time of no *simula-*
tion towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses,
and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Watson.*
For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly
called a lie; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behavi-
our, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South's Sermons.*
SIMULTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *simultaneus*, Latin.] Acting toge-
ther; existing at the same time.
If the parts may all change places at the same time, with-
out any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's
motion, why may not bullets, closely crowded in a box,
move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*
SIN. *n. f.* [from *syn*, Saxon.]
1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of
religion.
How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
4

SIN

- A *sin* abolver, and my friend profess,
To mangle me with that word banishment. *Shakespeare.*
But those that sleep, and think not on their *sin*,
Pinch them. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with
man. *Tob. iii. 14.*
2. Habitual negligence of religion.
Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shakespeare.*
Dishonest shame
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable!
Sin-bred! how have ye troubled all mankind?
Is there no means, but that a *sin*-tick land
Should be let blood with such a boisterous hand? *Milton.*
Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to
men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation
to God and the other world. *Watson's Logic.*
Light from her thought, as summer's careless robe,
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*
3. It is used by *Shakespeare* emphatically for a man enormously
wicked.
Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, rob'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
TO SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of reli-
gion.
Stand in awe and *sin* not. *Psalms iv. 4.*
Many also have perished, err'd, and *sin*'d for women. *Esdr.*
He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not
unto death. *1 John v. 16.*
2. To offend against right.
I am a man,
More *sin*'d against than *sinning*. *Shakespeare.*
And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sin*s against th' eternal cause. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
SINWORM. *n. f.* [from *sin* and *worm*.] A vile sinful creature.
I would not foil these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worm mould. *Milton.*
SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith*
thence, from *sith*, Saxon.]
1. Because that.
Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, be-
sides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation,
the information of them should be taken from thence. *Locke.*
Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Glanville.*
2. From the time that.
Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since
I was thine unto this day? *Numb. xxii. 30.*
He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him, that ever
was, without shifting into a new body. *Pope.*
3. Ago; before this.
About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought
to a great lady's house. *Sidney.*
Spies held me in chafe, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, fir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty eighth of
Henry the eighth. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*
How many ages *since* has Virgil writ?
Since, *proposition*. After; reckoning from some time past to the
time present.
He *since* the morning hour set out from heav'n. *Milton.*
If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a
nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*
SINCERE. *adj.* [from *sincerus*, Latin; *sincerus*, French.]
1. Unhurt; uninjured.
He try'd a tough well chosen pear;
Th' inviolable body flood *sincere*. *Dryden.*
2. Pure; unmingled.
Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow:
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;
That which my conquest gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*
The pleasures of sense beats taste *sincere* and pure always,
without mixture or alloy, without being distracted in the pur-
suit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury.*
Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that being re-
duced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there
is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.
This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*
Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this temper cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

SIN

- In English I would have all Gallicisms avoided, that our
tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own lan-
guage. *Felton on the Classics.*
SINCERELY. *adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy;
with purity of heart.
The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects
it hath in them who steadfastly and *sincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*
That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in
the pursuit of truth. *Watts's Logic.*
SINCERENESS. *n. f.* [from *sincere*, French; from *sincere*.]
SINCERITY. *n. f.* [from *sincere*.]
1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.
Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation,
who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this
sincerity implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*
2. Freedom from hypocrisy.
In thy comfort cease to fear a foe;
For thee the feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SIN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fold; a wrapper.
There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine
parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*
SINE. *n. f.* [from *sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a
right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon
the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is
half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*
Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of inci-
dence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, con-
sidered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a
constant ratio. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
SINCE. *n. f.* [from *sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Latin.] An
office which has revenue without any employment.
A *sinecure* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*
No sycamore nor *sinecure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*
SINCE. *n. f.* [from *sin*, Saxon; *sinewen*, Dutch.]
1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lufy *sinews*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood;
Fear shrank my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*
A *sinew* cracked, seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke.*
2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money
is the *sinews* of war.
Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of
strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker.*
Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active con-
formity to the church's rules, cracks the *sinews* of government;
for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*
In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to em-
ploy the *sinews* of his art; for in them consists the principal
beauties of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. Muscle or nerve.
The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*
TO SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by *sinews*.
Not in use.
Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together. *Shak. H. VI.*
SINUED. *adj.* [from *sinew*.]
1. Furnished with *sinews*.
Strong *sinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; firm; vigorous.
He will the rather do it, when he sees
Ourselves well *sinew'd* to our defence. *Shakespeare's King John.*
SINUED. *adj.* [from *sinew* and *sinew'd*.] A horse is said to
be *sinew'd* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued
that he becomes gaunt-bellied by a stiffness and contraction of
the two *sinews* which are under his belly. *Farriers Dict.*
SINNEWY. *adj.* [from *sinew*.]
1. Consisting of a *sinew*; nervous. The nerves and *sinews* are
in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signi-
fies a *sinew*.
The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Denne.*
2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.
And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most *sinewy* swordsmen. *Shakespeare.*
The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong,
sinewy, and courageous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Fainting as he reach'd the shore,
He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SIN

- SIN. *adj.* [from *sin* and *full*.]
1. Alien from God; not holy; un sanctified.
Drive out the *sinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*
2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It
is used both of persons and things.
Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven arad? *Fairy Queen.*
It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*;
But greater *sin* to keep a *sinful* oath. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, the turn'd. *Milton.*
The stocks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irre-
gularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making
passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*
SINFULLY. *adv.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly; not piously; not
according to the ordinance of God.
All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluckt, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently
and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others
sinfully and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*
SINFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation from God;
neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to
religious goodness.
I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*
Peevishness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to
be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness*. *Wake.*
TO SING. *v. n.* preterite *I sang*, or *sung*; participle pass. *sung*.
[from *syn*, Saxon; *singia*, Islandick; *singen*, Dutch.]
1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.
Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did *sing*:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and flowers
There had made a lasting spring.
Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And some for sorrow *sung*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
They rather had beheld
Diffident numbers peffering streets, than see
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The morning stars *sang* together. *Job.*
Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the presence of
the Lord. *1 Chron. xvi. 33.*
Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
Some in heroic verse divinely *sung*. *Dryden.*
2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.
The time of the *singing* of birds is come. *Cant. ii. 12.*
You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying. *Bac.*
Join voices all ye birds,
That *singing* up to heav'n's gate ascend. *Milton.*
And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung,
Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope's Summer.*
3. To make any small or shrill noise.
A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind. *Shakespeare.*
You leaden messengers,
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakespeare.*
We hear this fearful tempest *sing*. *Shakespeare.*
4. To tell in poetry.
Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and fav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*
TO SING. *v. a.*
1. To relate or mention in poetry.
All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah *sing*. *Milton.*
Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden's Zen.*
Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*
2. To celebrate; to give praises to.
3. To utter harmoniously.
Incles, caddises, cambricks, lawns, why
He *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*
They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, *sing* us
one of the songs of Zion. *Pf. cxxxvii. 3.*
How could we to his godhead *sing*
Fore'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*
24 D To

SIN

To SINGE. *v. a.* [*sangan*, Saxon; *senghen*, Dutch.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.
They bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shak.*
You sulph'rous and thought executing fires,
Singe my white head. *Shakespeare.*
Drake, in the vaunting file of a soldier, would call this enterprize the *singing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*
That neither was *singed* in the combustion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*
They leave a *singed* bottom all invol'd
With stench and smoke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Singed the toes of an ape through a burning glass, and he never would endure it after. *L'Estrange.*
Thus riding on his curls he seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*
SINGER. *n. f.* [*from sing.*] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.
His silencing was like an unskilful *singer*, he kept not time. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the fons of men. *Ecc. ii. 8.*
To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments. *Hab. iii.*
Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song
With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong. *Waller.*
Cockbirds amongst *singing* birds are ever the better *singers*, because they are more lively. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The birds know how to *chufe* their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Those cheerful *singers* know not why
They should make any haste to die. *Waller.*
The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*
SINGINGMASTER. *n. f.* [*sing* and *master*.] One who teaches to sing.
He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the psalms. *Addison's Spectator.*
SINGLE. *adj.* [*singulus*, Latin.]
1. One; not double; not more than one.
The words are clear and easy, and their originals are of single signification without any ambiguity. *South.*
Some were *single* acts, though each compleat;
But every act flood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*
Then Theseus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *single* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*
High Alas,
A lonely desert, and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A *single* house to their benighted guest. *Addison on Italy.*
Where the poetry or oratory shines, a *single* reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste; nor can we make the fullest improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. Particular; individual.
As no *single* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person. *Pope.*
If one *single* word were to express but one simple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any mistake. *Watts.*
3. Not compounded.
As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished: the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish *single* from simple. *Watts.*
4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.
Servant of God, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who *single* hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*
His wisdom such,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilst *single* he stood forth. *Denham.*
In sweet possession of the fairy place,
Single and conscious to myself alone,
Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*
5. Unmarried.
Is the *single* man therefore blessed? no: as a walled town is more worthy than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shak.*
Pygmalion
Abhor'd all womankind, but most a wife;
So *single* chose to live, and thunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a comfort of his bed. *Dryden.*
6. Not complicated; not duplicated.
To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *single*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple. A scriptural sense.
The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Mat. vi. 22.*

SIN

8. That in which one is opposed to one.
He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *single* fight. *Dryden's Zen.*
To SINGLE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]
1. To chuse out from among others.
I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he *singled* Clifford forth. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
Every man may have a peculiar favour, which although not perceptible unto man, yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can *single* out their master in the dark. *Brown.*
Do'st thou already *single* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother *single* out. *Dry.*
Single the lowliest of the am'rous youth;
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*
2. To sequester; to withdraw.
Yea simply, faith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *singling* itself from comforts. *Hobbes.*
3. To take alone.
Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hobbes.*
4. To separate.
Hardly they heard, which by good hunters *singled* are. *Sidon.*
SINGLESNESS. *n. f.* [*from single*.] Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.
It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the *singleness* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hobbes.*
SINGLY. *adv.* [*from single*.]
1. Individually; particularly.
If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to restitution *singly* and intirely. *Taylor's Rule of Living.*
They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good, or tend to the happiness of society. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
2. Only; by himself.
Look thee, 'tis so; thou *singly* honest man,
Here take the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
3. Without partners or associates.
Belinda
Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,
At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*
4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.
SINGULAR. *adj.* [*singularis*, Fr. *singularis*, Latin.]
1. Single; not complex; not compound.
That idea which represents one particular determinate thing is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*
2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural.
[In St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person *singular* has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Lact.*
3. Particular; unexampled.
So *singular* a fadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham's Sappho.*
Doubtless, if you are innocent, your case is extremely hard, yet it is not *singular*. *Female Quixote.*
4. Having something not common to others. It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things.
His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash.
It is very commendable to be *singular* in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency: to be *singular* in any thing that is wise and worthy is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*
5. Alone; that of which there is but one.
These bulks of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*
SINGULARITY. *n. f.* [*singularitas*, Fr. *singular*.]
1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others.
Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*
Though, according to the practice of the world, it be singular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is a singular commendation of it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addison on Italy.*
2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity.
Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*; but we saw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The statue of her mother. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
3. Particular

SIN

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.
St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: none of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*. *Hooker.*
4. Character or manners different from those of others.
The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to public judgment.
Singularity in fin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*
To SINGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*se singulariser*, Fr. *from singular*.]
To make *single*.
SINGULARLY. *adv.* [*from singular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.
Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be *singularly* good. *South.*
SINGULR. *n. f.* [*singulus*, Latin.] A sign.
SINGSTER. *adj.* [*singster*, Latin.]
1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter.
My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *singster*
Bounds in my fire's. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *singster* cheek. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*
But a rib, crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *singster* from me drawn. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the *singster* side, which, being dilated, would rather inflame and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
In his *singster* hand, instead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*
2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.
Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *singster* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hooker.*
The duke of Clarence was soon after by *singster* means made clean away.
When there are more unworthy men chosen to offices, when there are more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *singster* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitegate.*
He professes to have received no *singster* measure from his judge, but most willfully humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *singster* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon's Essays.*
The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he seems to undermine another's interest by any *singster* or inferior arts. *South.*
3. [*Singster*, French.] Unlucky; inauspicious.
Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:
What all the fœval ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *singster* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The sword, nor surfeits, let thy fury do. *Brown's Johnson.*
SINISTROUS. *adj.* [*singster*, Latin.] Aburd; perverse; wrong-headed.
A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *singster* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*
SINISTROUSLY. *adv.* [*from singster*.]
1. With a tendency to the left.
Many in their infancy are *singsterly* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Perversely; absurdly.
To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [*sangan*, Saxon; *sinken*, German.]
1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.
Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With *sunk* on wreck and sunless treasures. *Shakespeare. H. V.*
In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose,
Satan, involv'd in rising mist, then fought
Where to lie hid. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
He swims or *sinks*, or waives, or creeps or flies. *Milton.*
The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's eye remains. *Dryden.*
Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share? *Addison on the War.*
2. To fall gradually.
The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot. *2 Kings ix. 24.*
3. To enter or penetrate into any body.
David took a stone and flung it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. *1 Sa. xvii. 49.*

SIN

4. To lose height: to fall to a level.
In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addison's Cato.*
5. To lose or want prominence.
What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue eye and sunken.
Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden.*
6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.
Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
They arraign'd shall *sink*
Beneath thy sentence.
But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him poll'd her charms. *Dryden.*
7. To be received; to be impressed.
Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Lu. ix. 44.*
Truth never *sinks* into these mens minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*
8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.
This republic has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*
Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Mortimer.*
9. To fall into rest or indolence.
Would'st thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake? *Addison's Cato.*
10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.
Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryden's Aën.*
To SINK. *v. a.*
1. To put under water; to disab from swimming or floating.
A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping, besides smaller vessels. *Bacon.*
2. To delve; to make by delving.
At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two foot deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*
Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*
3. To deprels; to degrade.
A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raise or *sink*, imprison or set free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*
Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, 'till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
4. To plunge into destruction.
Heav'n bear witness,
And if I have a conscience let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakespeare.*
5. To make to fall.
These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss. *Woodward.*
6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.
When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? *Addison.*
7. To crush; to overbear; to deprels.
That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. *Pope.*
8. To lessen; to diminish.
They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison on the War.*
I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness, and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Rogers.*
9. To make to decline.
Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age.
To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state.
10. To suppress; to conceal; to intercept.
If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*
SINK. *n. f.* [*sunc*, Saxon.]
1. A drain; a jakes.
Should by the cormorant tell be restrain'd,
Who is the *sink* o' th' body. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Bad

SIN

Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *sin*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*
 Gathers more filth than any *sin* in town. *Granville.*
 Returning home at night, you'll find the *sin* Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift.*
 2. Any place where corruption is gathered.
 What *sin* of monsters, wretches of lost minds, Mad after change, and desperate in their states, Wearied and gall'd with their necessities, Durst have thought it? *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
 Our foul, whose country's heav'n and God her father, Into this world, corruption's *sin*, is sent;
 Yet so much in her travail she doth gather, That she returns home wiser than she went. *Donne.*
 S'NLESS. *adj.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin.
 Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know, What nearer might concern him, how this world Of heav'n, and earth conspicuous, first began. *Milton.*
 At that tasted fruit,
 The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd His course; else how had the world Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat? *Milton.*
 Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd, Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou Satt'lt unappal'd in calm and *sinless* peace. *Milton.*
 No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane, Obscure of the right. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*
 S'NLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin.
 We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
 S'NNER. *n. f.* [from *sin*.]
 1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.
 Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to sin, that whether the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*
 2. An offender; a criminal.
 Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
 Over the guilty then the fury shakes
 The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
 And the pale *sinners* may have rest, I go,
 Thither, where *sinners* may have rest, I go,
 Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow. *Pope.*
 Whether the charmer *sinners* it or faint it,
 If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*
 S'NOFFERING. *n. f.* [from *sin* and *offering*.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin.
 The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *snoffering*. *Ex. xxix. 14.*
 S'NOFFER, or *Snoffer*. *n. f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsl.*
 To S'NUATE. *v. a.* [from *sinu*, Latin.] To bend in and out.
 Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *snuated*. *Woodward on Fossils.*
 S'NUATION. *n. f.* [from *snuate*.] A bending in and out.
 The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *snuations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 S'NUOUS. *adj.* [from *sinu*, French, from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.
 Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *snuous*. *Bacon.*
 These, as a line, their long dimension drew,
 Sreaking the ground with *snuous* trace. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
 In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *snuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, and membranous substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 S'NUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
 1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.
 Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have funk all into the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinus*, might have had such an original. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 2. Any fold or opening.
 To S'IP. *v. a.* [from *sin*, Saxon; *sippen*, Dutch.]
 1. To drink by small draughts; to take at one apposition of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain.
 Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
 And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

SIN

2. To drink in small quantities.
 Find out the peaceful hermitage;
 The hairy gown and mossy cell,
 Where I may fit and rightly spell
 Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth frow,
 And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*
 3. To drink out of.
 The winged nation o'er the forest flies:
 Then stooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
 They skim the floods and *sip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*
 To S'IP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.
 She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;
 Then *sipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden's En.*
 S'IP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold.
 Her face o' fire
 With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
 She would to each one *sip*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 One *sip* of this
 Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
 Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*
 S'IPHON. *n. f.* [from *siphon*, Lat. *siphon*, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.
 Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains
 I see the rocky *siphon* stretch'd immense,
 The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
 Of stiff compacted clay. *Thomson's Autumn.*
 S'IPPER. *n. f.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.
 S'IPPET. *n. f.* [from *sip*.] A small sop.
 S'IR. *n. f.* [from *sir*, Fr. *seigneur*, Ital. *senior*, Spanish; *senior*, Latin.]
 1. The word of respect in compellation.
 Speak on, *sir*,
 I dare your worth objections: if I blush,
 It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*
 But, *sir*, be fudden in the execution;
 Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
Sir king,
 This man is better than the man he slew. *Shakespeare.*
 At a banquet the ambassador desired the wife men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *sir*, let it not displese you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
 2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses exprest it in Hebrew characters.
 Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 The court forfakes him, and *sir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*
 3. It is sometimes used for man.
 I have adventur'd
 To try your taking of a false report, which hath Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
 In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.
 He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *sir-loin* which was served up. *Addison.*
 And the strong table groans
 Beneath the smoaking *sir-loin*, stretch'd immense
 From side to side. *Thomson's Autumn.*
 It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is strong enough to turn a *sir-loin* of beef, should not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*
 S'IRE. *n. f.* [from *sir*, French; *senior*, Latin.]
 1. A father, in poetry.
 He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
 And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Towards father towards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shak.*
 A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*
 The pow'r of the Most High. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 And now I leave the true and just supports
 Of legal princes and of honest courts,
 Whole *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,
 Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*
 Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,
 While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
 Or meets his spouse's kinder eye. *Pope's Chorus to Bruto.*
 2. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.
 3. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sire*, great-grand-*sire*.
 S'IREN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing and devoured them; any mischievous enticer.
 Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
 To drown me in thy *siren's* flood of tears:
 Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;
 Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
 And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare.*
 S'IRIASIS. *n. f.* [from *siriasis*.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Diogenes.*

SIT

S'IRIUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The dogstar.
 S'IRIUS. *n. f.* [Italian; *sirus ventus*, Latin.] The south-east or Syrian wind.
 Porth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
 Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise, *Milton.*
 S'IRIUS and Libecchio.
 S'IRIUS. *n. f.* [from *sir*, ha! Minshew.] A compellation of reproach and insult.
 Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;
 Take with you your companions: as you look
 To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 S'IRIUS. There's no room for faith, troth, or honesty in this bosom of thine. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Estrange.*
 Guess how the goddess greets her son,
 Come hither, *sirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*
 S'IRIUS. } *n. f.* [Arabic.] The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.
 S'IRIUS. } with sugar.
 Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
 Her words in *sirup* laid of sweetest breath, *Sidney.*
 Relent.
 Not poppy, nor mandragora,
 Nor all the drowsy *sirups* of the world
 Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
 Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 And first, behold this cordial jalap here,
 That flames and dances in his crystal bounds;
 With spirits of balm, and fragrant *sirups* mixt. *Milton.*
 Those exprest juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistence of a *sirup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*
 S'IRUPED. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet, like *sirup*; bedewed with sweets.
 Yet when there haps a honey fall,
 We'll lick the *sirup* leaves:
 And tell the bees that their's is gall. *Dryden's 2^d of Cymbria.*
 S'IRUPY. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling *sirup*.
 Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*
 S'ISE. *n. f.* [contracted from *assize*.]
 You said, if I returned next *siz* in lent,
 I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*
 S'ISKIN. *n. f.* A bird; a green finch.
 S'ISTER. *n. f.* [from *sister*, Saxon; *zuster*, Dutch.]
 1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.
 Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
 I have said to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Jab. xvii. 14.*
 2. One of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature, human being.
 If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and you say unto them, depart in peace, be you warmed and filled: notwithstanding you give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James ii. 15.*
 3. A woman of the same kind.
 He chid the *sisters*,
 And bade them speak to him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 4. One of the same kind; one of the same office.
 The women, who would rather wreat the laws,
 Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause,
 As judges on the bench more gracious are,
 And more attent to brothers of the bar,
 Cry'd one and all, the suppliant should have right:
 And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*
 There grew two olives, cloist of the grove,
 With roots entwined, and branches interwove:
 Alike their leaves, but not alike they smil'd:
 With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*
 S'ISTER in law. *n. f.* A husband or wife's *sister*.
 Thy *sister* in law is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *sister* in law. *Ruth i. 15.*
 S'ISTERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *sister*.]
 1. The office or duty of a *sister*.
 She abhor'd
 Her proper blood, and left to do the part
 Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel's Civil War.*
 2. A set of *sisters*.
 3. A number of women of the same order.
 I speak,
 Wishing a more strict restraint
 Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare. *Shakespeare.*
 A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that spite and rancour which prevails among her exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 S'ISTERLY. *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a *sister*; becoming a *sister*.
 After much debatement,
 My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
 And I did yield to him. *Shakespeare.*
 To S'IT. *v. n.* preterite, *I sat*. [from *sitan*, Gothic; *sittan*, Sax. *satus*, Dutch.]

SIT

1. To rest upon the buttocks.
 There were flays on each side of the *sitting* place. *1 Chron.*
 He *sat* for alms at the beautiful gate. *Aids iii. 10.*
 Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool. *Mary's Virgil.*
 Aloft in awful state,
 The godlike hero *sat*
 On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*
 2. To perch.
 All new fashions be pleasant to me,
 I will have them whether I thrive or thee,
 Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,
 What should I do but sit cock on the hoop?
 What do I care if all the world me fail,
 I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*
 3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.
 Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.*
 Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milton.*
 4. To be in any local position.
 I should be still
 Plucking the grass to know where *sits* the wind:
 Peering in maps for ports. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
 Thole
 Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*
 The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Philips.*
 5. To rest as a weight or burthen.
 Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shakespeare's*
 When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*
 To tofs and fling, and to be restless, only galls our forces, and makes the burden that is upon us *sit* more uneasy. *Tilleyson.*
 Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind, *Dryden.*
 And horror, heavy *sat* on every mind.
 Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us. *Locke.*
 6. To settle; to abide.
 That this new corner flame,
 There *sit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*
 When Thetis bluish'd, in purple not her own,
 And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
 A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,
 And fweeping oars, with struggling, urg'd their way. *Dryden.*
 He to the void advanc'd his pace,
 Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*
 7. To brood; to incubate.
 As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days. *Jer. xvii. 11.*
 The egg laid and sever'd from the body of the hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when the *sitteth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in the same manner. *Addison.*
 8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.
 This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shakespeare.*
 Heav'n knows,
 By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways
 I met this crown; and I myself know well,
 How troublesome it *sate* upon my head;
 To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakespeare.*
 Your preferring that to all other considerations does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you. *Locke.*
 9. To be placed in order to be painted.
 One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*
 10. To be in any situation or condition.
 As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury. *Bacon.*
 Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*
 11. To be fixed, as an assembly.
 12. To be placed at the table.
 Whether is greater he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serveth? *Luke xxii. 27.*
 13. To exercise authority.
 The judgment shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Dan.*
 Affes are ye that *sit* in judgment. *Judges v. 10.*
 Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
 The Persian in Echatan *sate*. *Milton.*
 One council *sit* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*
 Allet, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,
 Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*
 14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.
 Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. *1 Mac.*
 15. To *sit* down. *Down* is little more than emphatical.
 Go and *sit* down to meat. *Luke xvii. 7.*
 24 E. When

SIT

When we *fit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests.

16. To *SIT down*. To begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *fat* down before it, till they had done their business in all other places.

17. To *SIT down*. To rest; to cease satisfied.

Here we cannot *fit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support.

18. To *SIT down*. To settle; to fix abode.

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getae *fat down*.

19. To *SIT out*. To be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than *fit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexperience.

20. To *SIT up*. To rise from lying to sitting.

He that was dead, *fat up*, and began to speak.

21. To *SIT up*. To watch; not to go to bed.

Be courtly,

And entertain, and feast, *fit up*, and revel;

Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames

Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion

Of freedom.

Some *fit up* late at winter-fires, and fit

Their sharp-edg'd tools.

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night.

To *SIT*. *v. a.*

- To keep the seat upon.
- Hardly the mule can *fit* the head-strong horse.
- Nor would he, if he could, check his impetuous force.
- When the reciprocal pronoun follows *fit*, it seems to be an active verb. To place on a seat.
- The happiest youth viewing his progress through,
- What perils pass, what crosses to enlure,
- Would shut the book, and *fit him* down and die.
- He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *fat him* down, and we *fat* down with him.
- Thus fenc'd,
- But not at rest or ease of mind,
- They *fat* them down to weep.
- To be settled to do business.
- The court was *fat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them.
- SITE*. *n. f.* [*situs*, Latin.]
- Situation; local position.
- The city self he strongly fortifies.
- Three sides by *sit* well defended has.
- Manifest streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *sit* and temple.
- If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *sit* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart.
- Before my view appear'd a structure fair,
- Its *sit* uncertain if on earth or air.
- It is taken by *Thomson* for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself: but improperly.
- And leaves the semblance of a lover *fat*'d
- In melancholy *sit*, with head declin'd,
- And love-defected eyes.
- SITFAST*. *n. f.* [*sit* and *fast*.]
- A hard knob growing under the saddle.
- SITH*. *adv.* [*sith*, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.
- What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed.
- Not I, my lord; *sith* true nobility
- Warrants these words in princely courtesy.
- I thank you for this profit, and from hence
- I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence.
- SITH*. *n. f.* [*sith*, Saxon.] This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology. The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.
- Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
- Live registred upon our brazen tombs;
- And then grace us in the disgrace of death:
- When, spite of cormorant-devouring time,
- Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
- That honour which shall bate his *sith*'s keen edge;
- And make us heirs of all eternity.
- Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *sith*, and an hour-glass.
- There rude impetuous rage does form and fret;
- And there, as master of this murdering brood,
- Swinging a huge *sith*, stands impartial death,
- With endless business almost out of breath.
- The milk-maid singeth blithe,
- And the mower whets his *sith*.

SIX

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;

But useless lances into *sith*es shall bend,

And the broad falchion in a plough-share end.

His *sith*es revers'd, and both his pinions bound,

But, Stella, say, what evil tongue

Reports you are no longer young?

That time fits with his *sith* to mow

Where erst fat Cupid with his bow.

Echo no more returns the cheerful sound

Of sharpening *sith*es.

SITHE. *adv.* [Now contracted to *sith*. See *SINCE*.] Since; in latter times.

This over-running and wafting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sith*ence have afflicted that land.

SITHES. *n. f.* Times. *Spenser*.

SITHNESS. *adv.* Since. *Spenser*.

SITTER. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

- One that sits.
- The Turks are great *sithers*, and seldom walk, whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more.
- A bird that broods.
- The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sithers*; and the youngest the best layers.
- SITTING*. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]
- The posture of sitting on a seat.
- The act of resting on a seat.
- Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up rising.
- A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.
- A few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat.
- A meeting of an assembly.
- I'll write you down;
- The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*.
- What you must say.
- I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it.
- A course of study uninterrupted.
- For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*.
- A time for which one sits without rising.
- What more than madnes reigns,
- When one short *sitting* many hundred drains,
- And not enough is left him to supply
- Board-wages, or a footman's livery.
- Incubation.
- Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*.
- SITUATE*. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Latin.]
- Placed with respect to any thing else.
- He was resolved to chafe a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England.
- Within a trading town they long abide.
- Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side.
- The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security.
- Placed; confining.
- Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
- Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale.
- SITUATION*. *n. f.* [from *situate*, French.]
- Local respect; position.
- Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks.
- Condition; state.
- Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God.
- SIX*. *n. f.* [*six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.
- No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five.
- That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number.
- SIX and seven*. *n. f.* To be at *six* and *seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion.
- All is uneven,
- And every thing is left at *six* and *seven*.
- In 1588, there *fat* in the sea of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all at *six* and *seven*, or at *six* and *five*, if you allude to his name.
- What blinder bargain e're was driv'n,
- Or wagger laid at *six* and *seven*.
- John once, turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and *seven*.
- The goddess would no longer wait;
- But raising from her chair of state,
- Left all below at *six* and *seven*,
- Harnes'd her doves and flew to heav'n.

SIZ

SIXPENCE. *n. f.* [*six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?

Oh!—*sixpence* that I had.

The wisest man might blush,

If I—lov'd *sixpence* more than he.

SIXSCORE. *adj.* [*six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.

SIXSCORE and five miles it containeth in circuit.

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans.

SIXTEEN. *adj.* [*sixteen*, Saxon.] Six and ten.

I have been begging *sixteen* years in court.

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times.

If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen.

SIXTEENTH. *adj.* [*sixteen*, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *sixteenth* to Immer.

SIXTH. *adj.* [*sixta*, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

You are more clement than vile men,

Who of their broken debtors take

A *sixth*, letting them thrive again.

There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the sixth, then king of Scotland.

SIXTH. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless.

SIXTHLY. *adv.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants.

SIXTIETH. *adj.* [*sixtieth*, Saxon.] The tenth fifth times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 such parts.

SIXTY. *adj.* [*sixty*, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther.

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality.

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Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality.

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SIXTEEN</

SK I

The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the *skeptick* believes nothing. *Watts's Logick.*
SKEPTICAL. *adj.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *skeptical* and wavering minds, and so prevent us that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*
SKEPTICISM. *n. f.* [*scepticisme*, French, from *skeptick*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.

I laid by my natural diffidence and *scepticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*
SKETCH. *n. f.* [*schœula*, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.

I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it. *Addison.*
 As the lightest *sketch*, if justly trac'd,
 Is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd,
 So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

TO SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design *sketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts's Logick.*

TO PLAN, by giving the first or principal notion.
 The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketch'd*, and which every man must finish for himself. *Dryden's Duress.*

SKEWER. *n. f.* [*skere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

Sweet breeds and collops were with *skewers* prick'd about the sides. *Dryden's Iliad.*

From his rug the *skewer* he takes,
 And on the stick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*

I once may overlook,
 A *skewer* sent to table by my cook. *King.*

Send up meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handiomer. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

TO SKEWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with *skewers*.

SKIFF. *n. f.* [*skiffe*, French; *capba*, Lat.] A small light boat. If in two *skiffs* of cork, a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both steer into each other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main,
 Choak'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*

On Garway cliffs
 A savage race by shipwreck fed,
 Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiffs*,
 And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

SKILFUL. *adj.* [*skill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dextrous; able.

His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and silver. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*

They shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are *skilful* of lamentation, to wailing. *Amos v. 16.*

Will Vaser is *skilful* at finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
 Reflecting on a life well spent;
 Your *skilful* hand employ'd to save
 Despairing wretches from the grave:
 And then supporting with your store
 Those whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*

Instructors should not only be *skilful* in those sciences which they teach; but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

SKILFULLY. *adv.* [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dextrously.

As soon as he came near me, in fit distance, with much fury, but with fury *skilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*

Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as *skilfully* as a shipwright. *Broome.*

SKILFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dextrousness.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. *Psalms lxxviii. 72.*

SKILL. *n. f.* [*skil*, Islandick.] Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without fact. *Shakespeare.*

You have
 As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose
 To put you to't. *Shakespeare.*

Of nothing profits more
 Than self-esteem grounded on just and right,
 Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,
 The more the will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*

I will from wondrous principles ordain
 A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again. *Dryden.*

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Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.
 Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful. *Hobbes.*

TO SKILL. *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.] To be knowing in; to be dextrous at.

They that *skill* not of heavenly matter,
 All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenser.*

The overseers were all that could *skill* of instruments of music. *2 Chron. xxxiv. 12.*

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill* of, than ten thousand others that be ignorant. *Whitgift.*

2. [*Skilia*, Islandick, signifies to distinguish.] To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not in use.

Whether the commandments of God in scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not. *Hobbes.*

What *skill* it is, if a bag of stones or gold
 About thy neck do drown thee? raise thy head,
 Take stars for money; stars not to be told,
 By any art: yet to be purchas'd.

None is so wailful as the scraping dame,
 She loathes three for one; her foul, rest, fame. *Horace.*

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when he began the war, especially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*

SKILLED. *adj.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dextrous; acquainted with.

Of these nor *skilled* nor studious. *Milton.*

Moses, in all the Egyptian arts was *skill'd*,
 When heav'nly power that chosen vessel fill'd. *Denham.*

He must be very little *skill'd* in the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only a good understanding. *Locke.*

SKILLLESS. *adj.* [from *skill*.] Wanting art. Not in use.

Nor have I seen
 More that I may call men than you:
 How features are abroad I'm *skilful* of. *Shakespeare.*

Jealously what might befall your travel,
 Being *skilful* in these parts; which to a stranger
 Unguided and unfriended, often prove
 Rough and unhopitable. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
 Mithapen in the conduct of them both,
 Like powder in a *skilful* soldier's flask
 Is set on fire. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

SKILLET. *n. f.* [*secullette*, French.] A small kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys
 Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dullness
 My speculative and offic'd instruments,
 Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm,
 And all indign and base advertities
 Make head against my estimation. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire. *Mortimer's English.*

SKILT. *n. f.* [A word used by *Cleaveland*, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Smeitymus! ha! what art?
 Syriack? Or Arabick? Or Welsh? What *skilt*?
 Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleaveland.*

TO SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*, from *scum*; *scums*, French.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,
 Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,
 My fav'rite books, and pictures sell. *Prior.*

2. To take by skimming.

She boils in kettles must of wine, and *skims*
 With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims. *Dryden.*

His principal studies were after the works of Titian, whose cream he has *skim'd*. *Dryden's Duress.*

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots. *Addison.*

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the cloated cream,
 And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,
 Content to *skim* the surface of the seas. *Dryden.*

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face.
 A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er
 The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore. *Prior.*

4. To cover superficially. Improper.

Dang'rous flats in secret ambush lay,
 Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
 And scamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

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TO SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,
 A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes. *Addison.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
 The line too labours, and the words move slow;
 Not to when swift Camilla scours the plain,
 Flies o'er the unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope.*

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming* over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

The boat, light *skimming*, stretch'd his oary wings. *Thomson.*

SKIMBLESKAMBLE. *adj.* [A cant word formed by reduplication from *skamble*.] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
 And such a deal of *skimble-skamble* stuff,
 As puts me from my faith. *Shakespeare.*

SKIMMER. *n. f.* [from *skim*.] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

SKIMMILK. *n. f.* [*skim* and *milk*.] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheese was brought: says Slouch, this e'en shall roll;
 This is *skimmilk*, and therefore it shall go. *King.*

SKIN. *n. f.* [*skind*, Danish.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

The body is confuted to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The priest on *skins* of off-rings takes his ease,
 And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

3. The body; the person.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. *L'Estr.*

TO SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their escape, are there intangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately *skinned*. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place,
 Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
 Infects unseen. *Shakespeare.*

Authority, though it err like others,
 Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,
 That *skins* the vice o' th' top. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not restored. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the sore. *Locke.*

The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth was only heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addison.*

SKINK. *n. f.* [cenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly also of knuckles of veal. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

TO SKINK. *v. n.* [cencan, Saxon.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.

SKINKER. *n. f.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker*; one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and six pence, and you are welcome, fir. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
 Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*. *Ben. Jonson.*

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd;
 The reconciler bowl went round the board,
 Which, empty'd, the rude *skinker* still restor'd. *Dryden.*

SKINNED. *adj.* [from *skin*.] Having the nature of skin or leather hard; callous.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp's Surgery.*

SKINNER. *n. f.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins.

SKINNINESS. *n. f.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY. *adj.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying
 Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Least the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *skinny* substance, these annular griffles are not made round; but where the gul-

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let touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way. *Roy on the Creation.*

His fingers meet
 In *skinny* films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison's Ovid.*

TO SKIP. *v. n.* [*scittire*, Italian; *esquiver*, French.] I know not whether it may not come from *scapes*.

1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For since thou spakest of him, thou *skippedst* for joy. *Jer. xlviii. 27.*

The queen, bound with love's powerful charm,
 Sat with Pigwigen arm in arm:
 Her merry maids, that thought no harm,
 About the room were *skipping*. *Drayton.*

At spur or switch no more he *skips*,
 Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

The earth-born race
 O'er ev'ry hill and verdant pasture stray,
 Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackmore.*

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
 And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope's Dunciad.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
 Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

2. To pass without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to say, that the former popes did wisely to let the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Constantine the Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better to *skip* over the matter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all or no. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *skip* over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

TO SKIP. *v. a.* [*esquiver*, French.] To miss; to pass.

Let not thy sword *skip* one:

Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
 He is an usurer. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *skip* it over, lest we be accused of overlooking it. *Boyle.*

They who have a mind to see the issue may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

SKIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

SKIPPACK. *n. f.* [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart.

The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little *skippack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Estr.*

SKIPPENNEL. *n. f.* [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.

SKIPPER. *n. f.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster or shipboy.

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the *skipper*. *L'Estrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved. — Yes, refined like a Dutch *skipper* from a whale-fishing. *Congreve.*

SKIPPET. *n. f.* [Probably from *skiff*.] A small boat.

Upon the bank they fitting did espy
 A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,
 By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear. *Fairy Queen.*

SKIRMISH. *n. f.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war: whence *ysgarm*, and *ysgarmer*, old British words. *Maes a new* 'sgarmes a woman, says an ancient writer. *Esfarmouchet*, French.]

1. A slight fight: less than a set battle.

One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was
 With adverse fortune fought by Cartimand;
 Her subjects most revolt. *Philips's Briton.*

2. A contest; a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shakespeare.*

These *skirmishes* expire not with the first propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and abettors, who not only enhance, but entail the feud to posterity. *Decay of Piety.*

TO SKIRMISH. *v. n.* [*esfarmouchet*, French; from the noun.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;
 Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* still. *Fairfax.*

A gentleman volunteer, *skirmishing* with the enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and shot with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder. *Wiceman's Surgery.*

I'll pass by the little *skirmishings* on either side. *Atterbury.*

SKIRMISHER. *n. f.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes. *Ans.*

TO SKIRRE. *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from *scir*, Saxon, pure, clean; unless it shall be rather deduced from *scirlaw*.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

SKR

- Send out more horses, *skirre* the country round;
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
- To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To scour; to feud; to run in haste.
We'll make them *skirre* away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shakep. Henry V.*
- SKIRRET. *n. f.* [*skirum*, Latin.] A plant.
It produces its flowers in an umbel, which consists of several leaves placed circularly, and expanded in form of a rose: the empalement afterward becomes a fruit, composed of two narrow seeds, that are gibbous, and furrowed on one side, but plain on the other. The roots are shaped like long turneps, and are joined to one head. *Miller.*
- Skirrets* are a sort of roots propagated by feed. *Mortimer.*
- SKIRT. *n. f.* [*skorte*, Swedish.]
1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.
It's but a nightgown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, fide sleeves and *skirts*, round underborne with a bluish tinsel. *Shakep. Much Ado about Nothing.*
As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. *1 Sa. xv. 27.*
 2. The edge of any part of the dress.
A narrow lace, or a small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*
 3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.
He should seat himself at Athie, upon the *skirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- Ye mists, that rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
'Till the fun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author rise. *Milton.*
- Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*
Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
- The northern *skirts*, that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is the stony and sandy deserts, through which no army can pass. *Temple.*
- Upon the *skirts*
Of Arragon your squander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*
- To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.
- Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waste side.
Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*
- The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold.
A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood. *Addison.*
- SKITTISH. *adj.* [*skye*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]
1. Shy; easily frightened.
A restless *skittish* jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at his own shadow. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Wanton; volatile; huffy; precipitate.
Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakespeare.*
- He still resolv'd, to mend the matter,
'T' adhere and cleave the obstinate;
And still the *skittish* and looser,
Her freaks appear'd to fit the closer. *Hudibras.*
3. Changeable; fickle.
Some men sleep in *skittish* fortune's hall,
While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shakespeare.*
- Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unfraid and *skittish* in all notions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is below'd. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
- SKITTISHLY. *adv.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickle.
- SKITTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonness; fickleness.
- SKONCE. *n. f.* [See SCONCE.]
- Reinard ranfacketh every corner of his wily *skonce*, and bestirreth the utmost of his nimble stumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*
- SKREEN. *n. f.* [*skran*, of *skrein*, French, which *Minshew* derives from *securiculum*, Latin. *Nimis violentus ut solet*, says *Skinner*, which may be true as to one of the senses; but if the first sense of *skreen* be a kind of coarse sieve or riddle, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from some of the descendants of *crna*.]
1. A riddle or coarse sieve.
A skuttle or *skreen* to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*
 2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.
3. Shelter; concealment.
Fenc'd from day, by night's eternal *skreen*;
Unknown to heav'n, and to myself unseen. *Dryden.*

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- To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To riddle; to sift. A term yet used among malons when they sift sand for mortar.
 2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.
 3. To keep off light or weather.
The curtains closely drawn, the light to *skreen*;
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*
- The waters mounted up into the air: their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun *skreen* and fence off the heat, otherwise insupportable. *Woodward's Natural History.*
4. To shelter; to protect.
Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and *skreen'd* Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him force. *Philips.*
- He that travels with them is to *skreen* them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the briars. *Lake.*
- His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *skreened* them from punishment. *Spelt.*
- The scales, of which the scarf-skin is composed, are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory ducts of the military glands, and to *skreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*
- SKUE. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no satisfactory derivation.] Oblique; fide long. It is most used in the adverb *askue*.
Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptic, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise. *Bentley.*
- To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.
Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneak'd away. *Dryden.*
- SKULL. *n. f.* [*skiola*, Islandick; *skutti*, Islandick, a head.]
1. The bone that incloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. Its figure is round, and a little depressed on its sides. The several pieces, of which the skull is composed, are joined together by sutures, which makes it less apt to break: these pieces or bones are six proper and two common, and each is made up of two tables, or laminae, between which there is a thin and spongy substance, made of some bony fibres, which come from each lamina, called in Greek *διπλαει*, and in Latin *medullarium*. In it are a great many veins and arteries, which bring blood for the nourishment of the bones. The tables are hard and solid, because in them the fibres of the bones are close to one another. The *diploe* is soft, because the bony fibres are at a greater distance from one another. The external lamina is smooth, and covered with the pericranium: the internal is likewise smooth; but on it are several furrows, made by the pulse of the arteries of the dura mater, whilst the cranium was soft and yielding. *Quincy.*
- Some lay in dead mens *skulls*; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As twere in frown of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shakep. R. III.*
- With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd *skull* within the brains. *Dryden.*
2. [Secole, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. See SCULL.
Repair to the river where you have seen them swim in *skulls* or shoals. *Watson.*
- SKULLCAP. *n. f.* A headpiece.
- SKULLCAP. *n. f.* [*scallida*, Latin.] A plant.
The florets are longish, one in each ala of the leaves: the upper leaf is galeated like an helmet, with two auricles adjoining: the under leaf, for the most part, is divided into two: the calyx, having a cover, contains a fruit resembling the heel of a slipper or shoe. *Miller.*
- SKY. *n. f.* [*sky*, Danish.]
1. The region which furrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.
The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the *sky*. *Milton.*
- The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *skies*. *Roscommon.*
- Raise all thy winds, with night involve the *skies*,
Sink, or disperse. *Dryden's Est.*- 2. The heavens.
The thunderer's bolt you know,
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coasts. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

What is this knowledge but the *sky* stol'n fire,
For which the thief still chain'd in ice doth sit. *Davies.*

Wide is the fronting column, and rais'd on high,
With adamant columns threatens the *sky*. *Dryden.*- 3. The weather.
Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*. *Shakep. K. Lear.*

SKYEY. *adj.* [from *sky*.] Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.
A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skye* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*

SKY COLOUR. *n. f.* [*sky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the sky.
A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *sky-colour*, but nothing near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

SKY COLOURED. *adj.* [*sky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the sky.
This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water nymphs are dressed in *skye* coloured garments. *Add.*

SKY DYED. *adj.* [*sky* and *dye*.] Coloured like the sky.
There figs, *skyed*, a purple hue disclose. *Pope.*

SKY ED. *adj.* [from *sky*.] Enveloped by the skies. This is unusual and unauthorized.
The pale deluge floats
O'er the *sky'd* mounting to the shadowy vale. *Thomson.*

SKYISH. *adj.* [from *sky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.
Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skye* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

SKYLARK. *n. f.* [*sky* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and sings.
He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent. *Spektor.*

SKYLIGHT. *n. f.* [*sky* and *light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.
A monstrous fowl dropt through the *skylight*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbutnot, and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

SKYROCKET. *n. f.* [*sky* and *rocket*.] A kind of firework, which flies high and burns as it flies.
I considered a comet, or in the language of the vulgar a blazing star, as a *skyrocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

SLAB. *n. f.*

 1. A puddle. *Ainsworth.*
 2. A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab*.

SLAB. *adj.* [A word, I suppose, of the same original with *slabber*, or *slaver*.] Thick; viscous; glutinous.
Note of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-strang'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the cruel thick and *slab*. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

To SLABBER. *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabberen*, Dutch.]

 1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.
 2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLABBER. *v. a.*

 1. To smear with spittle.
He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
 2. To shed; to spill.
The milk pan and cream pot fo *slabber'd* and soft,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost. *Tusser.*

SLABBERER. *n. f.* [from *slabber*.] He who slabbers.

SLABBY. *adj.* [The same with *slab*.]

 1. Thick; viscous.
In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be used. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
 2. Wet; floody.
When waggeish boys the stunted before ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [*pleac*, Saxon; *slaken*, Islandick; *slack*, Welsh; *laxus*, Latin.]

 1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.
The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution in this case to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.
Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if so be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others serveth as a present spur. *Hosker.*

Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treason. *Knolles.*

Nor were it just, would he resume that shape,
That *slack* devotion should his thunder 'scape. *Waller.*

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*. *Hudibras.*- 3. Not violent; not rapid.
Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*:
His nimble wit out-ran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*- 4. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.
All his joints relax'd:
From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed. *Milton.*

To SLACK. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

 1. To be remiss; to neglect.
When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *slack* not to pay it. *Deutr. xxiii. 21.*

SLA

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SLA

2. To lose the power of cohesion.
The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
3. To abate.
Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*
4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsworth.*
- To SLACK. *v. a.*
- To SLACKEN. *v. a.*
1. To loosen; to make less tight.
Ah generous youth, that with forbear;
Slack all thy fails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*
- Had Ajax been employ'd, our *slacken'd* fails
Had still at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*- 2. To relax; to remit.
This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire;
This holds the finews like a bridle's reins,
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn or stop, as the them *slacks* or strains. *Davies.*

Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught nor to *slack* nor strain its tender strings. *Pope.*- 3. To ease; to mitigate. *Philips* seems to have used it by mistake for *slake*.
Men, having been brought up at home under a strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp penalties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come thither, where they see laws more slackly tended, and the hard restraint, which they were used unto, now *slack'd*, they grow more loose. *Spenser.*

If there be cure or charm
To respice or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons some succulent plant
Allow'd, that poor helpless man might *slack*
His present thirst, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*- 4. To remit for want of eagerness.
My guards
Are you, great pow'rs, and th' unabated strength
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
Ta'en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace. *Ben. Johnf.*

With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their course. *Milt.*- 5. To cause to be remitted.
You may sooner by imagination quicken or *slack* a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than make him stand still. *Bacon.*

This doctrine must supersede and *slacken* all industry and endeavour, which is the lowest degree of that which hath been promised to be accepted by Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wife man's cumbrance, if not snare; more apt
To *slacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton.*

Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the am'rous youth bestow'd the race. *Waller.*

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other *slackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*- 6. To relieve; to unbend.
Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chafe by all the flow'r
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour. *Denham.*

To with-hold; to use less liberally.
He that so generally is good, must of necessity hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir it up where it wanted, rather than *slack* it where there is such abundance. *Shakep.*- 8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion.
Some unslack'd lime cover with ashes, and let it stand 'till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread them together. *Mort.*
- 9. To neglect.
Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that the calls servants, or from mine?
—If then they chanc'd to *slack* ye,
We could controul them. *Shakep. King Lear.*

This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *slack* not. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Slack not the good preface, while heav'n inspires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires. *Dryden.*- 10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible.
I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my preference
Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addison.*

SLACK. *n. f.* [from the verb *To slack*.] Small coal; coal broken in small parts.

SLACKLY. *adv.* [from *slack*.]

 1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.
 2. Negligently; remissly.
That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded, and the search so slow
That could not trace them. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

SLACKNESS.

SLA

SLACKNESS. *n. f.* [from *slack*.]

1. Looseness; not tightness.

2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted.

These thy offices,

So rarely kind, are as interpreters

Of my behind-hand *slackness*.From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,

Who should better hold his place

By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Want of tendency.

When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected.

4. Weakness; not force; not intenceness.

Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy.SLAG. *n. f.* The dross or recrement of metal.

Not only the calces but the glastics of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or slag of copper.

SLAIE. *n. f.* A weaver's reed.SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay*.

The slain of the Lord shall be many.

Fought all his battles o'er again;

And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the slain.

To SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *slack*, *Skinner*; from *slack*, *Islandick*, to quench, *Mr. Lye*.]

1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did always strive

Himself with selves to health for to restore,

And slake the heavenly fire that rag'd evermore. *Fa. Queen.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,

And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,

It could not slake mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shakep. H.VI.*His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart. *Crashaw.*

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread

Around his brows, and on his temples fed:

Amaz'd, with running water we prepare

To quench the sacred fire, and slake his hair. *Dryden.*

The fragrant fruit from bending branches slake,

And with the crystal stream their thirst at pleasure slake.

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase;

Amidst the running stream he slakes his thirst. *Addis. Cats.*2. It is used of lime, so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To slack* or *slake* lime be to powder or quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to slake it.

To SLAKE. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *slack*.] To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If the the body's nature did partake,

Her strength would with the body's strength decay;

But when the body's strongest finews slake,

Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay. *Davies.*To SLAM. *v. a.* [*Slama*, *Islandick*; *schlagen*, *Dutch*.] To slaughter; to crush. A word not used but in low conversation.To SLANDER. *v. a.* [*esclaudrie*, *French*; *scandalum*, *Latin*.] To censure falsely; to belie.

Slander Valentine

With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent. *Shakep. Lear.*He hath slandered thy servant unto the king. *2 Sa. xix. 27.*

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and slander- ing it.

Thou do'st with lies the throne invade,

By practice harden'd in thy slanderous trade;

Obtending heav'n for what'er ills befall,

And putt'ring under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

Of all her dears she never slander'd one,

But cares not if a thousand are undone. *Dryden.*SLANDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. False invective.

When slanders do not live in tongues;

When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Since that, we hear he is in arms,

We think not so;

Yet charge the consul with our harms,

That let him go:

So in our censure of the state

We still do wander,

And make the careful magistrate

The mark of slander. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

2. Disgrace; reproach.

Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!

Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakep. R. III.*

3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,

After the slander of most step-mothers,

Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakep. Lear.*SLANDERER. *n. f.* [from *slander*.] One who belies another;

one who lays false imputations on another.

In your servants suffer any offence against yourself rather

than against God: endure not that they should be railers or

slanders, tell-tales or sowers of dissension. *Taylor.*Thou shalt answer for this, thou slanderer. *Dryden.*SLANDEROUS. *adj.* [from *slander*.]

1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong

Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue? *Shakep. Lear.*

To me belongs

The care to shun the blast of slanderous tongues:

Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,

Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such de-

tractors, with the certain knowledge of their slanderous un-

truths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We lay these honours on this man,

To ease ourselves of divers slanderous loads. *Shak. Jul. Cas.*

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy,

so by detraction and a slanderous misreport he shuts the same to

his best friends. *South.*SLANDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *slandereous*.] Calumniously; with

false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and

slandereously bark at the courtes which are held against that trait-

terous earl and his adherents. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They did slanderously object,

How that they durst not hazard to present

In person their defences. *Daniel's Civil War.*SLANG. The preterite of *sling*.David sang a stone, and smote the Philistine. *1 Sa. xvii.*SLANK. *n. f.* An herb.SLANT. *adj.* [from *slangbe*, a serpent, *Dutch*. *Skinner*.]SLANTING. *adj.* Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

Late the clouds

Juffling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,

Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,

Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The sun round the globe describes th' Equator line,

By which wife means he can the whole survey

With a direct or with a slanting ray;

In the succession of a night and day. *Blackmore.*SLANTLY. *adv.* [from *slant*.] Obliquely; not perpendi-SLANTWISE. *adv.* cularly; slope.

Some maketh a hollownefs half a foot deep,

With fower fets in it, set slantwise asleep. *Yasser's Husband.*SLAP. *n. f.* [*schlap*, *German*.] A blow. Properly with the

hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp.

The laugh, the slap, the jocular curse go round. *Thomson.*SLAP. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow.

Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into

the warehouse, then straight went the yard slap over their

noddle. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a slap.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,

Here stroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;

Then slapp'd his hand upon the board,

And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*SLAPDASH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash*.] All at once: as any

thing broad falls with a slap into the water, and dashes it about.

A low word.

And yet, slapdash, is all again

In ev'ry finew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*To SLASH. *v. a.* [*slasa*, to strike, *Islandick*.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.

2. To lash. *Slash* is improper.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to slash

The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash,

To Peggy's side inclin'd. *King.*To SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay

about him.

The knights with their bright burning blades

Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,

Hewing and slashing at their idle shades. *Fairy Queen.*

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,

Like slashing Bentley with his desperate hook. *Pope.*SLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cut; wound.

Some few received some cuts and slashes that had drawn

blood. *Clovenston.*

2. A cut in cloth.

What! this a sleeve?

Here's snip and nip, and cut, and slash and slash. *Shakep. Lear.*

Like to a censor in a barber's shop.

Distinguishing

SLA

SLA

Distinguishing'd slashes deck the great,

As each excels in birth or state:

His oylet-holes are more and ampler;

The king's own body was a fampler. *Prior.*SLATCH. *n. f.* [A sea term.] The middle part of a rope orcable that hangs down loose. *Hailey.*SLATE. *n. f.* [from *slit*: *slate* is in some counties a crack; orfrom *slate*, a tile, *French*.] A grey fissile stone, easily

broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to

write upon.

A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a slate as it is con-

ceived in the mind. *Grew's Cosmol.*

A small piece of a flat slate the ants laid over the hole of

their nest, when they forelaw it would rain. *Addison's Sp. B.*To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,

Would raise a house about two stories; *Swift.*

A lyrick ode would slate.

SLATER. *n. f.* [from *slate*.] One who covers with slates or

tiles.

SLATERN. *n. f.* [*slactti*, *Swedish*.] A woman negligent,

not elegant or nice.

Without the raising of which sum,

You dare not be so troublesome

To pinch the slatterns black and blue,

For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*

We may always observe, that a gossip in politics is a flat-

tern in her family. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The fallow skin is for the swarthy put,

And low can make a slattern of a slut. *Dryden.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,

The new-found'd manteau and the slattern air. *Gay.*SLATY. *adj.* [from *slate*.] Having the nature of slate.

All the stone that is slaty, with a texture long, and parallel

to the line of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or hori-

zontally; and, if placed in any other position, 'tis apt to give

way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid

upon it. *Woodward on Fossils.*SLAVE. *n. f.* [*esclave*, *French*.] It is said to have its originalfrom the *Slavi*, or *Slavonians*, subdued and sold by the *Ve-*

netians.] One mancipiated to a master; not a freeman; a

dependent.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise

Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service

Improper for a slave. *Shakep. King Lear.*

Thou elvish mark, abortive, rooting hog!

Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity

The slave of nature, and the son of hell. *Shakep. R. III.*

Of guests he makes them slaves

Inhospitably. *Milton.*

Slaves to our passions we become, and then

It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller.*

The condition of servants was different from what it is

now, they being generally slaves, and such as were bought and

sold for money. *South.*

Perspective a painter must not want; yet without subjecting

ourselves to wholly to it, as to become slaves of it. *Dryden.*

To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,

Each might receive a slave into his arms:

This fun perhaps, this morning sun's the last;

That e'er shall rise on Roman liberty. *Addison's Cato.*To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to toil; to

toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,

The men should slave at cards from morn to night. *Swift.*SLAVER. *n. f.* [*salvato*, *Latin*; *slasa*, *Islandick*.] Spittle

running from the mouth; drivel.

Mathiolus hath a passage, that a toad communicates its

venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *slaver* of itsmouth, which will not consist with truth. *Brown.*

Of all mad creatures, if the leam'd are right,

It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*To SLAVER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle.

Should I

Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs

That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands

Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shakep.*

2. To emit spittle.

Miso came with scowling eyes to deliver a *slaver*ing good-morrow to the two ladies. *Shakep.*Why must he putter, spawl, and *slaver* it,In vain, against the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*To SLAVER. *v. a.* To smear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the slave he mouths it more and more,

'Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er. *Dryden.*SLAVERER. *n. f.* [*slabbaerd*, *Dutch*; from *slaver*.] One who

cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLAVERY. *n. f.* [from *slave*.] Servitude; the condition of a

slave; the offices of a slave.

If my dissentings were out of error, weakness, or obtu-

sion in me, yet no man can think it other than the badge and

SLE

method of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate ob-

trusions of violence to have the milt of his error dispelled.

SLAUGHTER. *n. f.* [sonplauge, *Saxon*, from *plagan*, *plagan*, to strike or kill.] Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,

They were all struck for thee!

Not for their own demerits, but for mine,

Fell slaughter on their souls. *Shakep. Macbeth.*On each hand slaughter and gigantic deids. *Milton.*

The pair you see,

Now friends below, in close embraces join;

But when they leave the shady realms of night,

With mortal heat each other shall pursue:

What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall ensue? *Dryd.*To SLAUGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To massacre; to

slay; to kill with the sword.

Your cattle is surpriz'd, your wife and babes

Savagely slaughter

SLE

calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a *slay*. To *slay* is to part a twill into single fibres.]

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffodillies dighe,
With grass like *slave* was matted. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

SLEAZY. *adj.* [often written *slazy*.] Weak; wanting substance. This seems to be of the same race with *slave*, or from to *slay*.

SLED. *n. f.* [*slæd*, Danish; *slæde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.
The sled, the tumbrel, hurdles, and the sail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLEDDER. *adj.* [from *slæd*.] Mounted on a sled.
So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He smote the *sladder* Polack on the ice. *Shakespeare.*

SLEDDER. *n. f.* [from *slæd*.] A large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beset,
With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,
And on his shield like iron *slades* bet. *Fairy Queen.*

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardest iron soon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *slade* he can it beat,
And fashion to what he it list apply. *Spenser.*

The uphand *slade* is used by under workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Mason.*

Aristotle ascribes it unto the swiftness of that motion; but it would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy, than any foster and more gentle striking of a great *slade*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *slæd*. See **SLED**.

In Lancashire, they use a sort of *slæde* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horse. *Mort.*

SLEEK. *n. f.* [*slæch*, Dutch.] Smooth; mild; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep a-nights. *Shakespeare.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shakespeare.*

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rub'd, and trim'd,
More *sleek'd*, more soft, and slacker limb'd. *Ben. Jonson.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all drest in flowers,
And that the *sleek-hair'd* nymphs were seen,
To seek them summer bowers. *Drayton.*

The purest pasteboard, with a *sleek* stone rub smooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret crest, and *sleek* enamel'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *sleek*,
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take
To see so fair a rival. *Dryden.*

To **SLEEK.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even.
By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.
Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to night. *Shakespeare.*

With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

A sheet of well *sleeked* marble paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall.
The persuasive rhetoric
That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve, *Milton.*

So little here, nay loth,
A crulle of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold,
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams
Sleek the smooth skin, and feent the snowy limbs. *Pope.*

SLEEKLY. *adv.* [from *sleek*.] Smoothly; glossily.
Let their heads be *sleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats brush'd. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To **SLEEK.** *v. n.* [*slæpan*, Gothic; *slæpan*, Saxon; *slæpan*, Dutch.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers.
I've watch'd and travell'd hard;
Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakespeare.*

SLEE

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere she *sleeps*, hath thrice her prayers said, *Shakespeare.*

Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
But those that *sleep*, and think not on their sins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and thine. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his pledge. *Shakespeare.*

Sleep on now, and take your rest; behold, the hour is at hand. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are asleep:
They, sweet turtles! folded lie,
In the last knot that love could tie. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep*,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

Whole day shall never sleep in night. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy without their knowing it.

2. To rest; to be motionless.
Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-bon'd clown in chimes of beef ere thou *sleep* in thy sheath, I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayst be turned into hob-nails. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd the stops, and *sleeps* again. *Dryden.*

3. To live thoughtlessly.
We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused into a quick thankful sense of it. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead; death being a state from which man will come time awake.
If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him. *1 Thess.*

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise from the grave; though he only *sleeps* unto God, who can raise from the chamber of death. *Asyl's Paragon.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.
Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that so long have *sleep'd* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.
You ever
Have with'd the *sleeping* of this business, never
Deird' it to be stir'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

SLEEP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry *sleep* no more!
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent *sleep*;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Cold callest the spirits to succour; and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to *sleep*. And for the same cause, pain and noise hinder *sleep*; and darkness furthereth *sleep*. *Bacon.*

Beasts that *sleep* in winter, as wild bears, during their *sleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing.

His fasten'd hands the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes reel invading *sleep*. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings diabol'd the gods,
And in his hand the *sleep* compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in *sleep*, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

SLEEPER. *n. f.* [from *sleep*.]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.
Sound music; come my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be. *Shakespeare.*

What's the business,
That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley with the *sleepers* of the house? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon; the inhabitants say is a plant that *sleeps*. There be *sleepers* now then; for almost all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a spy taken, and a *sleeping* slain. *Dryden.*

He must be no great eater, drinker, nor *sleepers*, that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind's every worthy undertaking requires both. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

SLE

4. A lazy inactive drone.

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

3. Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. A fish. *Ansforth.*

SLEEPY. *adj.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dully; lazily.

3. I rather chide to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEEPINESS. *n. f.* [from *sleepy*.] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most ill boding symptom of a fever. *Arbutnot.*

SLEEPLESS. *adj.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting sleep.

The field
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,
Though after *sleepless* night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

While penive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep. *Pope.*

SLEEPY. *adj.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsily; disposed to sleep.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go, carry them and smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

And rising hally, took a short adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Somniferous; somniferous; causing sleep.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses unintelligent of our insufficiency, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not fill. *Milton.*

I *sleeped* about eight hours, and no wonder; for the physicians had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *n. f.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slæt*.] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hasting up behind,
Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*

Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below.
Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wintry walls
Of snow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *sleet*, then snow, and ice, and frost. *Cheyne.*

To **SLEET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Bringing *sleet*.

SLEEVE. *n. f.* [from the noun.] A garment that covers the arms.

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.
Once my well-waiting eyes esp'd my treasure,
With *sleeve* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure. *Sidney.*

The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in armory, the fashion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve*, is fashioned much like to that *sleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's *sleeve* upon their arms; for Launcelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Asteth in a tourney. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *sleeve* unbutton'd, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakespeare.*

You would think a smock a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve*-band, and the work about the square on't. *Shakespeare.*

He was clothed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. *Dryden.*

2. *Sleeve*, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk, which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in the following passage. [See **SLEAVE**.]

Methought I heard a voice cry, *sleep* no more!
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent *sleep*;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care;
The birth of each day's life. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, signifies a cover; any thing spread over; which seems to be the sense of *sleeve* in the proverbial phrase. A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguesy in their *sleeves*. *L'Estrange.*

Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent sycophant ascribes to them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believing. *Dryden.*

SLE

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride of the esquire, *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

4. To hang on a *sleeve*; to make dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgment upon the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [Lallig, Latin.] A fish. *Ansforth.*

SLEEVED. *adj.* [from *sleeve*.] Having *sleeves*.

SLEEVELESS. *adj.* [from *sleeve*.]

1. Wanting *sleeves*; having no *sleeves*.
His cloaths were strange, though coarse, and black, tho' bare;
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,
Become tufflaffaty. *Donne.*

They put on long *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton. *Samys.*

Behold you idle by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Grave mummers! *sleeveless* come, and shirtheless others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long possessed, I know not well how it obtained; *Skinner* thinks it properly *liveless* or *lifeless*: to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to suggest. Can it come from *sleeve*, a knot, or *skain*, and so signify *unconnected*, hanging ill together? or from *sleeve*, a cover; and therefore means *plainly asid*; foolish without palliation?] *Hooker.*

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipreference. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as she calls it. *Spektator.*

SLEIGHT. *n. f.* [*slægt*, cunning, Islandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice; as sleight of hand; the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *sleight*.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foresight, lest our simplicity be over-reached by cunning *sleights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red cross knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though false Duella it to bar,
Her false *sleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that distill'd by magick *sleights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Out slept the ample size
Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him, Laertes' son,
That crafty one as huge in *sleight*. *Chapman.*

She could not so convey
The mally substance of that idol great,
What *sleight* had she the warden to betray?
What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? *Fair.*

In the wily snake
Whatever *sleight*, none would suspicious mark;
As from his wit, and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*

Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel most delight,
That least perceive the juggler's *sleight*. *Hudibras.*

Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Estrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *sleight*, when the poet does not too grossly impose upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he scorns ignoble *sleight*,
His honest friends preserve him by a *sleight*. *Swift.*

SLEINE. *n. f.* [This word is apparently misprinted for *seine*.] Is a net of about forty fathoms in length, with which they encompass a part of the sea, and draw the same on land by two ropes fastned at its ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct. *Carew.*

SLENDER. *adj.* [*slinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick.
So thick the roses bushing round
About her glow'd; half-swooping to support
Each flow'r of slender stalk. *Milton.*

2. Small in the wat; having a fine shape.
What slender youth bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave.
Beauteous Helen thines among the rest,
Tall, slender, straight, with all the graces blest. *Dryden.*

3. Not

SLI

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in slender chains. *Pope.*
4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.
Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world
unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very
hard and heavy sentence upon as many as refuse to embrace
the same, must have special regard, that their first founda-
tions and grounds be more than slender probabilities. *Hooker.*
Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident. *Shakespeare.*
Positively to define that season, there is no slender difficul-
ty. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
It is a very slender comfort that relies upon this nice distinc-
tion, between things being troublesome, and being evils;
when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to
us. *Tilolson.*
5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a slender estate and slender
parts.
At my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so slender warning,
You're like to have a thin and slender pittance. *Shaksp.*
In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool,
slender, thin, diluting. *Arbutnot.*
6. Not amply supplied.
The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my slender table with his presence. *Philips.*
- SL'ENDERLY. *adv.* [from *slender*.]
1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly.
If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed
just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*
If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if *slen-
derly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Mac.*
- SL'ENDERNES. *n. f.* [from *slender*.]
1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slen-
derness*, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe.
Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent
parts of the feathers; that is from the *slenderness* of the very
fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the
groffer lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*
2. Want of bulk or strength.
It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its
acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness*
and weakness of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.
The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together
with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have
procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgift.*
4. Want of plenty.
SLEPT. The preterite of *sleep*.
Silence! coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee. *Pope.*
- SLEW. The preterite of *slay*.
He slew Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians,
and chafed Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest prin-
ces, and of the country. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
- TO SLEW. *v. n.* [See to SLEAVE.] To part or twist into
threads.
Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of
sley'd silk? *Shakespeare.*
- TO SLICE. *v. n.* [Slican, Saxon.]
1. To cut into flat pieces.
Their cooks make no more ado, but *slicing* it into little
gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a fur-
nace. *Sandy's Journey.*
The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and
skull, pikes and *slicing* fwords, broad, thin, and of an excel-
lent temper. *Hayward.*
2. To cut into parts.
Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must
Slice one in two to keep her number just. *Cleveland.*
3. To cut off.
When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,
I *slic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*
4. To cut; to divide.
Ambitious princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
- SLICE. *n. f.* [Slyce, Saxon; from the verb.]
1. A broad piece cut off.
Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and acrofs.
so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued
hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in
cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself. *Swift.*
He from out the chimney took,
A slice of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fattest side,
Cut out large *slices* to be fry'd. *Swift.*

SLI

2. A broad piece.
Then clap four *slices* of pilaster on't,
That lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.
The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice*
of apothecaries, with which they spread plaisters. *Holwell.*
When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice*, clap the
coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Mac.*
- SLICK. *adj.* [Slick, Dutch. See SLEEK.]
Glass attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick glass
fuses indifferently. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SLID. The preterite of *slide*.
At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden's Æneid.*
- SLID'DEN. The participle passive of *slide*.
Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backslid-
ing? *Jer. viii. 5.*
- TO SLID'DER. *v. n.* [Slidderen, Dutch.] To slide with inter-
ruption.
Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling fire,
Slid'd ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*
- TO SLIDE. *v. n.* *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [Slican,
Slicene, sliding, Saxon; *sliden*, Dutch; *sl-lithe*, Welsh.]
1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.
Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body,
but communicate with the spirits in the pores of the body.
Bacon's Natural History.
- Ulysses, Stheniceus, Tifander *slide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Dentham.*
2. To move without change of the foot.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *slide* than run by her,
left thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Sidney.*
- Smooth *sliding* without step.
He that once fins, like him that *slides* on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:
Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*
3. To pass inadvertently.
Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide*
not by it. *Eccles. xxviii. 26.*
4. To pass unnoticed.
In the prince's I could find no apprehension of what I
said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing
slide justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in mat-
ter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*
5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.
Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none;
But let the famish'd flesh *slide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakespeare.*
- Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure leaving,
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*
- Rescue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryden.*
- Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words *slide* over their
eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts.*
6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.
Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of
life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and
dictates of right reason. *South.*
7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.
Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves
into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*
- Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*
8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change
of feet.
The gallants dancing by the river side,
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller.*
9. To fall by error.
The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot
be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things,
which so cleareth man's judgment, as it is the less apt to
slide into any error. *Bacon.*
10. To be not firm.
Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thomson.*
11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.
TO SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.
Little tricks of sophistry by *sliding* in, or leaving out such
words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned
by all fair disputants. *Watts.*
- SLIDE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Smooth and easy passage.
We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, con-
tinued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling
which are delightful. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SLI

- Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease
in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for
people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*
2. Flow; even course.
There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have
a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bac.*
- SLIDER. *n. f.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.
SLIGHT. *adj.* [Slicht, Dutch.]
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.
Is Caesar with Antonius priz'd to *sight*? *Shakespeare.*
Their arms, their arts, their manners I disclose,
Slight is the subject, but the praise not small,
If heav'n assist, and Phebus hear my call. *Dryden.*
Slight is the subject, but not so the praise;
If the inspire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*
2. Not important; not cogent; weak.
Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *sight* grounds, some
upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke.*
3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect.
The shaking of the head is a gesture of *sight* refusal. *Bacon.*
He in contempt
At one *sight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton.*
4. Foolish; weak of mind.
No beast ever was so *sight*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hadibras.*
5. Not strong; thin; as a *sight* silk.
SLIGHT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.
People in misfortune contrive unavoidable accidents into
sights or neglects. *Clarissa.*
2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.
As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any
thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has
done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*
After Nic had bamboozled John a while, what with *sight*
of hand, and taking from his own store, and adding to John's,
Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbutnot.*
- TO SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To neglect; to disregard.
Beware lest they transgress and *sight* that sole command.
Milton.
- You cannot expect your son should have any regard for
one whom he sees you *sight*. *Locke.*
2. To throw carelessly, unless in this passage to *sight* be the
same with to *sling*.
The rogues *sighted* me into the river, with as little
remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakespeare.*
3. [Slighten, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius,*
Skinner, and Answerer.
4. TO SLIGHTLY. To treat or perform carelessly.
These men, when they have promised great matters, and
failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of bold-
ness, will but *sight* it over, and no more ado. *Bacon's Essays.*
- His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *sighted* over. *Dryden.*
- SLIGHTLY. *n. f.* [from *sight*.] One who disregards.
SLIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *sighting*.] Without reverence;
with contempt.
If my peevish speaks *sightingly* of the opinions he opposes,
I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*
- SLIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *sight*.]
1. Negligently; without regard.
Words, both because they are common, and do not so
strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but
sightly heard. *Hooker.*
- Leave nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or *sightly* handled in discourse. *Shakespeare.*
- You were to blame
To part so *sightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shakespeare.*
- The letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of this restriction,
and contents himself *sightly* to mention it towards the close of
his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*
2. Scornfully; contemptuously.
Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd,
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opponent *sightly* thought. *Philips.*
3. Weakly; without force.
Scorn not the facile gates of hell too *sightly* barr'd. *Milton.*
4. Without worth.
SLIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *sight*.]
1. Weakness; want of strength.
2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.
Where geotry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable *sightings*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- What strong cries must they be that shall drown to loud a
clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the *sightings*
of our sleepy heartless addressees? *Dryden of Piety.*
- SL'LY. *adv.* [from *sly*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy;
with subtle covertness.

SLI

- Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,
That *slyly* glided towards your majesty,
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shakespeare.*
- He, closely false and *slyly* wile,
Cast how he might annoy them most from far. *Fairfax.*
Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slyly* robs us of our grand
treasure. *Deceit of Piety.*
- With this he did a herd of goats controul;
Which by the way he met, and *slyly* Role:
Clad like a country swain *Dryden.*
- May hypocrites,
That *slyly* speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,
Drink on unwarned, till by enchanting cups
Insatiate, they their wily thoughts disclose.
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips.*
- SLIM. *adv.* [A cant word as it seems, and therefore not to be
used.] Slender; thin of shape.
A thin *slim*-gutt'd fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body
into a henroost; and when he had stuff'd his guts well, squeezed
hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Estr.*
I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seven-
teen. *Addison.*
- SLIME. *n. f.* [Slim, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any
glutinous substance.
The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shakespeare.*
- Brick for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Gen.*
The vale of Siddim was full of *slime*-pits. *Gen. xiv. 10.*
- God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to
dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make
the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours
and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh.*
- Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some con-
cretion of *slime* where the sun beateth hot, and the sea stir-
reth little. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- And with Asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Now dragon grown; larger than whom the fun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,
Huge Python! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- O foul descent! I'm now constrain'd
Into a beast, to mix with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*
- SLIMINESS. *n. f.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous mat-
ter.
By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced,
which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer.*
- SLIMY. *adj.* [from *slimy*.]
1. Overspread with *slime*.
My bended hook shall pierce
Their *slimy* jaws; and as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakespeare.*
- Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That wou'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shak.*
- They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy*
dryness. *Bacon.*
- The rest are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *slimy* tract they tread. *Dryden.*
- Eels for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*.
Shoals of slow house-bearing do snails creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks
In the sleek rind. *Philips.*
- The swallow sweeps
The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house. *Thomson.*
2. Viscous; glutinous.
Then both from out hell-gates, into the waste,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,
'Tost up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton.*
- From their groins they shed
A *slimy* juice by false conception bred. *Dryden.*
- The astrological undertakers would raise men like vege-
tables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the
kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence
of the stars. *Benley.*
- SL'NESS. *n. f.* [from *sly*.] Designing artifice.
By an excellent faculty in mimicry, my correspondent can
assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness*, which di-
verts more than any thing I could say. *Addison.*
- SLING. *n. f.* [Slingan, Saxon; *slingen*, Dutch.]
1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the
stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of
the strings.
The arrow cannot make him flee: *sling* stones are turned
with him into fubble. *Job xli. 28.*

SLI

- Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?
Or flinging stones from the Phœnician sling? *Sandys.*
Slings have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown
from the hand, by how much the end of the *slings* is farther off
from the shoulder-joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*
The Tufcan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *slings*;
Thrice whirld the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Æn.*
Whirl'd from a *slings*, or from an engine thrown,
Amidst the foes, as flies a mighty stone,
So flew the beast. *Dryden's Ovid.*
2. A throw; a stroke.
Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst
With fuck'd and glutted offal, at one *slings*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
3. A kind of hanging bandage.
To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw by a sling.
2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.
Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addison.*
3. To hang loosely by a string.
From rivers drive the kids, and *slings* your hook;
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook. *Dryden.*
4. To move by means of a rope.
Cæsus I saw amidst the shouts
Of mariners, and busy care to *slings*
His horses soon ashore. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
They *slung* up one of their largest hogheads, then rolled
it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver's Travels.*
SLINGER. *n. s.* [from *slings*.] One who slings or uses the sling.
The *slingers* went about it, and smote it. *2 Kings iii. 25.*
To SLINK. *v. n.* preter. *slunk*. [Jinglan, Saxon; to creep.]
To sneak; to steal out of the way.
We will *slink* away in supper-time, disguise us at my lodg-
ing, and return all in an hour. *Shakspeare. Merch. of Venice.*
As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink away. *Shakspeare. Timon of Athens.*
He, after Eve seduc'd, unmind'd *slunk*
Into the wood fast by. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, high Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When brass and pewter hap to stray,
And linen *slinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*
She *slunk* into a corner, where she lay trembling 'till the
company went their way. *L'Estrange.*
He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into
a corner, as if no body had done it. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*
A weasel once made shift to *slink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply stuff'd his skin,
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*
We have a suspicious, fearful, and constrained countenance,
often turning back, and *slinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*
To SLINK. *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. A low word.
To prevent a mare's *slinking* her foal, in snowy weather
keep her where she may have good spring-water to drink. *Mort.*
To SLIP. *v. n.* [Jlupan, Saxon; *slippen*, Dutch.]
1. To slide; not to tread firm.
If a man walks over a narrow bridge, when he is drunk, it
is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his
danger; but he who is sober, and views that nice separation
between himself and the devouring deep, so that, if he should
slip, he fees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take
every step with horror and the utmost caution. *South.*
A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and makes a
seeming stumble, that you may think him in great hazard,
while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*
If after some distinguish'd leap
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*
2. To slide; to glide.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run by her, left
thou shouldst make her legs *slip* from her. *Sidney.*
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slip-
pery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. To move or fly out of place.
Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on either side,
by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon
the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again. *Wifeman.*
4. To sneak; to link.
From her most beastly company
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *slip* away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*

SLI

- When Judas saw that his host *slip* away, he was sore
troubled. *1 Mac. ix. 7.*
I'll *slip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*
5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.
The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth,
that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph,
which still would *slip* from it. *Sidney.*
The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee, without doing
thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil. *Taylor.*
Slipping from thy mother's eye thou went'st
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*
Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*
Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he *slipp'd*, and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden.*
When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it
again. *Addison's Spectator.*
Wife men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every
mistaken hour which has *slipped* from them. *Rogers.*
I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped*
by since. *Swift to Pope.*
6. To fall into fault or error.
If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *slipp'd* like him;
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakspeare.*
One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*
An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of un-
derstanding knoweth when he *slippeth*. *Ecclus. xxi. 7.*
7. To creep by oversight.
Some mistakes may have *slipp'd* into it; but others will be pre-
vented by the names being now let at length. *Adv. to Democ.*
8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.
By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for
the present, what good soever they contain is lost, and that
without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*
The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once
demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have *slipp'd*
out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addison.*
Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have
acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, un-
less some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*
To SLIP. *v. a.*
1. To convey secretly.
In his officious attendance upon his mistress he tried to *slip*
a powder into her drink. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*
2. To lose by negligence.
You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
Let us not *slip* th' occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*
One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or
slip the occasion. *L'Estrange.*
To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great im-
prudence. *Cadell.*
For watching occasions to correct others in their discourses,
and not to *slip* any opportunity of shewing their talents, scho-
lars are most blamed. *Locke.*
Thus far my author has *slipp'd* his first design; not a letter of
what has been yet said promising any ways the trial. *Atterbury.*
3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.
The runners spread from the master-roots, and have little
sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches
long, make excellent sets: the branches also may be *slipped* and
planted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
4. To escape from; to leave sily.
This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
—Oh, sir, Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shakspeare.*
5. To let loose.
On Erx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;
Then *slips* his haulers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*
6. To let a dog loose.
The impatient greyhound, *slips* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe, to court the fearful hare. *Dryden.*
7. To throw off any thing that holds one.
Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran
away. *Swift.*
8. To pass over negligently.
If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what
reason can that about indulgences be *slipped* over? *Atterbury.*

SLIP.

SLI

- SLIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of slipping; false step.
2. Error; mistake; fault.
Here put on him
What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him.
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shakspeare.*
Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip*
of memory, or injury of time. *Watson's Architecture.*
This religious affection, which nature has implanted in
man, would be the most enormous *slip* he could commit.
One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service
of a long life. *L'Estrange.*
Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if th' impostor's pen have made a *slip*,
That shows it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*
Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one
seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened
me this present view. *Locke.*
Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a
good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece
with his character. *Addison's Spectator.*
3. A twig torn from the main stock.
In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by
reason, than otherwise they seem, when by heat of conten-
tion they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an
heap is made. *Hooker.*
The *slips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abb.*
Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shakspeare.*
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble flock
Was graft with crab-tree *slips*, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*
Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes
in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck,
and sowing seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*
So have I seen some tender *slip*,
Sav'd with care from Winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy fawn. *Milton.*
The labourer cuts
Young *slips*, and in the soil securely puts. *Dryden.*
They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by
the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creation.*
4. A leath or string in which a dog is held.
I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shakspeare. Henry V.*
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not ope-
ratively, nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a grey-
hound out of the *slip*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramb.*
5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether to give the *slip*,
he not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the
string or *slip* in the leader's hand.
The more shame for her goodyship,
To give to near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*
The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*,
and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*
Their explications are not your's, and will give you the
slip. *Locke.*
6. A long narrow piece.
Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of
lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*
SLIPBOARD. *n. s.* [from *slip* and *board*.] A board sliding in grooves.
I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived
on purpose to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*
SLIPKNOT. *n. s.* [from *slip* and *knot*.] A bowknot; a knot easily
untied.
They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the
rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn
off. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen
compress, on which is to be made another single knot, and
then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation.
Sharp's Surgery.
SLIPPER, or Slipshoe. *n. s.* [from *slip*.] A shoe without lea-
ther behind, into which the foot slips easily.
A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold;
A belt of straw and ivy buds,
With coral clasps, and amber studs.
If he went abroad too much, he'd use
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *Raleigh.*
Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground.
And the prest'd watch return'd a silver sound. *King.*
SLIPPER. *adj.* [Jlupan, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Ob-
solete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience.
A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope
Of mortal men, that twinkle and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

SLI

- SLIPPERINESS. *n. s.* [from *slippery*.]
1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.
We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but
we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflamma-
tion in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the
breast. *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.
SLIPPERY. *adj.* [Jlupan, Saxon; *slipig*, Swedish.]
1. Smooth; glib.
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slip-*
pery, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*
Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slip-*
pery. *Arbutnot.*
2. Not affording firm footing.
Did you know the art o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
Is certain falling; or so *slippery*, that
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*
His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice. *Tufter.*
Their way shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkness. *Jer. xxiii.*
The *slippery* tops of human fate,
The gilded pinacles of state. *Cotley.*
The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more
slippery is their standing, and the deeper the fall. *L'Estrange.*
The highest hill is the most *slippery* place,
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*
Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*
3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.
Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold;
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,
And with vain images of beasts affright. *Dryden's Georg.*
4. Not standing firm.
When they fall, as being *slippery* flanders,
The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fall. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable.
Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*
He looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denb. Sophy.*
6. Not certain in its effect.
One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estr.*
7. [Lubrique, French.] Not chaste.
My wife is *slippery*. *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.*
SLIPPERY. *adv.* [from *slip*.] Slippery; easily sliding. A bar-
barous provincial word.
The white of an egg is ropy, *slippy*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*
SLIPSHOD. *adj.* [from *slip* and *shod*.] Having the shoes not pulled
up at the heels, but barely slipped on.
The *slipshod* prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*
SLIPSHOD. *n. s.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by redupli-
cation of *slip*.
SLISH. *n. s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*.
What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*
To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted*. [Jlitan, Saxon.]
To cut longwise.
To make plants medicinal *slit* the root, and infuse into it
the medicine; as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind
it up. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided, occasioned at
first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown's Vugar Errors.*
Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*
We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some
notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the
cheeks. *Temple.*
If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thick-
ness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into
threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with
the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should
not keep its colour. *Newton's Opt.*
He took a freak
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*
SLIT. *n. s.* [Jlitan, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.
In St James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which
joineath a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of
stone; and in the brick conduit there is a wind, w, and in the
round

SLO

round house a *fit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon*.
 Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
 Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:
 Jult in that place a narrow *fit* we make,
 Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
 Inserted thus, the wounded rind we clofe. *Dryden*.
 I found, by looking through a *fit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distinct, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton*.
 To SLIVE. *v. a.* [from *slip*, Saxon.] To split; to divide.
 To SLIVER. *v. a.* longwise; to tear off longwise.
 Liver of blaspheming Jew,
 Gall of goat, and slips of yew,
 Sliver'd in the moons eclipse. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.
 SLIVER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef.
 There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
 Clambring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,
 When down her weedy coronet and herself
 Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak. Hamlet*.
 SLOATS. *n. f.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey*.
 SLOBER. *n. f.* [from *slava*, Saxon.] Slav. See SLAYER.
 To SLOCK. *v. n.* [from *slack*, Saxon.] To slacken; to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To flake; to quench.
 SLOB. *n. f.* [from *slava*, Saxon; *slava*, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.
 The fair pomgranate might adorn the pine,
 The grape the bramble, and the *slob* the vine. *Blackmore*.
 When you fell your underwoods, fow haws and *sloas* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 SLOOR. *n. f.* A small ship.
 To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *slap*, Saxon.] To drink grossly and greedily.
 SLOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.
 The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *L'Estrange*.
 But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,
 Be thankful. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
 SLOP. *n. f.* [from *slap*, Saxon; *slap*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowers; open breeches.
 What said Mr. Dombledon about the fatten for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shaksp. Henry IV*.
 SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. *Junius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *lopes*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.
 Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *slower* rise and fall. *Bacon*.
 Murr'ring waters fall
 Down the *slope* hills, dipers'd, or in a lake,
 That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
 Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton*.
 SLOPE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
 2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.
 Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon*.
 My lord advances with majestic mien,
 And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
 Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope*.
 SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.
 Uricl
 Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd
 Bore him *slope* downward to the fun, now fall'n. *Milton*.
 To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.
 Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
 Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
 Their heads to their foundations. *Shaksp. Macbeth*.
 On each hand the flames
 Driv'n backward *slope* their pointing spires, and rowl'd
 In billows, leave 'th' midst a horrid vale. *Milt. Par. Lost*.
 The star, that rose at evening bright,
 Toward heav'n's descent had *slop'd* his westerling wheel. *Milt.*
 All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
 Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain:
 Nor 'till oblique he *slop'd* his evening rays,
 Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope's Odyssey*.
 To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.
 Betwixt the midst and these the gods assign'd
 Two habitable seats for human kind;
 And cross their limits cut a *slipping* way,
 Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden*.

SLO

Uplifts a palace, lo! th' obedient base
 Slips at its foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope*.
 There is a strait hole in every ants nest half an inch deep, and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addison's Spectator*.
 SLO'PENESS. *n. f.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularly.
 The Italians give the cover a graceful pence of *slopes*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Watson's Architect*.
 SLO'PEWISE. *adj.* [from *slope* and *wise*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.
 The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through the Ose from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the Ose. *Carew*.
 SLO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.
 These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby on the South*.
 SLO'PPY. *adj.* [from *slop*.] Mirey and wet: perhaps rather *slabby*. See SLAB.
 To SLOOT. *v. a.* [from *slugten*, Dutch.] To strike or dash hard.
 SLOTH. *n. f.* [from *slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.
 SLOTH. *n. f.* [from *slap*, Saxon.] It might therefore be not improperly written *slapth*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *sloth*.
 1. Slowness; tardiness.
 These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
 This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak. Henry VIII*.
 2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.
 False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
 Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth. *Shaksp. King Lear*.
 They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milt*.
 Industrious approach'd,
 And rous'd him from his miserable *sloth*. *Thomson's Autumn*.
 3. An animal.
 The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew*.
 SLOTHFUL. *adj.* [from *sloth* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.
 He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov. xviii. 9*.
 The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour. *Prov. xxii. 25*.
 To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds
 Timorous and *slothful*. *Milton*.
 Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
 Who liv'd in *slothful* ease and loose delights,
 Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
 The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden*.
 The very foul of the *slothful* does effectually bid drowsing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange*.
 SLOTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *slothful*.] With sloth.
 SLOTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *slothful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.
 To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneity; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slothfulness* and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker*.
Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov. xix. 15*.
 SLOUCH. *n. f.* [from *sluff*, Danish, stupid.]
 1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is.
 Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift*.
 2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.
 Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slouch*;
 Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay*.
 To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.
 SLO'VEN. *n. f.* [from *slaf*, Dutch; *slaf*, Welsh, nasty, filthy.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.
 The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*. *Hooker*.
 Affect in things about thee cleanliness,
 That all may gladly beard thee as a flow'r:
Slovens take up their flock of noisomeness
 Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herbert*.
 For as when *slovens* do amiss
 At others doors. *Hudibras*.
 You

SLO

You laugh, half beau, half *sloven* if I stand;
 My wig half powder, and all snuff my band. *Pope*.
 SLO'VENLINESS. *n. f.* [from *slovenly*.] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.
Slovenliness is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Wotton*.
 SLO'VENLY. *adj.* [from *sloven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.
Slovenly at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Estrange*.
 SLO'VENLY. *adv.* [from *sloven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner.
 As I hang my cloaths on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope*.
 SLO'VENARY. *n. f.* [from *sloven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness.
 Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
 With rainy marching in the painful field:
 There's not a piece of feather in our host,
 And time hath worn us into *slovenary*. *Shaksp. H. V*.
 SLOUGH. *n. f.* [from *slough*, Saxon.]
 1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.
 The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough*; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired.
 The ways being foul, twenty to one,
 He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrown. *Milton*.
 A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*. *L'Estrange*.
 2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation.
 Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to insure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *sloughs*, and appear fresh. *Shak. Twelfth Night*.
 When the mind is quicken'd,
 The organs, though defunct and dead before,
 Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,
 With cast *sloughs* and fresh legerity. *Shaksp. King Lear*.
 As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
 With shining checker'd *sloughs*, doth sting a child,
 That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shak. Hen. VI*.
 Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade
 In open plains, or in the secret shade,
 When he, renew'd in all the speckl'd pride
 Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside;
 And in his Summer liv'ry rolls along,
 Erect and brandishing his forked tongue. *Dryden*.
 The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticula, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Grew*.
 The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are born into the ether. *Grew's Ceph.*
 3. The part that separates from a foul fore.
 At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings, which was the foreskin. *Wise man on Ulcers*.
 SLO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *slough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy.
 That custom should not be allowed of cutting scraws in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift*.
 SLOW. *adj.* [from *slap*, Saxon; *slawa*, Frisick.]
 1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.
 Me thou think'st not *slow*,
 Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,
 Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd
 In Eden, distance inexpressible. *Milton*.
 Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke*.
 2. Late; not happening in a short time.
 These changes in the heav'n's, though *slow*, produc'd
 Like change on sea and land, fidereal blast. *Milton*.
 3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.
 I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Ex. iv. 10*.
 Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut. *Milton*.
 The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison*.
 4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.
 Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*
 To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden*.
 5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.
 The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger. *Common Prayer*.
 He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov.*
 6. Dull; heavy in wit.
 The politick and wise
 Are *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope*.
Slow, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly*.
 'Tis his *slow*-pac'd foul, which late did cleave
 'T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,
 Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
 Dispatches in a minute all the way
 'T'wixt heav'n and earth. *Dante*.
 To the flame of *slow*-endeavouring art
 Thy early numbers flow. *Milton*.

SLU

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I see,
 Will prove no sudden, but a *slow*-pac'd evil,
 A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
 For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost. *Pope*.
 Some demon urg'd
 To explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile. *Pope*.
 To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not in use.
 Now do you know the reason of this haste?
 —I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*. *Shakespeare*.
 SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *slow*.] In a slow manner.
 1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.
 The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,
 Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope*.
 2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.
 The poor remnant of human feed peopled their country
 again *slowly*, by little and little. *Bacon*.
 Our fathers bent their baneful industry
 To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;
 But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,
 Whose rising pow'r to swift dominion flew.
 We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,
 While images reflect from art to art. *Pope*.
 3. Not hastily; not rashly.
 4. Not promptly; not readily.
 5. Tardily; sluggishly.
 The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finished. *Addison on Italy*.
 SLO'WNESS. *n. f.* [from *slow*.]
 1. Slowness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.
 Providence hath confined these human arts, that what any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.
 Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swiftness or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts*.
 2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.
 Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of death. *Hooker*.
 3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.
 Christ would not heal their infirmities, because of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley's Sermons*.
 4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.
 5. Deliberation; cool delay.
 6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.
 SLO'WWORM. *n. f.* [from *slap*, Saxon.] The blind worm; a small viper, venomous, but scarcely mortal.
 Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the Cecilia, or *slowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 To SLO'WBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.]
 1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.
 Nature shew'd the doth not like men, who *slubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney*.
 Bassanio told him, he would make some speed
 Of his return: he answer'd, do not so,
Slubber not business for my sake. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice*.
 As they are *slubbered* over, the malignity that remains will show itself in some chronick disease, or in some species of the *lues venerea*. *Wise man's Surgery*.
 2. To stain; to daub. [This seems to be from *slubber*, *slubber*, or *slower*.]
 You must be content to *slubber* the glofs of your new fortunes, with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shaksp.*
 3. To cover coarsely or carelessly.
 A man of secret ambitious ends, and proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity. *Wotton*.
 SLUBBERDEGULLION. *n. f.* [I suppose a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, forry wretch.
 Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,
 Bate *slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd
 As thou did'st vow to deal with me,
 If thou had'st got the victory. *Hudibras*.
 SLUDGE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *slough*, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.
 The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud. *Mortimer*.
 SLUG. *n. f.* [from *slug*, Danish, and *sluck*, Dutch, signify a glutton, and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton.]
 1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.
 Fie, what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not! *Shakespeare*.
 2. An hindrance; an obstruction.
 Usury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon*.

S M A

- It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty *smack* only of
 popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*
 As the Pythagorean soul
 Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl,
 And has a *smack* of every one,
 So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*
 3. A pleasing taste.
 Stack peafe upon hovel;
 To cover it quickly let owner regard,
 Left dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
 With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Tufts.*
 4. A small quantity; a taste.
 Trembling to approach
 The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
 H' effays the wimble, often draws it back,
 And deals to thirty servants but a *smack*. *Dryden; Pers.*
 5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.
 6. A loud kiss.
 He took
 The bride about the neck, and kist her lips
 With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
 All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.*
 I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
 His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*. *Donne.*
 7. [Snacca, Saxon; *smæcca*, islandick.] A small ship.
 SMALL. *adj.* [small, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch; *smaar*, islandick.]
 1. Little in quantity; not great.
 For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great
 mercies will I gather thee. *J. liv. 7.*
 Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
 The mighty soul how *small* a body holds. *Dryden's Juven.*
 All numberless is but still the adding of one unit more, and
 giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to dis-
 tinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units. *Lee.*
 The ordinary *small*est measure we have is looked on as an
 unit in number. *Locke.*
 The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too
small, than when it is too great; for a *smaller* quantity will
 pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Ambroset.*
 Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such is the creasing
 of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Saunders.*
 2. Slender; exile; minute.
 After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a fill *small*
 voice. *1 Kings xix. 12.*
 Your fin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *small*, 'till it
 was as *small* as dust. *Deutr. ix. 21.*
 Those way'd their limber fans
 For wings, and *small*est lineaments exact. *Milton.*
Small grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and
 the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 3. Little in degree.
 There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts xix. 23.*
 4. Little in importance; petty; minute.
 Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband? *Gen.*
 Narrow man being fill'd with little thares,
 Courts, city, church, are all shoppes of *small* wares;
 All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
 And drawn their found gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*
 Some mens behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable
 is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that
 breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*
 5. Little in the principal quality, as *small* beer, not strong;
 weak.
 Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Swift.*
 SMALL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The *small* or narrow part
 of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg
 below the calf.
 Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the
 length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might
 sometimes discern the *small* of her leg. *Sidney.*
 Into her legs I'd have love's illues fall,
 And all her calf into a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*
 His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of my leg, ad-
 vanced for wards. *Gulliver's Travels.*
 SMALLAGE. *n. f.* [from *small* age, because it soon withers.
Skinner.] A plant. It is a species of parley, and a common
 weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*
Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is redish, and
 pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a little more full and
 rising on one side than the other, and breaked from one end
 to the other. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 SMALLCOAL. *n. f.* [*small* and *coal*.] Little wood coals used
 to light fires.
 A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentle-
 men, saved him from ten years imprisonment. *Spektorator.*
 When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hearer throat,
 From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coar. *Gay.*
 SMALLCRAFT. *n. f.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel below
 the denomination of ship.
 Shall he before me fligh, whom t'other day
 A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
 Where slain'd with prunes, and rotten figs, he lay. *Dryd.*
 SMALLFLOP.

S M A

- SMALLPOX**. *n. f.* [*small* and *pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variole*.
He fell sick of the *smallpox*. *Wise man.*
- SMALLY**. *adv.* [from *small*.] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.
A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar, or else when he cometh to the school, is *smally* regarded. *Aitcham.*
- SMALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *small*.] Littleness; not greatness.
The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.
Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newt.*
3. Want of strength; weakness.
- SMALT**. *n. f.*
A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill on Fossils.*
To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water; and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of bice. *Peacocks.*
- SMARAGDINE**. *adj.* [*smaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.
- SMART**. *n. f.* [*smreota*, Saxon; *smart*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]
1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.
Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease. *Sidney.*
2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.
Mistakes are made by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*. *Fairy Queen.*
It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. *Atturbury.*
- To **SMART**. *v. n.* [*smreotan*, Saxon; *smerten*, Dutch.]
1. To feel quick lively pain.
When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal. *South.*
Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a fresh wound *smart*. *Arbutnot.*
2. To feel pain of body or mind.
He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Prov.*
No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd can't hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*
- SMART**. *adj.* [from the noun.]
1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.
How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience? *Shakespeare.*
To the fair he fain would quarter show,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granville.*
2. Quick; vigorous; active.
That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*
This sound proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*
3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.
After show'rs,
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns. *Dryden.*
4. Acute; witty.
It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that ministered this comfort of the fatality of things: this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotson.*
5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.
You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addison.*
- SMART**. *n. f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.
- SMARTLY**. *adv.* [from *smart*.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.
The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of. *Clarendon.*
- SMARTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *smart*.] 1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.
What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas if the one do smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on

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- the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noise. *Boyle.*
2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.
I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, *smartness* or politeness, to my set. *Swift.*
- SMATCH**. *n. f.* [corrupted from *smack*.] 1. Taste; tincture; twang.
Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't. *Shakespeare.*
Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their language. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mix with a *smatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*
2. [*Caerule*, Latin.] A bird.
To **SMATCH**. *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taste*.] 1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge.
Such a practice gives a slight *smatching* of several sciences, without any solid knowledge. *Watts.*
Since, by a little *smatching* in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and a humbler mind. *Beaumont.*
2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.
In proper terms, such as men *smatch*,
When they throw out and miss the matter. *Hudibras.*
Of state affairs you cannot *smatch*;
Are awkward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*
- SMATTER**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.
All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology. *Temple.*
- SMATTERER**. *n. f.* [from *smatter*.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.
These few who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*
- To **SMEAR**. *v. a.* [*smrejan*, Saxon; *smieren*, Dutch.] 1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to be smeared.
If any such be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you see me *smeared*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,
Smeared round with pitch. *Milton.*
Smeared as she was with black Gorgonian blood,
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*
2. To soil; to contaminate.
Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who *smeared* thus, and mir'd with infamy,
I might have laid no part of it mine. *Shakespeare.*
- SMEARY**. *adj.* [from *smeary*.] Dawby; adhesive.
A *smeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Rosa.*
- SMEATH**. *n. f.* A sea fowl.
- To **SMEETH**. *v. a.* [*smide*, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.
- SMEGMATICK**. *adj.* [*σμεγματικ*] Soapy; deterfive. *Dill.*
- To **SMELL**. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. *Skinner*, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smol*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by heat.] 1. To perceive by the nose.
Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same perfumes with themselves: for here is enough. *Collins.*
2. To find out by mental sagacity.
The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a croquet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Estrange.*
- To **SMELL**. *v. n.* 1. To strike the nostrils.
The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shak.*
The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves *smell* not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. To have any particular scent.
Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently of the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it.
A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and should *smell* of oil if duly handled.
If you have a silver faucepan, and the butter *smells* of smok, lay the fault upon the coal. *Swift.*
3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.
My unsoil'd name, the auteriness of my life,
Will so your accusation overweigh,
That you shall stife in your own report, *Shakespeare.*
Of him that his particular to forefend,
So *smells* from the general weal. *Shakespeare.*

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- A man so *smelling* of the people's lee,
The court receiv'd him first for charity. *Dryden.*
4. To practise the act of smelling.
Whoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off.
I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. *Addison's Spectator.*
- SMELL**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.
Next, in the nostrils the doth use the *smell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give;
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe, and live. *Davies.*
2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.
The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a year.
All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours.
Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *smell* of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two *smells*. *Locke.*
- SMELLER**. *n. f.* [from *smell*.] He who smells.
- SMELEFAST**. *n. f.* [*smelt* and *fast*.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.
The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smellfast*, that sponges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*
- SMELT**. The preterite and participle pass. of *smell*.
- SMELT**. *n. f.* [*smelt*, Saxon.] A small sea fish.
Of round fish there are brist, sprat, barn, *smelts*. *Carew.*
- To **SMELT**. *v. a.* [*smalta*, Islandick; *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt oar, so as to extract the metal.
A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*. *Woodward.*
- SMELETER**. *n. f.* [from *smelt*.] One who melts oar.
- The *smelters* come up to the alchymists. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- To **SMELE**. *v. a.* [*smerean*, Saxon.] To smile wantonly.
Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose awkward, spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good preference by force of cringing. *Swift.*
- SMEKKY**. *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.
- SMEKE**.
See, how bragg yon bullock bears,
So *smirk*, so smooth his pricked ears:
His horns been as brade as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lish as lafs of Kent. *Spenser.*
- SMEKIN**. *n. f.* A fifth.
- SMEKRET**. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *smack*, *smocket*, *smicket*.] The under garment of a woman.
- To **SMIGHT**. For *smite*.
As when a griffin, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through widest air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away:
With hideous horror both together *smight*,
And force so fore that they the heavens affray. *Fa. Queen.*
- To **SMILE**. *v. n.* [*smilen*, Dutch.] 1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance.
I would, while it was *smiling* in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his boneless gums. *Shakespeare.*
The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheered them in their passage to her palace.
'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd*. *Pope.*
2. To express slight contempt.
Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*
3. To look gay or joyous.
Let their heirs enrich their time
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days. *Shakespeare.*
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*
4. To be favourable; to be propitious.
Then let me not let pass
Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton.*
- SMELE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness.
I frown upon him, yet he loves me still —
— Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*
No man marks the narrow space
'Twixt a prison and a *smile*. *Wotton.*
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*
- SMILINGLY**. *adv.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.

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- His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst *smilingly*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Carneades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we are not so forward to lose good company. *Boyle.*
- To **SMILT**. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt*.] Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*
- To **SMIRCH**. *v. a.* [from *muck* or *murky*.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.
I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face. *Shakespeare.*
Like the flaven Hercules in the *smirch* worm-eaten tapestry. *Shakespeare.*
- To **SMIRK**. See **SMEKKY**.
- SMIT**. The participle passive of *smite*.
Fir'd with the views this glittering scene displays,
And *smit* with passion for my country's praise,
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where sacred Isis rolls her ancient stream. *Tickell.*
- To **SMITE**. *v. a.* preterite *smote*; participle pass. *smitten*, *smitten*. [*smrean*, Saxon; *smijten*, Dutch.] 1. To strike; to reach with a blow.
So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*. *Shak.*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Ezek.*
I have *smitten* mine hand at thy dishonest gain.
2. To kill; to destroy.
The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threescore died. *2 Sam. ii. 31.*
God *smote* him for his error, and he died. *2 Sam. vi.*
3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.
Let us not mistake God's goodnes, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*
4. To blast.
5. To affect with any passion.
I wander where the muses haunt,
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*
See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Pope.*
Smite with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*
- To **SMITE**. *v. n.* To strike; to collide.
The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nabum.*
- SMITER**. *n. f.* [from *smite*.] He who smites.
I gave my back to the *smitters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Isa. l. 6.*
- SMITH**. *n. f.* [*smid*, Saxon; *smith*, German; *smid*, Dutch; from *smrean*, Saxon, to beat.] 1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.
He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him. *Isa. l. 6.*
I am afraid, my lady, his mother, played false with a *smith*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain:
Which earth at first for plough shares did afford;
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate.*
The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *smith* or a jeweler commonly knows better than a philosopher. *Locke.*
2. He that makes or effects any thing.
The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Dryden.*
- SMITHCRAFT**. *n. f.* [*smidschreft*, Sax.] The art of smithing.
Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick. *Raleigh.*
- SMITHERY**. *n. f.* [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith.
- SMITHING**. *n. f.* [from *smith*.] *Smithing* is an art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercise.*
- SMITHY**. *n. f.* [*smidde*, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.
His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And his'd, like red hot iron, within the *smithy* drownd. *Dryden.*
- SMITT**. *n. f.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*. *Woodward.*
- SMITTEN**. The participle passive of *smite*. Struck; blasted; killed; affected with passion.
And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exod. ix. 31.*
How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Ecclus.*
The third part of the sun was *smitten*. *Rev. viii. 12.*
We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God and afflicted. *Isa. liii. 4.*
- Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and flood:
But Satan *smitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*
By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Addison.*

SMOCK. *n. f.* [smoc, Saxon.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.
Her body covered with a light taffeta garment; so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*
How do'st thou look now? oh ill-farr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock*! when we shall meet at compt;
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n. *Shakef.*
Their apparel was linnen breeches, and over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*

Though Artemisia talks by fits,
Of counsels, clafficks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails,
'Twere well, if she would pair her nails,
And wear a cleaner *smock*. *Swift.*

2. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women.

At *smock* treat n, matron, I believe you;
And if I were your husband; but when I
Tru't to your cob-web bosoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feast you, spider. *Ben. Johnson.*
Plague on his *smock*-loyalty!

I hate to see a brave bold fellow fotted,
Made four and fenseless, turn'd to whey by love, *Dryden.*
Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Disdain to rust with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smock*-faced beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

SMOCKFACED. *adj.* [*smock* and *face*.] Palefaced; maidenly.]

Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Disdain to rust with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smock*-faced beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *n. f.* [smoc, Saxon; smoc, Saxon; *smock*, Dutch.] The visible effluvia, or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames wherewith else she was not only burned, but smothered. *Sidney.*
May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of mouth-friends: *smoke*, and lukewarm water,
Is your perfection. *Shakespeare.*

Stand off, and let me take the air,
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair? *Cleaveland.*
He knew 'twas caused by *smoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*
All invol'd with stench and *smoke*.

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires, *Milton.*
Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*
Smoke passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

To **SMOKE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace and a burning lamp passed between those pieces. *Gen. xv. 17.*
Brave Macbeth

Disclaiming fortune, with his brandish'd steel,
Which *smok'd* with bloody execution,
Like valour's minion carved out his passage,
'Till he had fac'd the slaves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Queen Margaret saw
Thy mur'd'rous faultion *smoking* in his blood. *Shakespeare.*
To him no temple flood nor altar *smok'd*. *Milton.*
For Venus, Cytherea was invoc'd,
Altars for Pallas to Athena *smok'd*. *Grauwille.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term.
The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man. *Deut.*
3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast so as to raise dust like *smoke*.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;
Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample shield. *Dryden's Æn.*
With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He lash'd the courfers, and the courfers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *smok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To smell, or hunt out.
He hither came to observe and *smoke*
What courtes other riskers took. *Hudibras.*
I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wond'ring that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. To use tobacco.
To suffer to be punished.
Maugre all the world will I keep safe,
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shakespeare.*

6. To scent by *smoke*, or dry in *smoke*.
Frictions of the back-bone with flamm'd, *smoked* with penetrating aromatical substances, have proved effectual. *Arbutnot.*

7. To smell out; to find out.
He was first *smok'd* by the old lord Lafes; when his disguise and he is parted, tell me what a sprat you shall find him? *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

8. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

9. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

10. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

11. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

12. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

13. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

14. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

15. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

16. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

17. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

18. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet beg's to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

To **SMOKE-dry.** *v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry*.] To dry by *smoke*.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mortimer.*
SMOKE. *n. f.* [from *smoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by *smoke*.
2. One that uses tobacco.

SMOKELESS. *adj.* [from *smoke*.] Having no *smoke*.
Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,
And turn th' unwilling steed another way. *Pope.*

SMOKEY. *adj.* [from *smoke*.]
1. Emitting *smoke*; fumid.
O he's as tedious
As a tir'd horse, or as a railing wife,
Worse than a *smoky* house. *Shakespeare.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of *smoke*.
Victorious to the top spires,
Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

3. London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fogs, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs. *Harvey.*
If blast septentrional with brushing wings
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

4. Noisome with *smoke*.
Courtly
Is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With *smoky* rafters, than in tap'stry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

5. Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells
In cottages and *smoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

SMOOTH. [smoeth, smoceth, Saxon; *smoeth*, Welsh.]
1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.
Behold Elau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. *Gen. xxvii. 11.*

2. Missing thee, I walk unseen,
On the dry *smooth*-thaven green,
To behold the wandering moon,
Riding near her highest noon.
The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

3. Nor box nor limes, without their use,
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade:
Which curious hands may carve and steel with ease invade. *Dryden.*

4. Evenly spread; glossy.
He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *smooth*-hair'd horses, and the rapid car. *Pope.*

5. Equal in pace; without faults or obstruction.
By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-gliding without sleep.
The fair-hair'd queen of love
Descends *smooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

6. Flowing; soft; not harsh.
Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton.*

7. When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows.
So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose,
In *smooth*-pac'd verse or hobling prose. *Prior.*

8. Bland; mild; adulatory.
The subtle fiend,
Though inly stung with anger and disdain,
Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

9. He was *smooth*-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
The madding monarchs to compose
The Pylion prince, the *smooth*-speech'd Nestor, rose. *Tickel.*

To **SMOOTH.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To level; to make even on the surface.
This man's a flatterer? if one be,
So are they all; for every breeze of fortune
Is *smooth*-d by that below. *Shakespeare.*

2. The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that *smooth*-ed with the hammer him that *smooth*-ed the anvil. *Isa. xlii.*
Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;
For God had *smooth*-d the waters of the deep. *Pope's Odyss.*

3. To work into a soft uniform mass.
It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swallow'd, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The board on which we fit
Is not so *smooth* as are thy verses, *Swift.*
3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.
Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To

5. To

6. To

7. To

8. To

9. To

10. To

11. To

12. To

13. To

14. To

15. To

4. To make flowing; to free from harshness.
In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*
All your muse's softer art display,
Let Carolina *smooth* the tuneful lay;
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

5. To palliate; to soften.
Had it been a stranger, not my child,
To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakespeare.*

6. To calm; to mollify.
Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pause,
And *smooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakespeare.*
Each perturbation *smooth*-d with outward calm. *Milton.*
Smiling the seem'd, and full of pleasing thought,
From ocean as the first began to rise,
And *smooth*-d the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*

7. To ease.
Restor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty *smooth*-d, the danger shar'd:
Be but yourself. *Dryden.*

8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.
Because I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare.*

To **SMOOTHER.** *v. a.* [A bad word among mechanicks for *smooth*.] To make even and smooth.
With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoother* the extuberances left. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SMOOTHERFACED. *adj.* [*smooth* and *face*.] Mild looking; having a soft air.
O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?
—Not so, my lord; a twelve-month and a day,
I'll mark no words that *smooth*-faced woeers say. *Shakespeare.*

Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *smooth*-faced peace,
With smiling plenty, and fair prosperous days. *Shak. R. III.*

SMOOTHLY. *adv.* [from *smooth*.]
1. Not roughly; evenly.
2. With even glide.

The musick of that murr'ring spring
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So sweetly warble, or so *smoothly* flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obstruction; easily; readily.
Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not so *smoothly* have past unespied 'till there was no help. *Hook.*

4. With soft and bland language.
SMOOTHNESS. *n. f.* [from *smooth*.]
1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.

The purling, which proceeds of inequality, is bred between the *smoothness* of the inward surface of the pipe, which is wet, and the rest that remaineth dry. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A countryman feeding his flock by the seaside, it was so delicate a fine day, that the *smoothness* of the water tempted him to let up for a merchant. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *smoothness* of her skin remains alone. *Dryden.*

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.
Fallacious drink! ye honest men beware,
Nor trust its *smoothness*; the third circling glass
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.
As French has more fineness and *smoothness* at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temp.*
Virgil, though *smooth*, where *smoothness* is required, is so far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it; frequently using synalephas, and concluding his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.
She is too subtle for thee; and her *smoothness*,
Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakespeare.*

SMOTE. The preterite of *smite*.
Death with a trident *smote*. *Milton.*

To **SMOTHER.** *v. a.* [from *smother*.]
1. To suffocate with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.
She might give passage to her thoughts, and so as it were utter out some *smoke* of those flames, wherewith else she was not only burned but *smothered*. *Sidney.*

We *smother*-d
The most replenish'd (sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er the fram'd.
We are enow yet living in the field,
To *smother* up the English in our throngs. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

She was warm'd with the graceful appearance of the hero: she *smothered* those sparkles out of decency, but conversation blew them up into a flame. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,
And *smother*-d in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To smother

3. To smother

4. To smother

5. To smother

6. To smother

7. To smother

8. To smother

9. To smother

10. To smother

11. To smother

12. To smother

2. To suppress.
Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at the first amongst few, afterwards spreading into greater multitudes, and so continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *smother* the light of natural understanding. *Hooker.*

SMOTHER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A state of suppression.

This unfortunate prince, after a long *smother* of discontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into seditions, was at last distressed by them. *Bacon.*
A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in *smother*. *Bacon.*

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should procure to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother*. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. *Smoke*; thick dust.
Thus must I from the *smoke* into the *smother*,
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shakespeare.*

Where yon disorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise,
Amid' that *smother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryd. Æn.*
The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the stage, and spend their taper in *smoke* and *smother*. *Collier on Fame.*

To **SMOTHER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To *smoke* without vent.

Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and *smothering*, and which drieth not. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
2. To be suppressed or kept close.

The advantage of conversation is such, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie *smoking* and *smothering*. *Collier of Friendship.*

SMOULDERING. [This word seems a participle; but I know *SMOULDER*, not whether the verb *smoulder* be in use: *smolan*, Saxon, to *smother*; *smool*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and *smoking* without vent.

None can breathe, nor see, nor hear at will,
Through *smouldry* cloud of dusky stinking *smoke*,
That th' only breath him daunts who hath escap'd the stroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In some close pent room it crept along,
And, *smould'ring* as it went, in silence fed;
'Till th' infant monster, with devouring strong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *adj.* [*smuck*, dress; *smucken*, to dress, Dutch.] Nice; spruce; drest with affectation of niceness, but without elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares scarce shew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that used to come so *smug* upon the mart. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

He who can make your visage less horrid, and your person more *smug*, is worthy some good reception. *Spektator.*
To **SMUGGLE.** *v. a.* [*smockelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the customs.

SMUGGLER. *n. f.* [from *smuggle*.] A wretch, who, in defiance of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs.

SMUGLY. *adv.* [from *smug*.] Neatly; sprucely.
Lilies and roses will quickly appear,
And her face will look wondrous *smugly*. *Gay.*

SMUGNESS. *n. f.* [from *smug*.] Spruceness; neatness.
SMUT. *n. f.* [from *smut*, Saxon; *smutte*, Dutch.]
1. A spot made with foot or coal.

2. Mult or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.
Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from *smut* will sell for ten. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Obscenity.
To **SMUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stain; to mark with foot or coal.

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism. *More.*
A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thousand thanks; but, says he, as fast as I make any thing clean, you'll be *smutting* it again. *L'Estrange.*

The inside is so *smutted* with dust and *smoke*, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves. *Addison on Italy.*
I am wonderfully pleas'd to see my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *smutting* one another. *Addison.*

2. To taint with mildew.
Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutteth* it. *Bacon.*

To **SMUT.** *v. n.* To gather mult.
White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and seldom *smuts*. *Mortimer.*

To **SMUTCH.** *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To black with *smoke*.
Has't *smutch'd* thy nose?

They say it's a copy out of mine. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
Have you seen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?

Ha! you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it? *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*

SMUTTILY. *adv.* [from *smutty*.]
1. Blackly; smokily.
2. Obscenely.

SMUTTINESS.

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SMUTTYNESS. *n. f.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my best fourth walls, were apt
to a foot or *smutty* upon their leaves and upon their fruits,
which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY. *adj.* [from *smut*.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

The *smutty* grain,
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*
The *smutty* waicofot full of cracks, *Swift.*
He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours
to wash the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at
another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the
Old Batchelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] A share; a part taken by

compact.
If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their
snack. *L'Estrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantled, and the judge go *snack*. *Dryden.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." *Pope.*

SNA'COOT. *n. f.* A fish.SNA'FFLE. *n. f.* [from *snaffle*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which

crosses the nose.
The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *snaffle*
You may pace easy; but not such a wife. *Shakespeare.*

Sooth him with praise;
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought. *Dryden's Georg.*

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in

a bridle; to hold; to manage.
SNA'G. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or ori-
ginal.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*,
She did disport, and impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*

The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.

In China none hold women sweet,
Except their *snags* are black as jet:
King Chihui put nine queens to death,
Convict on statute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of snags; full of sharpSNA'GGY. *adj.* protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

His stalking steps are stay'd
Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he did may'le. *Spens.*

Naked men belabouring one another with *snaggy* sticks, or
dully falling together by the ears at fifty-cuffs. *Mare.*

SNA'IL. *n. f.* [from *snail*, Saxon; *snegel*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on

their backs.
I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put's
head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his
horns without a case. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *snail* pac'd beggary. *Shak. R. III.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail flow in profit, but he sleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakespeare.*

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own house still, still is at home,
Follow, for he is easy-pac'd, this *snail*
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy goal. *Dome.*

A river *snail*-shell decayed, shewed spar within. *Woodward.*
There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible
world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all
the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though
we descend below the *snail* and the oyster. *Watts.*

2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail.

Why prat't thou to thyself, and answer'st not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot! *Shak.*

SNA'IL-CLAY, or *Snail-tresail*. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*SNAKE. *n. f.* [from *snaca*, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the

oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite
is harmful. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a viper.

Gloster's flow beguiles him;
As the *snake*, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd drough, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

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We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it:

She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the
gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and
even. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*

That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*
SNA'KE-ROOT. *n. f.* [*Snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort

growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLE-SNAKE-
ROOT.

SNA'KESHEAD Iris. *n. f.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-shaped flower, of one
leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tubercle root,
divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED, or *B. fort.* *n. f.* [*hifortia*, Latin.] A plant.

It flowers in May; and, if the season proves moist, will
continue to produce new spikes of flowers 'till August: it
may be propagated by planting the roots in a moist shady bor-
der, and will soon furnish the ground with plants. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *wood*.]

What we call *snake-wood* is properly the smaller branches of
the root of a tall strait tree growing in the island of Timor,
and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but
is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion,
that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent,
and from thence its name of *lignum calabrinum*, or *snake-wood*.
We very seldom use it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *snake*.]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tip with vile adder's sting,
Of that self kind with which the furies fell
Their *snaky* heads do comb. *Spenser.*

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Hercule-*
neus, or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in
the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod,
And stop your ears against the charming god. *Ben. Johnson.*

In his hand
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand. *Hubbard's Tale.*

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith the freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone? *Milton.*

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNA'P. *v. a.* [The same with *knap*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be
snapped to easily in sunder; if his will was no otherwise deter-
mined from without himself, but only by the signification of
your desire, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude,
human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity.
Brown, against Hobbs.

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped* in pieces

by a tougher body.
Dauntless as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,
Nor stops 'till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a knocking noise, snap, or sharp nap.

The bowzy fire
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,
Then *snapt* his box. *Dunciad.*

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses *snapt* off
the end of his finger. *Wifman's Surgery.*

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snaps*, where the foe lies
before him. *L'Estrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all
women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a
foolish report, that my lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snaps*
the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qua-
lified. *Addison's Spectator.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snaps* one of
the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their
lodgings. *Warton.*

Some with a noise and greasy light
Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night.
You should have thought of this before you was taken;
for now you are in no danger to be *snapt* singing again. *L'Estr.*

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay saug to *snaps* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

Belated seem on watch to lie,
And *snaps* some cully passing by. *Swift.*

5. [Snapper,

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5. [Snapper, Dutch.] To treat with sharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

A furly ill-bred lord
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNA'P. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder.

Note the ship's sicknesses, the mast
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waift
With a fast droply clogg'd; and our tacklings
Snapping, like to too high-stretch'd treble strings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into so many vertebres for com-
modious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being
of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in
sunder. *Ray on the Creation.*

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a
spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will
snaps asunder. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due tem-
per; for if they are too soft they will bend, and if they
are too brittle they *snaps*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I fee no rea-
son but I may *snaps* at him. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

We *snaps* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook
that goes along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Towzer *snaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNA'P. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.
He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning
snaps, then at the board. *L'Estrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would
cut an apple in two at one *snaps*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's snout*. *n. f.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins
thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are
afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick
motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed,
the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *snaps*.] One who snaps.

My father nam'd me Autolucis, being letter'd under Mer-
cury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconfi-
dential trifles. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *snaps*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that
they frighted away most of the votaries. *Speccator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishly; tartly.
SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.

SNA'PSACK. *n. f.* [*snappack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag.SNA'P. *n. f.* [*snaras*, Swedish and Icelandic; *snare*, Danish;

snaps, Dutch.]
1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net.
O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a
snare upon you. *1 Cor. vii. 35.*

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare*
of his soul. *Prov. xviii. 7.*

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which though
it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, left it become a *snare*
to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule
be broken. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare*. *Milton.*
Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And proves, to the pow'r of love submit;
The spreading snare for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNA'P. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to in-

tangle.
Gloster's shew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With sorrow *snaps* relenting passengers. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. *Pf. ix.*
Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To SNA'RL. *v. n.* [*snarrem*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakespeare. R. III.*

5. [Snapper,

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He is born with teeth!

And so I was; which plainly signify'd
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shak. H. VI.*

The she's even of the savage herd are safe:
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return
But courtship from the male. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Now, for the bare pick'd bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And *snarls* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakespeare. K. John.*

An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a
pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

The honest farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had struggled with the marriage-noose,
As almost ev'ry couple does:
Sometimes my plague! sometimes my darling!
Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling*. *Prior.*

Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths, and entertain-
ing company with discourse of their diseases? *Congreve.*

To SNA'RL. *v. a.* To intangle; to embarrass. I know not

that this sense is well authorized.
Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out
thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *n. f.* [from *snarl*.] One who snarls; a growling,

furly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow.
Should stupid libels grieve your mind,
You soon a remedy may find;
Lie down obscure, like other folks,
Below the lash of *snarlers* jokes. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *adj.* [from *snare*.] Intangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*
SNA'Y. *n. f.* The snuff of a candle.

It first burned fair, 'till some part of the candle was con-
sumed, and the sawdust gathering about the *snay*; but then it
made the *snay* big and long, and burn'd thickly, and the candle
waited in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

To SNAATCH. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Dutch.]

1. To seize any thing hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world
with a kind of treatable dissolution, than to be suddenly cut off
in a moment; rather to be taken than *snatched* away from the
face of the earth. *Hooker.*

Death,
So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*

Life's stream hurries all too fast:
In vain sedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*

She *snatch'd* a sheet of Thule from her bed:
Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down sink the flames. *Pope's Dunciad.*

They, sailing down the stream,
Are *snatch'd* immediately by the quick-ey'd trout
Of darting salmon. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To transport or carry suddenly.

He had scarce performed any part of the office of a bishop
in the diocese of London, when he was *snatched* from thence,
and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*

Oh nature!
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomson's Autumn.*

To SNAATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly on't, they
would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*.
Shakespeare. King Lear.

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Jf. ix. 20.*
Lycus, swifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find. *Dryden's Æn.*

SNAATCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A hasty catch.

2. A short fit of vigorous action.
After a shower to weeding a *snatch*;
More easily weed with the root to dispatch. *Truffer.*

3. A small part of anything; a broken part.

She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being
compens'd by *snatches* of time, as medical vacations would
permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit.

The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not conceivable
how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reason of its per-
petuity, must be regular and equal. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair weather
in the most uncomfortable parts of the year. *Speccator.*

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5. A

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5. A quip; a shuffling answer.
Come, leave your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer.
Shakef. Measure for Measure.
- SNA'TCHER.** *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] One that snatches, or takes any thing in haste.
They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
—We do not mean the courting *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. *Shakef. H. V.*
- SNA'TCHINGLY.** *adv.* [from *snatching*.] Hastily; with interruption.
- To SNEAK.** *v. n.* [from *snack*, Saxon; *snige*, Danish.]
1. To creep sily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen.
Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weazel, Scot,
Comes *snaking*, and so sucks her princely eggs. *Shakespeare.*
Snack not away, fir; for the friar and you
Must have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shakespeare.*
Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *snack'd* away. *Dryden.*
I ought not to turn my back, and to *snack* off in silence,
and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and slain. *Watts.*
He *snack'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half and half a harlot's slave. *Dunciad.*
Are you all ready? Here's your music here:
Author, *snack* off; we'll tickle you, my dear. *Moore.*
2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.
I need salute no great man's threshold, *snack* to none of his
friends to speak a good word for me to my conscience. *South.*
Nothing can support minds drooping and *snaking*, and in-
wardly reproaching them, from a sense of their own guilt, but
to see others as bad. *South's Sermons.*
When int'rest calls off all her *snaking* train,
When all th' oblig'd desert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,
When the last ling'ring friend has bid farewell. *Pope.*
Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *snack* a fiery'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*
- SNEAKER.** *n. f.* A large vessel of drink.
I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons about
a *snacker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*
- SNEAKING.** *participial adj.* [from *snack*.]
1. Servile; mean; low.
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parcimonious.
- SNEAKINGLY.** *adv.* [from *snaking*.] Meanly; servilely.
Do all things like a man, not *snakingly*:
Think the king sees thee still. *Herbert.*
While you *snakingly* submit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Discourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*
- SNEAKUP.** *n. f.* [from *snack*.] A cowardly, creeping, in-
sidious scoundrel. Obsolete.
- The prince is a jack, a *snackup*; and, if he were here, I
would cudgel him like a dog, if he would say so. *Shak. H. IV.*
- To SNEAP.** *v. a.* [This word seems a corruption of *snit*, or of
snap, to reprimand. Perhaps *snap* is in that sense from *snit*,
snibbe, Danish.]
Men should him *snibbe* bitterly. *Chaucer.*
1. To reprimand; to check.
2. To nip.
- What may
Breed upon our absence, may there blow
No *snapping* winds at home. *Shakespeare.*
- SNEAP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.
My lord, I will not undergo this *snearp* without reply: you
call honourable boldness impudent sauciness: if a man will
court'ly and say nothing, he is virtuous. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
- To SNEB.** *v. a.* [Properly to *snib*. See **SNEAP.**] To check;
to chide; to reprimand.
Which made this foolish briar wax so bold,
That on a time he cast him to scold,
And *snibbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenser.*
- To SNEER.** *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the same family
with *snare* and *snort*.]
1. To show contempt by looks: *nasus suffundere aduere*.
2. To insultate contempt by covert expressions.
The wolf was by, and the fox in a *snearing* way advised him
not to irritate a prince against his subjects. *L'Estrange.*
I could be content to be a little *snear'd* in a line, for the
sake of the pleasure I should have in reading the rest. *Pope.*
If there has been any thing expell'd with too much feve-
rity, it will fall upon those *snearing* or daring writers of the
age against religion, who have left reason and decency. *Watts.*
3. To utter with grimace.
I have not been *snearing* fulsome lies, and nauseous flattery,
at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*
4. To show awkward mirth.
I had no power over one muscle in their faces, though they
snear'd at every word spoken by each other. *Tatler.*

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- SNEER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.
Did not the *snear* of more impartial men
At sense and virtue, balance all agen. *Pope.*
2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.
Socrates or Cæsar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them,
and in this disguise neither the wisdom of the one nor the
majesty of the other could secure them from a *snear*. *Watts.*
- To SNEEZE.** *v. n.* [from *sniezen*, Saxon; *niesen*, Dutch.] To emit
wind audibly by the nose.
If one be about to *snearze*, rubbing the eyes 'till tears run
will prevent it; for that the humour descending to the nostrils
is diverted to the eyes. *Bacon.*
If the pain be more intense and deeper within amongst
the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and no-
strils, with frequent *snearzing*. *Wise man's Surgery.*
To thee Cupid *snearz'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen sent before,
To meet thee landing on the Spartan shore. *Dryden.*
If any thing oppres the head, it hath a power to free itself
by *snearzing*. *Ray on the Creation.*
Violent *snearzing* produceth convulsions in all the muscles of
respiration: so great an alteration can be produced only by
the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *snearzing* should
be continued by some very acrid substance, it will produce head-
ach, universal convulsions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot.*
An officer put the sharp end of his half-pike a good way
into my nostril, which tickled my nose like a straw, and made
me *snearze* violently. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SNEEZE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by
the nose.
I heard the rack
As earth and sky would mingle; but
These flaws, though mortals fear them
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Are to the main as wholesome as a *snearze*
To man's less universe, and soon are gone. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
We read in Godignus, that upon a *snearze* of the emperor of
Monomotapa, there past exclamations successively through the
city. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SNEEZEWORD.** *n. f.* [from *sniezen*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath radiated flowers, whose disk consists of many florets;
but the borders are composed of half florets: the embryos
are lodged in the flowercup, which is scaly, each of which
becomes one slender seed. *Miller.*
- SNET.** *n. f.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Di.*
- SNEW.** The old preterite of *To snow*. *Di.*
- To SNIB.** *v. a.* [from *snibbe*, Danish. See **SNEAP.**] To check; to
nip; to reprimand.
Asked for their past by every quip,
That list at will them to revile or *snib*. *Hudibras's Tale.*
- SNICK and SNEE.** *n. f.* A combat with knives.
Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick* and *snee* was in fashion,
a boatswain with some of our men drinking together, became
quarrelsome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling
upon his breast, he drew out a knife, sticking in his side,
and cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wise man's Surgery.*
- To SNICKER, or SNIGGER.** *v. n.* To laugh sily, wantonly,
or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve. *Di.*
- To SNIFF.** *v. n.* [from *sniffa*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up
the nose.
So then you look'd scornful, and *sniff* at the dean,
As, who should say, now am I skinny and lean? *Swift.*
- To SNIFFLE.** *v. n.*
Sniffing is thus performed: in a warm day, when the wa-
ter is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a
yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may
hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait
leisurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the
fight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge
it: pull him out by degrees. *Watson's Angler.*
- To SNIP.** *v. a.* [from *snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with
scissors.
The sinus should be laid open, which was *snit* up about
two inches with a pair of probe-scissors, and the incised lips
dressed. *Wise man's Surgery.*
When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, fir Roger used
to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of
scissors for this purpose, and would *snip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*
Putting one blade of the scissors up the gut, and the other up
the wound, *snip* the whole length of the fistula. *Stap.*
- SNIP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A single cut with scissors.
What! this a sleeve?
Here's *snip* and *snip*, and cut, and snip and snip,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*
The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open;
therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Watts.*
2. A small thread.
Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of emphat.
hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they
will spread farther. *Wise man's Surgery.*

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3. A share; a snack. A low word.
He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was
glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon
the dividend. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIFE.** *n. f.* [from *sniepe*, German; *snitze*, Saxon; *snit*, Welsh.]
1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.
The external evident causes of the atra bilis are a high fer-
menting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese,
ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*, and swans. *Floyer.*
2. A fool; a blockhead.
Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Shakef. Othello.*
- SNIPPER.** *n. f.* [from *snip*.] One that snips.
- SNIPPET.** *n. f.* [from *snip*.] A small part; a share.
Witches simpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*;
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears. *Hudibras.*
- SNIPSNAP.** *n. f.* [A cant word formed by reduplication of *snip*.]
Tart dialogue.
Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- SNITE.** *n. f.* [from *snite*, Saxon.] A snipe. This is perhaps the
true name; but *snipe* prevails.
Of tame birds Cornwal hath doves, geese, and ducks: of
wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*
- To SNITE.** *v. a.* [from *snite*, Saxon.] To blow the nose.
Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to *snearze*;
in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth,
being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the
nose. *Grew's Ceph.*
- SNIVEL.** *n. f.* [from *snivel*, German.] Snot; the running
of the nose.
To SNIVEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run at the nose.
2. To cry as children.
Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whe-
ther we go to our graves *sniveling* or singing, 'tis all mere
form. *L'Estrange.*
Away goes he *sniveling* and yelping, that he had dropt his
ax into the water. *L'Estrange.*
- SNIVELLER.** *n. f.* [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter.
He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*
- To SNORE.** *v. n.* [from *snorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through
the nose, as men in sleep.
I did unreasonably blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself. *B. Johnf.*
Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods,
Makes some suspect he *snores* as well as nods. *Rowe's Comin.*
He may lie quietly in his shades, and *snore* on to doomday
for me; unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose. *Stillingfleet.*
- Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is; and in it lies the god asleep;
And *snoring* by
We may decry
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*
- 'Twas Acme's and Septimius' life;
The lady sigh'd, the lover *snor'd*. *Prior.*
- The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretcht at length, and *snoring* in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd. *Addison.*
- SNORE.** *n. f.* [from *snorja*, Saxon; from the verb.] Audible respira-
tion of sleepers through the nose.
The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *snores*: I've drugg'd their poskets.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
- To SNORT.** *v. n.* [from *snorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the
nose as a high metled horse.
The *snoring* of his horses was heard. *Jer. viii. 16.*
The fiery war-horse paws the ground,
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound. *Addison.*
From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foams and *snorting* fire. *Addison's Ovid.*
He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skirts the wave. *Thomson.*
- SNOT.** *n. f.* [from *snote*, Saxon; *snut*, Dutch.] The mucus of
the nose.
Thus, when a greedy sloven once has thrown
His *snut* into the mews, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*
- SNOUT.** *n. f.* [from *snout*, Dutch.]
1. The nose of a beast.
His nose in the air, his *snout* in the skies.
In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout*. *Dryden.*

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2. The nose of a man, in contempt.
Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*
But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick *snout*. *Hudibras.*
What Ethiop lips he has,
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryd. Juven.*
Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,
Her pocket-glass drew sily out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift.*
1. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.
SNOUTED. *adj.* [from *snout*.] Having a snout.
Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*
- SNOW.** *n. f.* [from *snaw*, Saxon; *snie*, Dutch.] The small par-
ticles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*
Benaiah slew a lion in a pit, in time of *snaw*. *2 Sa. xxiii.*
Drought and heat consume *snaw* waters. *Job xxiv. 19.*
He gives the Winter's *snaw* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*
- To SNOW.** *v. n.* [from *snapan*, Saxon; *snieuwen*, Dutch.] To have
snow fall.
- To SNOW.** *v. a.* To scatter like snow.
If thou be't born to see strange sights,
Ride ten thousand days and nights,
'Till age *snaw* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*
- SNOWBALL.** *n. f.* [from *snaw* and *ball*.] A round lump of con-
gelated snow.
They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company
daily increasing, like a *snawball* in rolling. *Hayward.*
His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a *snawball* grows. *Dryden.*
A *snawball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of
white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *snaw*-
balls, I call qualities; and as they are sensations in our under-
standings, ideas. *Locke.*
- SNOWBROTH.** *n. f.* [from *snaw* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor.
Angelo, a man whose blood
Is very *snawbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton flings and motions of the sense. *Shakespeare.*
- SNOWDROP.** *n. f.* [from *snaw* and *drop*, Latin.] An early flower.
The flower is, for the most part, composed of six leaves,
in form of a lily, which are sometimes equal, and sometimes
unequal and pendulous: the empalement becomes a roundish
fruit, which is divided into three cells, and full of roundish
seeds: to which may be added, it hath a bulbous root. *Miller.*
When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those
purely white flowers that appear about the end of Winter,
called *snawdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly
mentioned. *Boyle on Colours.*
- The little shape, by magick pow'r,
Crew less and less, contracted to a flow'r;
A flow'r, that first in this sweet garden smil'd,
To virgins sacred, and the *snawdrop* styl'd. *Tickell.*
- SNOW-WHITE.** *adj.* [from *snaw* and *white*.] White as snow.
A *snaw-white* bull shall on your shore be slain;
His offer'd entrails cast into the main. *Dryden's Æn.*
- SNOWY.** *adj.* [from *snaw*.]
1. White like snow.
So shews a *snawy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews. *Shakespeare.*
Now I see thy jolly train:
Snawy headed Winter leads,
Spring and Summer next succeeds;
Yellow Autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year.
The blushing ruby on her *snawy* breast,
Render'd its panting whiteness more confest. *Prior.*
2. Abounding with snow.
These first in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *snawy* top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,
By Afracan, over the *snawy* plains,
Retires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- SNUB.** *n. f.* [from *snubbe*, Dutch, a nose, or *knube*, a joint of
the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.
Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *snubs* and knotty grain,
Him thought at first encounter to have slain. *Fairy Queen.*
- To SNUB.** *v. a.* [Rather *To snib*. See **SNEAP**, **SNEB**, **SNIB**.]
1. To check; to reprimand.
2. To nip.
Near the seashores the heads and boughs of trees run out
far to landward; but toward the sea are so *snubbed* by the
winds, as if their boughs had been pared or thaven off. *Ray.*
- To SNUB.** *v. n.* [from *snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.
To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [from *snuger*, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or
snug.

Now

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Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And snuff in quiet; now he scorns increase;
Now all day spares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *n. f.* [*snuff*, Dutch, *snoot*.]
1. Snot. In this sense it is not used.
2. The useless excrement of a candle: whence *moucher la chandelle*.

My great affliction,
If I could bear longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your opposite wills,
My snuff and loathed part of nature should
Burn itself out. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
But dearest heart, and dearer image, flay!
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:
Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;
For even at first life's taper is a snuff. *Donne.*
The snuff-dishes shall be of pure gold. *Ex. xxv. 38.*
If the liquor be of a close and glutinous consistency, it may
burn without any snuff, as we see in camphire, and some other
bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of
this kind, because none have been found with such wicks. *Wilk.*

3. A candle almost burnt out.
Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
P' th' dungeon by a snuff. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.
A torch, snuff and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped
into the vapour. *Addison on Italy.*
5. Repentment expressed by snuffing; perverse repentment.

What hath been seen
Either in snuff or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Jupiter took snuff at the contempt, and punished him: he
sent him home again. *L'Estrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.
Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just
The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

TO SNUFF. *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.]
1. To draw in with the breath.
A heifer will put up her nose, and snuff in the air against
rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he snuff'd the smell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He snuffs the wind, his heels the sand excite;
But when he stands collected in his might,
He roars and promises a more successful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,
Who holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to snuff the vital air,
And leans just forward on a shining spear. *Dryden's Æn.*
My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to scour the desert. *Addison.*
My nag's greatest fault was snuffing up the air about Brack-
denstown, whereby he became such a lover of liberty, that I
could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To scent.
The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heav'n, and snuffs it in the wind. *Dryden.*
For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the stream, and snuff their absent loves. *Dryden.*
O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms reject with scorn,
True to the master's voice, and learned horn:
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true,
Trace the fly felon through the tainted dew:
Once snuff'd, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentless, and to death pursues. *Tickell.*

3. To crop the candle.
The late queen's gentlewoman!
To be her mistress' mistress!
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I must snuff it,
And out it goes. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Against a communion-day our lamps should be better
dressed, and our lights snuffed, and our religion more active.
Taylor's worthy Communicant.

You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To snuff the lights, and stir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*
TO SNUFF. *v. n.*
1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose.
The fury fires the pack, they snuff, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*

SO

Says Hompus, sir, my master bad me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day:
He snuffs, then follows, up the stairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *King.*

2. To snift in contempt.
Ye said, what a weariness is it, and ye have snuff'd at it.
Mal. ii. 13.

SNUFFBOX. *n. f.* [*snuff* and *box*.] The box in which snuff is
carried.
If a gentleman leaves a snuffbox on the table, and goeth
away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*
Sir Plume, of amber snuffbox justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

SNUFFERS. *n. f.* [from *snuff*.] The instrument with which
the candle is clipped.
When you have snuffed the candle, leave the snuffers open.
Swift's Directions to the Butler.

TO SNUFFLE. *v. n.* [*snufflen*, Dutch.] To speak through
the nose; to breath hard through the nose.
A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing that he
hunted for a duck; and with a snuffling grace, disdainful that
his smelling force could not as well prevail through the water
as through the air, waited with his eye to see whether he could
cspy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudest drones,
With snuffling broken-winded tones,
Whose blasts of air in pockets flut,
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*
It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who smelt and
snuffed, and considered on't. *L'Estrange.*

One clad in purple,
Eats and recites some lamentable rhyme;
Some senseless Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffing at noise, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

TO SNUG. *v. n.* [*snuger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge.
There snugging well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiss, fo to be fient. *Sidney.*
As the loving couple lay snugging together, Venus, to try if
the cat had changed her manners with her shape, turned a
mouse loose into the chamber. *L'Estrange.*

SNUG. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Close; free from any inconvenience.
They spy'd a country farm,
Where all was snug, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Close; out of notice.
At Will's
Lie snug, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

3. Silly or insidiously close.
Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay snug to snap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

TO SNUGGLE. *v. n.* [from *snug*.] To lie close; to lie warm.
So. *adv.* [*snug*, Saxon; *snug*, Dutch; *snug*, German.]
1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or follow-
ing. Noting comparison.
As whom the fables feign of monstrous size,
Titanian or earthborn that war'd on Jove,
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay. *Milton.*

2. Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks
In Valambrosa, where th' Etrurian shades
High over-arch'd embow'n, so thick bestrewn
Abject and lost lay these. *Milton.*

Tir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky. *Pope.*
As into air the purer spirits flow,
And separate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew her soul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

2. To such a degree.
Why is his chariot so long in coming?
Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain so long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance
That still defies new states t' advance. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie;
Where the pow'r that charms us so,
In thy soul, or in thy eye?
I viewed in my mind, so far as I was able, the beginning
and progress of a rising world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why should we mourn that he so soon is freed. *Dryden.*
Upon our first going into a company of strangers, our be-
nevolence or aversion rises towards several particular persons,
before we have heard them speak, or so much as know who
they are. *Addison's Spectator.*

We think our fathers fools, so wife we're grown:
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so. *Pope.*

SO

3. In such a manner.
4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes
omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*
There's no such thing, as that we beauty call,
It is meer cozenage all;
For though some long ago

Lik'd certain colours mingl'd so and so,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*
There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; so
as 'tis a very hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that so ex-
cellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath
wings; because this only concerns the manner of his existence;
and we seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not
so or so. *Locke.*

I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was brought
into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded ratio-
nally, if so be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*
This gentleman is a person of good sense, and knows that
he is very much in Sir Roger's esteem, so that he lives in the
family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addison.*

5. In the same manner.
Of such examples add me to the roll;
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's propos'd deliverance not so. *Milton.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with great respect
yourself, and cause all your family to do so too. *Locke.*
According to the multifariousness of this immutability, so
are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.
Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*
Does this deserve to be rewarded so?

Did you come here a stranger or a foe?
It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to
enquire into those matters whether they be so or not. *Tillotson.*
No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep,
or too many rivers; they understand better than so, how to
value those inestimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain. *Pope.*
Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal spi-
rits, or from the alteration of the constitution, by some more
unaccountable way, this is certain that so it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.
The gods, though loth, yet was constrain'd to obey;
For longer time than that, no living wight,
Below the earth, might suffer'd to be stay:
So back again him brought to living light. *Fairy Queen.*

If he fet industriously and sincerely to perform the com-
mands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it
shall prove successful to him, and so all that he hath to do is to
endeavour by prayer and use of the means, to qualify him-
self for this blessed condition. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;
And so from heav'n to deepest hell. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature,
and so capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On these terms; noting a conditional petition: answered by
an.
O goddessa! tell what I would say,
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray,
So grant my suit, as I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;
As here I part without an angry thought.
So may kind rains their vital moisture yield,
And swell the future harvest of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that; *such*.
Be not sad:
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, so unprov'd, and leave
No spot or blame behind. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying, though there
should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or
reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapless friend has prov'd,
Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;
So thou, my dearest, truest, best Alicia,
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there; I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*

10. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and
assumption of another, answering to *as*.
As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, so a
prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters
on it. *Swift.*

SOA

11. It sometimes answers to the word or sentence going before,
and returns the sense.

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not so,
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know. *Denham.*
Angling is something like poetry, men are to be born so.
Walton's Angler.

One may as well say, that the conflagration shall be only
national, as to say that the deluge was so.
However soft within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair;
For having once been guilty, well they know
To a revengful prince they still are so. *Dryden.*

He was great ere fortune made him so.
I laugh at every one, said an old cynick, who laughs at
me. Do you so? replied the philosopher; then you live the
merriest life of any man in Athens. *Addison.*

They are beautiful in themselves, and much more so in that
noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addison.*
Common-place books have been long used by industrious
young divines, and still continue so. *Swift.*

As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion is, that
they are not so. *Pope.*

The blest to-day is as completely so,
As who began a thousand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.
How sorrow shakes him!
So, now the tempest tears him up by th' roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*

13. At this point; at this time.
When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,
And on it laid a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;
And, leaving so his service, follow you. *Shakespeare.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well.
O, so, and had you a council
Of ladies too? who was your speaker.
Madam? *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

15. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it im-
plies some latent or furd comparison.
An affringent is not quite so proper, where relaxing the
urinary passages is necessary. *Arbutnot.*

16. A word of assumption; thus be it.
There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour, so;
if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shakespeare.*
I will never bear a base mind: if it be my destiny, so: if
it be not, so. No man is too good to serve his prince. *Shak.*

17. A form of petition.
Ready are th' appellants and defendants,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your highness to behold the fight. *Shakespeare.*

18. So much as. However much. This is, I think, an irregular
expression.
So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose
is full as good. *Pope.*

19. So so. An exclamation after some thing done or known.
I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
So so. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
So so; it works: now mistress, fit you fast. *Dryden.*

20. So so. [*sofi sofi*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiss nor
well.
He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;
His leg is but so so: and yet 'tis well. *Shakespeare.*

Deliver us from the nauseous repetition of *As* and *So*, which
some so so writers, I may call them so, are continually found-
ing in our ears. *Felton on the Clafficks.*

21. So then. Thus then it is that; therefore.
So then the Volcians stand; but as at first
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and
a prudent choice of the designs: so then, I will first justify the
quarrel, balance the forces, and propound variety of designs.
Bacon's War with Spain.

TO SOAK. *v. n.* [*soacan*, Saxon.]
1. To lie steeped in moisture.
For thy conceit in soaking will draw in
More than the common blocks. *Shakespeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores.
Lay a heap of earth in great frosts upon a hollow vessel,
putting a canvass between, and pour water upon it, so as to
soak through: it will make a harder ice in the vessel, and less
apt to dissolve than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain soaking into the strata, which lie near the surface,
bears with it all such moveable matter as occurs. *Woodward.*
3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. This is a low term.
Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes,
yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern,
though he has in his view the loss of health and plenty; the
least of which he confesses is far greater than the tickling of
his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a soaking
club. *Locke.*

SOB

To SOAK. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes

Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood;

So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs

In blood of princes.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood.There deep Galeus *soaks* the yellow sands.

Thou whose life's a dream of lazy pleasure:

'Tis all thy bus'ness, bus'ness how to thum

To bask thy naked body in the sun;

Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;

Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,

To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in.Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in,

prevents the birds eating it.

2. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak*

and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them.

A greater sparer than a faver; for though he had such

means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garisons, and his

feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak*

his exchequer.

SOAP. *n. f.* [*sapo*, Saxon; *sapo*, Latin.] A substance used in washing, made of a luvium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its virtues

are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving;

and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called

a *soap*.He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *soap*.

A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dis-

solving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged

with a great variety of colours.

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the

banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna.

Soap-ashes are much commended, after the soap-boilers have

done with them, for cold or four lands.

As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of

them with chamber-lee or *soap*-suds adds thereto.SOAPBOILER. *n. f.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is tomake *soap*.

A soapboiler condescends with me on the duties on cattle-soap.

SOAPWORT. *n. f.* Is a species of campion.To SOAR. *v. n.* [*forare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings.

Feather'd foon and fledg'd,

They summ'd their pens, and soaring th' air sublime,

With clang despis'd the ground.

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

'Tis but a base ignoble mind

That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*.How high a pitch his resolution *soars*.Valour *soars* above

What the world calls misfortune and afflictions.

3. To rise high.

Who aspires must down as low

As high he *soar'd*.Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*

In one bright blaze, and then descend no more.

When swallows fleetly *soar* high, and sport in air,

He told us that the welkin would be clear.

SOAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.Within *soar*

Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he seems

A phoenix.

To SOB. *v. n.* [*reob*, *geab*, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it isa mere *onomatopoeia* c'pied from the sound.] To heave audibly

with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,

Told the sad story of my father's death,

He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep.

As if her life and death lay on his saying,

Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sob*ings mixt;

As if her hopes were dead through his delaying.

She sigh'd, the *sob'd*, and furious with despair,

She rent her garments, and she tore her hair.

When children have not the power to obtain their desire,

they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title

to it.

He *sobbing* fees

The glades, mid-opening to the golden day.

SOB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act

of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break heart, or chink with *sobs* my hated breath;

Do thy own work, admit no foreign death.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,

The short thick *sobs*, loud screams, and shriller squall.

SOB

A word'rous bag with both her hands she binds:

There she collects the force of female lungs,

Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues.To SOB. *v. a.* To *sob*. A cant word.The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells.SOBER. *adj.* [*sebrus*, Latin; *sobre*, French.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life.The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober*

man.

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may

be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunken-

ness and sottishness of his neighbour.

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is au-

thor; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike

any man, should suffer punishment double, as much as if he

had done the same being *sober*.

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, follow-

ing the fury of his natural temper, made every man and wo-

man in his plays stark raging mad; there was not a *sober* per-

son to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering.

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the

applause of escaping without breaking his neck.

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This same young *sober*-blooded boy a man cannot make

him laugh.

Cicero travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writ-

ter.

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded.

The governor of Scotland being of great courage, and

sober judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle

and in the field.

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding

to wish for peace.

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majesty's

affairs then stood, he could not grant it.

To these, that *sober* race of men, whose lives

Religious, titled them the sons of God,

Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame

Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles

Of these fair atheists.

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Petruchio shall

Offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,

To old Baptista as a schoolmaster.

Come, civil night,

Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black.

Twilight grey

Had in her *sober* liv'ry all things clad.What parts gay France from *sober* Spain,

A little rising rocky chain:

Of men born south or north th' hill,

Those seldom move; these ne'er stand still.

Swift and he despis'd the force of state,

The *sober* follies of the wife and great.See her *sober* over a fampler, or gay over a jointed baby.To SOBER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make *sober*.

A little learning is a dang'rous thing;

Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,

And drinking largely *sobers* us again.SOBERLY. *adv.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.

2. Without madness.

3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his mili-

tia of natives be valiant soldiers.

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without pas-

sion, and *soberly* laying on the blows slowly.SOBERNESS. *n. f.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity.

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyrical prepa-

rations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well.

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn him the difference.SOBERETY. *n. f.* [from *sebrus*, French; *sebrus*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; sobriety.

Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in scrip-

ture is more declaimed against than gluttony; and *soberety* hath

obtained to signify temperance in drinking.

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.

3. General temperance.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no

need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit,

or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he

which

SOC

which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should

speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet.

Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *so-*

briety to give up their religion.

5. Calmness; coolness.

We will enquire with all *sobriety* and severity, whether

there be in the footsteps of nature, any such transmigration of

immaterial virtues and what the force of imagination is.

Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted

warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can

be expected but an insipid manhood, and stupid old infancy?

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret grace-

fulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the

steadiness and *sobriety* of age be wanting.

6. Seriousness; gravity.

Mirth makes them not mad;

Nor *sobriety* sad.SOCCAGE. *n. f.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous

Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferior

or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*;so that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. This *soc-*cage is of three kinds; a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man

holdeth by free service of twelve pence a-year for all manner

of services. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient

demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ

secundum consuetudinem manerii. *Soccage* of base tenure is wherethose that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*,

and such socmen hold not by certain service.

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not

holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's

service.

SOCIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, French; *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them as they are *social* parts united

into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto

other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before

whatsoever their own particular.

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild, and *social* to man;

To cultivate the wild licentious savage

With wisdom, discipline.

3. Friendly; familiar; convertible.

Them thus employ'd, beheld

With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd

Raphael, the *social* spirit, that design'd

To travel with Tobias.

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any

thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *so-*

ciable and exposed age.

SOCIALNESS. [from *social*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign

To *socialness* a name profane.

The two main properties of man are contemplation and

socialness, or love of converse.

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none;

sometimes *socialness* and fellowship well lik'd by many.SOCIALLY. *adv.* [from *social*.] Convertibly; as a compa-

nion.

Yet not terrible,

That I should fear; nor *socially* mild,

As Raphael, that I should much confide;

But solemn and sublime.

SOCIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a general or public interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental

truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one

might determine all the cases in *social* morality.

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.

Withers adieu! yet not with these remove

Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love.

3. Confiding in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy fecrecy although alone,

Best with thy self accompany'd, seek't not

social communication.SOCIALNESS. [from *social*.] The quality of being *social*.SOCIETY. *n. f.* [*societas*, French; *societas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our rea-

son, so is it for the interest of private persons and public *so-*

cieties.

2. Company; converse.

To make *society*

The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself

Till supper-time alone.

SOCIALITY. *n. f.* [*societas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fratern-

ity.

A new

SOD

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,

Who having seen me in my worser state,

Shunn'd my abhorr'd *society*.Solitude sometimes is best *society*,

And short retirement urges sweet return.

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can fort?Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear;

Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here.

SOCK. *n. f.* [*socus*, Latin; *sock*, Saxon; *socke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

SOF

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the blessed virgin, and this *sofality* established with large indulgencies.

So'DDEN. [The participle passive of *soothe*.] Boiled; seethed.

Can *sadden* water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat? *Shakespeare*.
Sadden business! there's a flew'd phrate indeed. *Shakespeare*.
Thou *sadden*-witted lord; thou hast no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.
Try it with milk *sadden*, and with cream. *Bacon*.
Mix it with *sadden* wines and raisins. *Dryden*.

To *So'DER*. *v. a.* [*souder*, French; *souderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *souder*, from *so'dare*, Italian; *solidare*, Latin.] To cement with some metallick matter.

He that smootheneth with the hammer, encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, it is ready for *sodering*. *Isa. xli.*
So'DER. *n. f.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were made: what is it that fastens this *soder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain? *Catler on Pride*.

Soe. *n. f.* [*sae*, Scottish.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it first, for one bafon full you may fetch up as many *soe*-fills. *Mora*.

Soe'VER. *adv.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*; *whatsoever*; *howsoever*.

What great thing *soe'ver* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty. *Temple*.

What love *soe'ver* by an heir is shown,
Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryden*.

So'FA. *n. f.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'tis my Abdallah! *Guardian*.

SoFT. *adj.* [*softe*, Saxon; *soft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.

Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch. *Locke*.

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which if a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragile. *Bacon*.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden*.

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings houses. *Matth.*

3. Ductile; not either too stiff; *soft*.

Spirits can neither be too stiff; *soft*.

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.

A few divines of *soft* and fervile tempers as disposed them to *soft* fudden acting and compliance. *K. Charles*.

One king is too *soft* and easy; another too fiery. *L'Estrange*.

5. Tender; timorous.

What he hath done famously, he did it to that end; tho' *soft* condescended men can be content to say, it was for his country. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden*.

Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *soft* ey'd virgin steal a tear. *Pope*.

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.

Would my heart were flint like Edward's;
Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakespeare*.

Our torments may become as *soft* as now severe. *Milton*.

Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay,
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope*.

7. Meek; civil; complaisant.

Say,
Thou art their soldier, and being bred in broils,
Hast not the *soft* way, which thou do'st confess
Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim
In asking their good loves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

8. Placid; still; easy.

On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
She bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along. *Milton*.

There *soft*-extended, to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound. *Pope*.

9. Effeminate; viciously nice.

This fence is also mistress of an art
Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart,
Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell. *Davies*.

An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Notes on the Odyssey*.

SOF

10. Delicacy; elegantly tender.

Her form more *soft* and feminine. *Milton*.

Let's winning *soft*, let's amiably mild. *Milton*.

11. Weak; simple.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him. *Glauville*.

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in women. *Shakespeare*.

The Dorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders. *Milton*.

When some great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first, and mournful murmurs rise
Among the sad attendants; then the found
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden*.

Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope*.

13. Smooth; flowing.

The solemn nightingale tun'd her *soft* lays. *Milton*.

Soft were my numbers, who could take offence,
When smooth description held the place of fable. *Pope*.

Hark, the numbers *soft* and clear
Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope*.

14. Not forcible; not violent.

Sleep falls with *soft* slumb'rous weight. *Milton*.

SoFT. *interj.* Hold; stop; not to fast.

But *soft*, I pray you; did King Richard then
Proclaim my brother. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shakespeare*.

But *soft*, my muse, the world is wide,
And all at once was not decry'd. *Suckling*.

To *SoFTEN*. *v. a.* [*from soft*.]

1. To make *soft*; to make less hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long seething will rather *soften* than indurate. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame,
And founding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay*.

2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify.

I will *soften* stony hearts.

Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them, or *soften* them by their representation. *Audjén*.

I would correct the harsh expressions of one party by *softening* and reconciling methods. *Watts*.

3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of desire,
Bid her be all that cheers or *softens* life;
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope*.

Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;
Musick can *soften* pain to ease,
And make despair and madness please. *Pope*.

4. To make less harsh.

He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke. *Dryd.*

To *SoFTEN*. *v. n.*

1. To grow less hard.

Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *soften*; as iron in the forge. *Bacon's Natural History*.

2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

He may *soften* at the sight of the child;
The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking fails. *Shakespeare*.

SoFTLY. *adv.* [*from soft*.]

1. Without hardness.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.

Solid bodies, if very *sofly* percussed, give no sound; as when a man treadeth very *sofly* upon boards. *Bacon*.

3. Not loudly.

Ahab rent his cloaths, and went *sofly*. *1 Kings xxi. 27.*

In this dark silence *sofly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your steps. *Dryden*.

4. Gently; placidly.

Death will dismiss me,
And lay me *sofly* in my native dust,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd trust.
She with a wreath of myrtle crowns the head,
And *sofly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden's Æmid.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die;
Though pity *sofly* plead within my soul,
Yet he must die, that I may make you great. *Dryden*.

SoFTNER. *n. f.* [*from soft*.]

1. That which makes *soft*.

2. One who palliates.

Those *softners*, and expedient-mongers, shake their heads
So strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift*.

SoFTNESS. *n. f.* [*from soft*.]

1. The quality of being *soft*.

2. Quality contrary to hardness.

Softness cometh by the greater quantity of spirits, which ever induce yielding and cession; and by the more equal spread-

SOI

ing of the tangible parts, which thereby are more sliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon's Natural History*.

3. Mildness; kindness.

A wife man, when there is a necessity of expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that has a secondary idea of kindness or *softness*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and severity. *Watts's Logick*.

4. Civility; gentleness.

Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manners, and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden*.

5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and effeminacy are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor*.

He was not delighted with the *softness* of the court. *Clarend.*

6. Timorousness; pusillanimity.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue: if without it, is *softness*, or obliquity. *Grew*.

7. Quality contrary to hardness.

Softness of sounds is distinct from the exility of sounds. *Bac.*

8. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected.

Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of spirit, which sometimes prevailed in the world, that they whose words were even as oracles amongst men, seem'd evermore loth to give sentence against any thing publicly received in the church of God. *Hooker*.

9. Mildness; meekness.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* the and sweet attractive grace. *Milton*.

Her stubborn look

This *softness* from thy finger took. *Waller*.

SOHO. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.

To *SOIL*. *v. a.* [*soil*, Saxon; *soelen*, old German; *soiller*, French.]

1. To soil; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to fully.

A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,
And *soiled* with dust of the long dried way. *Fairy Queen*.

Although some heretics have abused this text, yet the sun is not *soiled* in passage. *Bacon's Holy War*.

If I *soil*

Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys*.

I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of this in-worm mould. *Milton*.

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd. *Milton*.

One who cou'd n't for a taste o' th' flesh come in,
Licks the *soil'd* earth,

While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Tate*.

If the eye-glass be tinted faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently *soiled* with smoke, appears something more like a mathematical point. *Newton*.

An absent hero's bed they fought to *soil*,
An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil. *Pope*.

2. To dung; to manure.

Men now present, just as they *soil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South*.

SOIL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.

By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How troublesome it late upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet;
For all the *soil* of the achievement goes
With me into the earth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

That would be a great *soil* in the new glofs of your marriage. *Shakespeare*.

Vexed I am with passions,
Which give some *soil* perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakespeare*.

I would have the *soil* of her fair rape
Wip'd off. *Shakespeare*.

A lady's honour must be touch'd,
Which, nice as crimes, will not bear a *soil*. *Dryden*.

2. [*Soil*, French; *soilum*, Latin.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.

Judgment may be made of waters by the *soil* whereupon they run. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Her spots thou see'st
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her *soften'd* *soil*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessities and conveniences of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift*.

3. Land; country.

Dorset, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*,
This fair alliance shall call home. *Shakespeare*.

To high promotions,
O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, paradise! thus leave
Thee, native *soil*! these happy walks and shades;
Fit haunts of gods. *Milton*.

4. Dung; compost.

The haven has been stopp'd up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left there intentially by the sea. *Addis.*

Improve land by manure, dung, and other sort of *soils*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

SO'LINESS. *n. f.* [*from soil*.] Stain; foulness.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon*.

SO'LURE. *n. f.* [*from soil*.] Stain; pollution.

He merits well to have her,
Not making any scruple of her *soilure*. *Shakespeare*.

To *So'JOURN*. *v. n.* [*sojourner*, French; *soggiornare*, Italian.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. Almost out of use.

If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return and *sojourn* with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me. *Shakespeare*.

Th' advantage of his absence took the king,
And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakespeare*.

How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

Here dwells he; though he *sojourn* every where
In progress, yet his standing house is here. *Donne*.

The *sojourning* of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exod. xii. 40.*

The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourn'd* three days. *Hayward*.

To *sojourn* in that land

He comes invited. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he sees abroad to the state of things at home. *Atterbury*.

So'JOURN. *n. f.* [*sojour*, French, from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the last syllable: *Milton* accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their am'rous *sojourn*. *Shakespeare*.

There I revisit now,
Erepa'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a-year Jerusalem, few days
Short *sojourn*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*.

So'JOURNER. *n. f.* [*from sojourn*.] A temporary dweller.

We are strangers and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow. *1 Chron. xxix. 16.*

Waves o'erthrew
Bustirs, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they purfu'd
The *sojourners* of Goshen. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Not for a night, or quick revolving year,
Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner*. *Dryden*.

To *So'LACE*. *v. a.* [*solacium*, old French; *solazzare*, Italian; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse.

We will with some strange pastime *solace* them. *Shakespeare*.

The birds with song
Solac'd the woods. *Milton*.

To *SOLACE*. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. The neutral sense is obsolete.

Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and my age would ease. *Shak. H. VI.*

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my fight. *Shakespeare*.

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This sickly land might

SOL

Though fight be lost,
Life yet hath many *solaces*, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestic ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eye-sight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Through waters, and through flames I'll go,
Suff'r and *solace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

SOL'ANDER. *n. f.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] A disease in horses. *Dill.*
SOL'AR. *n. f.* [*solaire*, French; *solaris*, Latin.]
SOL'ARY. *adj.* [*solaire*, French; *solaris*, Latin.]

1. Being of the sun.
The corpuscles that make up the beams of light be *solary*
effluvia, or minute particles of some ethereal substance,
thrilling on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*

Instead of golden fruits,
By genial show'rs and *solar* heat supply'd,
Unflattering Winter hath defac'd
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste. *Blackm.*

2. Belonging to the sun.
They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some lunar. *Bacon.*
Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning
solary miracles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.
The cock was pleas'd to hear him speak so fair,
And proud beside, as *solar* people are. *Dryden.*

4. Measured by the sun.
The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *solar*
month, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon,
because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and moon,
and the number of days of the *solar* months. *Holder on Time.*

SOLD. *n. f.* [*soldes*, old French. *Trevoux*.] Military pay;
warlike entertainment.

But were your will her *sold* to entertain,
And number'd be amongst knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Fairy Queen.*

SOLDAN. *n. f.* [*sultan*.] The emperor of the Turks.
They at the *soldan's* chair defy'd the best. *Milton.*

SOLDANEL. *n. f.* [*soldanella*, Latin.] A plant.
It grows on the Alps, and several other mountainous places
of Italy, Germany, and Hungary. They are plants of humble
growth, seldom rising above six or eight inches high: their
round leaves grow close to the ground, from between which
the flower-stems arise, each of which have four or five flowers,
of a fine blue colour, or of a snow-white, which hang down,
and are shaped like bells. *Miller.*

TO SOLDER. *v. a.* [*solder*, Fr. *soldare*, Ital. *solidare*, Latin.]
See **SODER**.

1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement.
A concave sphere of gold, filled with water, and *soldered* up,
has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water
squeeze through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes
of small drops like dew, without burbling or cracking the body
of the gold. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.
It booteth them not thus to *solder* up a broken cause, where
of their first and last discourses will fall asunder. *Hooker.*
Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world should cleave, and that slain men
Should *solder* up the rift. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Thou visible god,
That *solder'st* close impossibilities,
And mak'st them kifs! *Shakef. Timon.*

Learn'd he was in med'nal lore;
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *solder*. *Hudibras.*

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,
'Tis quickly *solder'd*, or a new bespoken. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*
At the Restoration the presbyterians, and other sects, did all
unite and *solder* up their several schemes, to join against the
church. *Swift.*

SOL'DER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement.
Goldsmiths say, the coarsest stuff
Will serve for *solder* well enough. *Swift.*

SOL'DERER. *n. f.* [from *solder*.] One that *solders* or mends.
SOLDIER. *n. f.* [*soldat*, Fr. from *solidarius*, low Latin, of *solidus*,
a piece of money, the pay of a soldier; *soldat*, French.]

1. A fighting man; a warrior. Originally one who served for pay.
Your sifter is the better *soldier*. *Shakef. King Lear.*

Good Siward,
An older and a better *soldier* none. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

A *soldier*,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shakef. Henry V.*

This attempt
I'm *soldier* to, and will abide it with
A prince's courage. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a *soldier*. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*

2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the
commanders.
It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain,
should have been a *soldier*. *Stenfor on Ireland.*

SOLDIERLIKE. *adj.* [*soldier* and *like*.] Martial; warlike;
SOLDIERLY. *adj.* military; becoming a soldier.
Although at the first they had fought with beastly fury rather
than any *soldierly* discipline, practice had now made them com-
parable to the best. *Sidney.*

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a *soldierlike*
word, and a word of good command. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
They according to a *soldierly* custom, in cases of extremity,
by interchange of a kiss by every of them upon the sword of
others, sealed a resolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*

Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was as *soldierly*
an action as had been performed on either side. *Carand n.*

SOLDIERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *soldier*.] Military character; mar-
tial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier.
Thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our *soldiership*: he did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Disciple of the bravest. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

By sea you throw away
The absolute *soldiership* you have by land,
Disfract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakef. Henry V.*

SOLDIERY. *n. f.* [from *soldier*.]
1. Body of military men; soldiers collectively.
The Memphian *soldiers*,
That swell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,
The unfroze waters marvellously flood. *Philipp.*

I charge not the *soldiers* with ignorance and contempt of
learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*

2. Soldiering; martial skill.
Offering him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiers*,
he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant
Philanax. *Sidney.*

SOLE. *n. f.* [*solum*, Latin.]
1. The bottom of the foot.
I will only be bold with Benedick for his company; for
from the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot he is all
mirth. *Shakef. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Tickling is most in the *soles* of the feet: the cause is the
rareness of being touched there. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The *soles* of the feet have great affinity with the head and
the mouth of the stomach; as going wet-shod, to those that
use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Such resting found the *sole* of unblest feet. *Milton.*

In the make of the camel's foot, the *sole* is flat and broad,
being very fleshy, and covered only with a thick, soft, and
somewhat callous skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places.
Ray on the Creation.

2. The foot.
To redeem thy woful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,
Hast wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet cease not thy weary *soles* to lead. *Fairy Queen.*

3. The bottom of the shoe.
Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.
—Not I, believe me: you have dancing shoes,
With nimble *soles*. *Shakef. Romeo and Juliet.*

A trade that, I hope, I may use with a safe conscience;
which is, indeed, fir, a mender of bad *soles*. *Shakef. Julius Caesar.*

On fortune's cap we are not the very button.—Nor the *sole*
of her shoe. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

The caliga was a military shoe, with a very thick *sole*, tied
above the instep with leather thongs. *Arbutnot on Caim.*

4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.
The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, having
its *sole* made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shoot-
ing of a short joint. *Moxon's Mach. Exerc.*

Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes. *Martini.*

5. A kind of sea-fish.
Of flat fish, rays, thornbacks, *soles*, and flowks. *Carac.*

TO SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with *soles*: as,
to *sole* a pair of shoes.
His feet were *soled* with a treble tuft of a clove short tawney
down. *Greav's Misjourn.*

SOLE. *adj.* [*sol*, old French; *solus*, Latin.]
1. Single; only.
Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no *sole* judge
but only one: say not to others, receive my sentence, when
their authority is above thine. *Hooker.*

Orpheus every where expressed the infinite end *sole* power of
one God, though he used the name of Jupiter. *Raleigh.*

To me shall be the glory *sole* among
Th' infernal pow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A rattling

SOL

A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That stripp'd them bare, and one *sole* way they rent. *Dryd.*
He, *sole* in power, at the beginning said,
Let sea and air, and earth and heav'n be made:
And it was so; and when he shall ordain
In other sort, has but to speak again,
And they shall be no more. *Prior.*

2. [In law.] Not married.
Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife,
though he himself be *sole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

SOLECISM. *n. f.* [*solécisme*.] Unfitness of one word to
another; impropriety in language. A barbarism may be in
one word, a solecism must be of more.

There is scarce a *solecism* in writing which the best author is
not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of
some manuscript. *Addison.*

SOL'ELY. *adv.* [from *sole*.] Singly; only.
You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *solely* heir to all his lands. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

This night's great business
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *solely* sovereign sway and masterydom. *Shakef. Henry V.*

The interperate heat of the clime *solely* occasions this
complexion, experience admits not. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *solely*, upon sinners of
the first rate, who have cast off all regard for piety. *Atterbury.*

SOLEMN. *adj.* [*solemnis*, French; *solemnis*, Latin.]
1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.
The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* sup-
plication observed every year. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Religiously grave.
His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd. *Milton.*

3. Awful; striking with seriousness.
Then 'gan he loudly through the house to call,
But no one care to answer to his cry;
There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all. *Fairy Queen.*

To 'twage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milt.*
Nor then the *solemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milton.*

4. Grave; affectually serious.
When Steele reflects upon the many *solemn* strong barriers
to our succession of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vanish-
eth: so do I, provided the epithet *solemn* goes for nothing;
because though I have heard of a *solemn* day, and a *solemn* con-
vocation, yet I can conceive no idea of a *solemn* barrier. *Swift.*

SOLENNITY. *n. f.* [*solemnitas*, French; from *solemn*.]
1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.
Great was the cause, our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;
But, fav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. Religious ceremony.
The lady Constance,
Some speedy messenger bid repair
To our *solemnity*. *Shakef. King John.*

The moon, like to a silver bow,
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night
Of our *solemnities*. *Shakef. Henry V.*

There may be great danger in using such compositions in
churches, at arraignments, plays, and *solemnities*. *Bacon.*

What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see,
When rising from his bed he views the sad *solemnity*? *Dryd.*

Though the forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment may
bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here,
yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different. *Atterbury.*

4. Manner of acting awfully serious.
With much more skillful cruelty, and horrible *solemnity*, he
caused each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sid.*

5. Gravity; steady seriousness.
The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shews itself in
the *solemnity* of their language. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity.
A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom
though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some
think he wanted *solemnity*. *Watson's Architecture.*

7. Affecting gravity.
Prythee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemnity*'s out o' door,
And go along with us. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

This speech ended with a *solemnity* of accent. *Pam. Quixote.*
SOLENNIZATION. *n. f.* [from *solemnize*.] The act of *solemn-*
nizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *solemnization* of the marriage between
Charles and Anne dutches of Bretagne, with whom he re-
ceived the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO SOLENNIZE. *v. a.* [*solemnizer*, French; from *solemn*.]
1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.
Dorlaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obsequies
being no more *solemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the
blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemn-*
ized in another. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan they sprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feast to *solemnize* that day. *Fairy Queen.*
The multitude of the celestial host were heard to *solemnize*
his miraculous birth. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton's Agonist.*

2. To perform religiously once a year.
What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast
of dedication is never spoken of in the law, yet *solemnized*
even by our Saviour himself. *Hooker.*

SOLENNLY. *adv.* [from *solemn*.]
1. With annual religious ceremonies.
2. With formal gravity and stateliness.
There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do
nothing or little very *solemnly*. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. With formal state.
Let him land,
And *solemnly* see him set on to London. *Shakef. H. V.*

4. With affected gravity.
The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise,
Whispering like winds, ere hurricanes arise. *Dryden.*

5. With religious seriousness.
To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own
partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader, that he is the only
person from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

TO SOLICIT. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]
1. To importune; to intreat.
If you bethink yourself of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakef. Othello.*

We heartily *solicit*
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land. *Shak. R. III.*

How he *solicits* heav'n
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

This in obedience hath my daughter shewn me,
And, more above, hath his *soliciting*,
As they fell out by time, by means and place,
All given to mine ear. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay,
To mold me man? Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milt. Par. Lost, b. x.*

The guardian of my faith so false did prove,
As to *solicit* me with lawless love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.
This supernatural *soliciting*
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

Solicit Henry with her wondrous praise;
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount
Her nat'ral graces, that extinguish art. *Shakef. H. VI.*

That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses,
and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge himself in for-
bidden liberties. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To implore; to ask.
With that she wept again, 'till he again *soliciting* the conclu-
sion of her story, then must you, said she, know the story of
Amphialus. *Sidney.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.
I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet. A Latinism.
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.
I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

SOLICITATION. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]
1. Importunity; act of importuning.
I can produce a man
Of female feed, far abler to resist
All his *solicitations*, and at length
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell. *Parad. Reg.*

2. Invitation; excitement.
Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a con-
stant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to
them. *Locke.*

SOLICITOR. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]
1. One who petitions for another.
Be merry, Cassio;
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die,
Than give thy cause away. *Shakef. Othello.*

Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in
the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice
of his cause the most powerful *solicitor* in his behalf. *Addison.*

2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by
attorneys in other courts.
For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general, their continual
use for the king's service requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLICITOUS.

SOL

SOLICITOUS, *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly about before that which causes anxiety; sometimes for or of. *For* is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous* of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Tayl.*
Enjoy the present, whatever it be, and be not *solicitous* for the future. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The colonel had been intent upon the fortifications. *Clarendon.*
In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were marvelously *solicitous*, there arose a question. *Clarendon.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*
Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous* for his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In council sat, *solicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperor's tent. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

No man is *solicitous* about the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South's Sermons.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness, but you have been *solicitous* of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

SOLICITOUSLY, *adv.* [*from solicitous*.] Anxiously; carefully. The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errors in it are to be *solicitously* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SOLICITUDE, *n. f.* [*solicitude*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shews, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLICITRESS, *n. f.* [*Feminine of solicitor*.] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitrices*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SOLID, *adj.* [*solidus*, Latin; *solide*, French.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.
Land that ever burn'd
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.
I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.
In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. Strong; firm.
The duke's new palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestick. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.
If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.
This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *K. Charles.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain
More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.
These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

SOLID, *n. f.* [*In physics*.] The part containing the fluids.
The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arb.*

SOLIDITY, *n. f.* [*Soliditas*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solus*.]

1. Fullness of matter; not hollowness.
Firmness; hardness; compactness; density.

2. That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but washed down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.
The most known rules are placed in the beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*. *Addison's Spectator.*

SOL

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

SOLIDLY, *adv.* [*from solid*.]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.
2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Disby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

SOLIDNESS, *n. f.* [*from solid*.] Solidity; firmness; density. It beareth misfortune: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contend with the iron teeth of time. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

SOLIDUNGULOUS, *adj.* [*Solidus and ungula*, Latin.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SOLIFIDIAN, *n. f.* [*solus and fides*, Latin.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

SOLILOQUY, *n. f.* [*Soliloquus*, Fr. *solus and loquer*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,
Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garrick's Dispensary.*

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

SOLIPED, *n. f.* [*solus and pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

Solipeds, or firm footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SOLITAIRE, *n. f.* [*solitaire*, French.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.
Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.
SOLITARILY, *adv.* [*from solitary*.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subtilt *solitarily* itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it. *Hoster.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Mic. vii. 14.*

SOLITARINESS, *n. f.* [*from solitary*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the fly enemy that doth most separate a man from well doing. *Shelton.*

At home in wholesome *solitariness*,
My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Dennis.*

SOLITARY, *adj.* [*solitarius*, French; *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.
Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.
Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*

Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Retired; remote from company.
In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.
Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

4. Single.
Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved. *K. Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual currences supporting their *solitary* infirmities. *Brown.*

SOLITARY, *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] One that lives alone; an hermit.

You describe so well your heremetic state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave, with a spring, or any of the accommodations that best a *solitary*. *Pope's Letter.*

SOLITUDE, *n. f.* [*Solitude*, French; *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.
It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech; whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Replenish'd, and all these at thy command
To come, and play before thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitudes*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. A lonely place; a desert.
Some *solitarily* drieth their hops on a kel,
And some on a *solus*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

SOLLAR, *n. f.* [*sollarium*, low Latin.] A garret.
Some *solitarily* drieth their hops on a kel,
And some on a *solus*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

SOLLO, *n. f.* [*Italian*.] A tune played by a single instrument.

SOLLOMON'S SEAL, *n. f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SOLSTICE, *n. f.* [*solstice*, French; *solstitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in Summer, or shortest in Winter.
2. It is taken of itself commonly for the Summer solstice. The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, begetteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moist *solstices*, and Winters fair. *May's Virgil.*

SOLSTITIAL, *adj.* [*solstitial*, French; from *solstice*.]

1. Belonging to the solstice.
Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Happening at the solstice.
From the North to call
Decrepid Winter; from the South to bring
Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fields labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed
His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solstitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

SOLUBLE, *adj.* [*from solvo*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.
Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *soluble*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SOLUBLE, *adj.* [*solubilis*, Latin.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.
Sugar is a *soluble* substance, being *soluble* in water and fusible in fire. *Arbutnot.*

SOLUBILITY, *n. f.* [*from soluble*.] Susceptibility of separation of parts.
This cannot account for the indissoluble coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glanv. Scpf.*

To SOLVE, *v. a.* [*solvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.
He would solve high dispute
With conjugal carresses. *Milton.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wife and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and solving them. *Watts.*

SOLVENT, *n. f.* [*from solvent*.] Ability to pay.
SOLVENT, *adj.* [*solvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.
When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the solvent body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.
SOLUND-GOOSE, *n. f.* A fowl.
A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallows-tree let loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *solund-goose*. *Chapelain.*

SOLUTION, *n. f.* [*solution*, French; *soluti*, Latin.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.
In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of solution of continuity. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved.
Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

When salt of Tartar per deliquium, poured into the solution of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Newton's Opt.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.
Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy solution can resolve. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
Till by their own perplexities involv'd
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying solution. *Milton's A. on Sister.*

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2. Able to pay debts contracted.
SOLUND-GOOSE, *n. f.* A fowl.
A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallows-tree let loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *solund-goose*. *Chapelain.*

SOLUTION, *n. f.* [*solution*, French; *soluti*, Latin.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.
In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of solution of continuity. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved.
Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

When salt of Tartar per deliquium, poured into the solution of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Newton's Opt.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.
Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy solution can resolve. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
Till by their own perplexities involv'd
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying solution. *Milton's A. on Sister.*

With hope and fear
The woman did the new solution hear;
The man diffides in his own augury. *Dryden.*

And doubts.
This will instruct you to give a plainer solution of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

SOLUTIVE, *adj.* [*from solvo*, Latin.] Laxative; causing relaxation.
Though it would not be so absterfve, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp discafes. *Bacon.*

SOMATOLOGY, *n. f.* [*σώμα and λόγος*.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME, *A* termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as *game some*. [*Jaam*, Dutch.]

SOME, *adj.* [*from sum*, Saxon; *sumis*, Gothick; *sum*, Germ. *some*, Danish; *sum*, *summis*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.
We landed some hundred men, where we found some fresh water. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.
Let me leave some of the folk that are with me. *Gen. xxxiii.*

First go with me some few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then find for your sick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.
Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction hie. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon as some have dream'd. *Milt.*
Your edicts some reclaim from sins,
But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*.
It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always so ready; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, it is no great impoverishment to her coffers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.
Being encountered with a strong storm some eight leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to take a port.
At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurcheth between two hills, a village of some eighty houses. *Carew.*

Old mens spirits vidual, contrary to those of purblind men, unite not, but when the object is at some good distance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Sluce some good while, returned unto the king, then before Bulloigne. *Bac.*

SOM

SOMETHING. *n. f.* [rum'ding, Saxon.]

1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar
Did from afar the British chief behold,
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring bosom roll'd.
The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but
small, in respect of that of the heart; but it is still some-
thing.

You'll say the whole world has something to do, something to
talk of, something to wish for, and something to be employed
about; but pray put all these somethings together, and what is
the sum total but just nothing.

Here the beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameless somethings in their causes sleep.

2. More or less.
Something yet of doubt remains.

Years following years steal something ev'ry day,
At least they steal us from ourselves away.

3. Part.
Something of it arises from our infant state.

4. Distance not great.
I will acquaint you with the perfect spy o' th' time; for't
must be done to-night, and something from the palace.

SOMETHING. *adv.* In some degree.
The pain went away upon it; but he was something dis-
couraged by a new pain falling some days after upon his elbow
on the other side.

SOMETIME. *adv.* [some and time.] Once; formerly.
What art thou that usurp'd this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did sometime march?

SOMETIMES. *adv.* [some and times.]
Good sometime queen, prepare thee hence for France. Sh.

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.
I will render me more equal, sometime superior. Milton.

It is good that we sometimes be contradicted, and that we
always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this
world.

2. At one time, opposed to sometimes, or to another time.
The body passive is better wrought upon at sometimes than
at others.

Sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, may be glanced
upon in these scripture descriptions.

He writes not always of a piece, but sometimes mixes trivial
things with those of greater moment: sometimes also, though
not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has said
enough.

SOMEWHAT. *n. f.* [some and what.]
1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.
Upon the sea somewhat methought did rise
Like bluefish mists.

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on purpose to
avoid the sight of somewhat that displeases him, would, for
the same reason, shut them against the sun.

2. More or less.
Concerning every of these, somewhat Christ hath com-
manded, which must be kept till the world's end: on the con-
trary side, in every of them somewhat there may be added, as
the church judges it expedient.

These fals have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with
a smatch of vitriolick.

3. Part greater or less.
Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion,
and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost.

SOMEWHERE. *adv.* [some and where.] In one place or other;
not nowhere.

Hopeless and forelorn
They are return'd, and somewhere live obscurely. Denham.

Compressing two primas hard together, that their sides,
which by chance were a very little convex, might somewhere
touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to
become absolutely transparent, as if they had there been one
continued piece of glass.

Does something still, and somewhere yet remain,
Reward or punishment?

Of the dead we must speak gently; and therefore, as Mr.
Dryden says somewhere, peace be to its manes.

SOMEWHERE. *n. f.* [some and where.] Once; for a time. Out
of use.

Though under colour of the shepherds somewhere,
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own sheep,
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep.

SON. *n. f.* [sonus, Gothick; suna, Saxon; son, German;
son, Swedish; sone, Dutch; syn, Sclavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father
or mother.
She had a son for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her
bed.

2. Descendant however distant: as, the sons of Adam.
I am the son of the wife, the son of ancient kings. Jf. xix.

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to
his penitent.
Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling thrift.

4. Native of a country.
Britain then
Sees arts her savage sons controul.

5. The second person of the Trinity.
If thou be the son of God, come down.

6. Product of any thing.
Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell
us we are sons of earth.

7. In scripture, sons of pride, and sons of light, denoting some
quality. 'Tis a Hebraism.
This new favorite
Of heav'n, this man of clay, son of despite.

SON-IN-LAW. *n. f.* One married to one's daughter.
If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black.

A foreign son-in-law shall come from far,
Whole race shall bear aloft the Latian name.

SONSHIP. *n. f.* [from son.] Filiation; the character of a son.
The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only in-
cident but necessary to Christianity, the badge and cognizance
of sonship.

SONATA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune.
He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian sonata.

SONATA. *n. f.* [from sonata, Latin.]
Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a sonata on his viol,
Unless he had the total gut,
Whence every string at first was cut.

SONG. *n. f.* [from gungun, Saxon.]
1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.
Noise other than the found of dance and song.

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.
Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that flew thy virgin knight;
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about his tomb they go!

3. A poem; lay; strain.
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbours. Sh. H. VIII.
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song.

4. Poetry; poesy.
This subject for heroic song pleas'd me.
Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue, or in song.

5. Notes of birds.
The lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning grey.

6. An old song. A trifle.
I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song.
A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was
forced by a cobler to resign all for an old song.

SONGISH. *adj.* [from song.] Containing songs; consisting of
songs. A low word.
The songish part must abound in the softness and variety of
numbers, its intention being to please the hearing.

SONGSTER. *n. f.* [from song.] A singer. Used of human
singers, it is a word of slight contempt.
The pretty songsters of the Spring with their various notes
did seem to welcome him as he passed.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their
own, than some clerks read in any book but their own.

Either songster holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes.

SON

SOMNIFEROUS. *adj.* [sonnifere, Fr. sonnifer, Latin.] Causing
sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

I wish for some sonniferous potion, that might force me to
sleep away the intermitted time, as it does with men in sor-
row.

SOMNIFICK. *adj.* [somnus and facio, Latin.] Causing sleep.
SOMNOLENCY. *n. f.* [somnolentia, Latin.] Sleepiness; incli-
nation to sleep.

SON. *n. f.* [sonus, Gothick; suna, Saxon; son, German;
son, Swedish; sone, Dutch; syn, Sclavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father
or mother.

2. Descendant however distant: as, the sons of Adam.

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to
his penitent.

4. Native of a country.

5. The second person of the Trinity.

6. Product of any thing.

7. In scripture, sons of pride, and sons of light, denoting some
quality.

SON-IN-LAW. *n. f.* One married to one's daughter.

SONSHIP. *n. f.* [from son.] Filiation; the character of a son.

SONATA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune.

SONATA. *n. f.* [from sonata, Latin.]

SONG. *n. f.* [from gungun, Saxon.]

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SOP

SOOTHSAVER. *n. f.* [from *soothsay*.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator.
 Scarce was Mufidorous made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *soothsayers* who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child. *Shakespeare.*
 A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ideo of March. *Shakespeare.*
 He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *soothsayer*, that one should succeed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
SOOTINESS. *n. f.* [from *sooty*.] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.
SOOTY. *adj.* [from *sooty*.]
 1. Breeding foot.
 By fire of *sooty* coal th' alchymist turns Metals to gold. *Milton.*
 2. Confitting of foot; fuliginous.
 There may be some chymical way to defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. *Wilkins.*
 3. Black; dark; dusky.
 All the grisly legions that troop Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron; Harpies and hydras and all monstrous forms. *Milton.*
 Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome, And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*
SOP. *n. f.* [Grop, Saxon; *sopa*, Spanish; *soppe*, Dutch.]
 1. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten.
 The bounded waters Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores, And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shakespeare.*
 Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, yet the moon shines: I'll make a *sop* o' th' moonshine of you. *Shakespeare.*
Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard, Which mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryden.*
 Ill nature is not to be cured with a *sop*; but quarrelsome men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair usage. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus.
 To Cerberus they give a *sop*, His tripple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*
TO SOP. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.
SOPH. *n. f.* [See *SOAP*.]
SOPH. *n. f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the university.
 Three Cambridge *sophis*, and three pert templars came, The time their talents, and their tastes the fame; Each prompt to query, answer and debate, And smit with love of poetry and prate. *Pope's Dunciad.*
SOPHI. *n. f.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia.
 By this scimitar That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shakespeare.*
 A fig for the fultan and *sophi*. *Congreve.*
SOPHISM. *n. f.* [from *sophisma*, Latin.] A fallacious argument; an unfound subtlety; a fallacy.
 When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*
SOPHIST. *n. f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A professor of philosophy.
 The court of Cæsar is said to have been much reformed by the *sophists* of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign. *Tem.*
SOPHISTER. *n. f.* [from *sophiste*, French; *sophista*, Latin.]
 1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.
 A subtle traitor needs no *sophister*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
 If a heathen philosopher bring arguments from reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no such thing. *Denham.*
 Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of christians. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 2. A professor of philosophy; a *sophist*. This sense is antiquated.
 Alcimus the *sophister* hath many arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*
SOPHISTICAL. *adj.* [from *sophisticus*, Fr. from *sophista*.] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.
 Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and *sophistical* cozenage, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this sublimity world. *Hall.*
 When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*
 That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a more *sophistical* knot. *Mere.*

SOR

SOPHISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *sophistical*.] With fallacious subtlety.
 Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically*. *Swift.*
TO SOPHISTICATE. *v. a.* [from *sophistiquer*, Fr. from *sophiste*.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.
 If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding, they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where scarce any probable there appeareth. *Hobbes.*
 Here's three of us are *sophisticated*. *Shakespeare.*
 Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophisticated* ones. *Boyle.*
 The only persons amongst the heathens, who *sophisticated* nature and philosophy, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. *South's Sermons.*
 Yet the rich cullies may their boasting fare; They purchase but *sophisticated* ware: 'Tis prodigality that buys deceit, Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*
 The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colourless, left it should tinge and *sophisticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Boyle.*
SOPHISTICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterated; not genuine.
 Since then a great part of our scientific treasure is most likely to be adulterated, though all bears the image and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophisticated* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone. *Gloucester.*
 So truth, when only one supply'd the state, Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticated*. *Dryden.*
SOPHISTICATION. *n. f.* [from *sophistication*, Fr. from *sophistiquer*.] Adulteration; not genuineness.
Sophistication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*
 The drugs and simples sold in shops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*
 Besides easy submission to *sophistication* of sense, we have inability to prevent the miscarriages of our junior reasoners. *Gloucester.*
SOPHISTICATOR. *n. f.* [from *sophistication*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.
SOPHISTRY. *n. f.* [from *sophistia*.] Fallacious ratiocination.
 His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed. *Shakespeare.*
 These men have obscured and confounded the nature of things, by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*; tho' an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt. *South.*
TO SOPORATE. *v. n.* [from *sopor*, Latin.] To lay asleep. *DiD.*
SOPORIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *sopor* and *fero*.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.
 The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead sleeps. *Bacon.*
 While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor. *Gulliver's Travels.*
SOPORIFEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *soporiferous*.] The quality of causing sleep.
SOPORIFIC. *adj.* [from *sopor* and *facio*.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.
 The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*
SOPPER. *n. f.* [from *sop*.] One that sleeps any thing in liquor.
SORBILE. *adj.* [from *sorbis*, Latin.] That may be drunk or sipped.
SORBITION. *n. f.* [from *sorbis*, Latin.] The act of drinking or sipping.
SORBS. *n. f.* [from *sorbis*, Lat.] The berries of the forb or service-tree.
SORCERER. *n. f.* [from *sorter*, French; *sortarius*, low Latin.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.
 They say this town is full of cozenage, As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye, Drug-working *sorters* that change the mind, Soul-killing witches that deform the body, And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakespeare.*
 The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *sorter* to put on a belief that they can hurt such. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 He saw a fable *sorter* e- arise, All sudden gorgon's hiss and dragon's glare, And ten horn'd fiends. *Pope.*
 The Egyptian *sorters* contended with Moses; but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God. *Watts's Logic.*
SORCERESS. *n. f.* [Female of *sorter*.] A female magician; an enchantress.
 Bring forth that *sorteress* condemn'd to burn. *Shakespeare.*
 Divers witches and *sorteresses* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*
 The snaky *sorteress* that sat Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key, Ris'n, and with hideous outcry rush'd between. *Milton.*
 How cunningly the *sorteress* displays Her own transgressions, to upbraid me, mine. *Milton.*
SORCERY. *n. f.* Magic; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.
 This witch Sycorax, For mischiefs manifold, and *sorteries* terrible, Was banish'd. *Shakespeare.*
 Adders wisdom I have learn'd To fence my ear against thy *sorteries*. *Milton.*
 Actæon has long tracks of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *sortery*. *Tatler.*
SORD. *n. f.* [from *sordid*.] Turf; grassy ground.
 This is the prettiest low-born lair that ever ran on the green sord. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 An altar of grassy sord. *Milton.*
SORDES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Foulness; dregs.
 The sea washes off the *sord* and *sordes* wherein mineral mofes were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous. *Woodward.*
SORDID. *adj.* [from *sordid*, French; *sordine*, Italian.] A small *sordid* pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it found lower or shriller. *Bailey.*
SORDID. *adj.* [from *sordidus*, Latin.]
 1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.
 There Charon stands A *sordid* god, down from his hoary chin A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*
 2. [from *sordid*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.
 It is strange since the priests office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *sordid*. *South's Sermons.*
 3. [from *sordid*, French.] Covetous; niggardly.
 He may be old, And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold. *Denham.*
 If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is *sordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues. *L'Estrange.*
SORDIDLY. *adv.* [from *sordid*.] Meanly; poorly; covetously; sordidness. *n. f.* [from *sordid*.]
 1. Meanness; baseness.
 I omit the madneses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley.*
 2. Naliness; not neatness.
 Providence deters people from stuttishness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness. *Rap.*
SORE. *n. f.* [Sran, Saxon; *saur*, Danish.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cause: to be a *sore*, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *sore* before some disruption happen.
 Let us hence provide A salve for any *sore* that may betide. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
 It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience, to salve state *sore*. *King Charles.*
 Receipts abound; but searching all thy *sore*, The best is still at hand to launce the *sore*, And cut the head; for till the core be found The secret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*
 By these all fettering *sore*s her councils heal, Which time or has disclos'd, or shall reveal. *Dryden.*
 Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishment of their young, lay their eggs upon *sore*s. *Bentley.*
SORE. *adj.* [from the noun.]
 1. Tender to the touch.
 We can ne'er be sure, Whether we pain or not endure; And just to far are *sore* and griev'd, As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*
 While *sore* of battle, while our wounds are green, Why should we tempt the doubtful dye again. *Dryden.*
 It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had *sore* eyes, if you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*
 2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.
 Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious; and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind. *Tillotson.*
 Laugh at your friends, and if your friends are *sore*, So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

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SORCERESS. *n. f.* [Female of *sorter*.] A female magician; an enchantress.
 Bring forth that *sorteress* condemn'd to burn. *Shakespeare.*
 Divers witches and *sorteresses* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*
 The snaky *sorteress* that sat Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key, Ris'n, and with hideous outcry rush'd between. *Milton.*
 How cunningly the *sorteress* displays Her own transgressions, to upbraid me, mine. *Milton.*
SORCERY. *n. f.* Magic; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.
 This witch Sycorax, For mischiefs manifold, and *sorteries* terrible, Was banish'd. *Shakespeare.*
 Adders wisdom I have learn'd To fence my ear against thy *sorteries*. *Milton.*
 Actæon has long tracks of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *sortery*. *Tatler.*
SORD. *n. f.* [from *sordid*.] Turf; grassy ground.
 This is the prettiest low-born lair that ever ran on the green sord. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 An altar of grassy sord. *Milton.*
SORDES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Foulness; dregs.
 The sea washes off the *sord* and *sordes* wherein mineral mofes were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous. *Woodward.*
SORDID. *adj.* [from *sordid*, French; *sordine*, Italian.] A small *sordid* pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it found lower or shriller. *Bailey.*
SORDID. *adj.* [from *sordidus*, Latin.]
 1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.
 There Charon stands A *sordid* god, down from his hoary chin A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*
 2. [from *sordid*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.
 It is strange since the priests office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *sordid*. *South's Sermons.*
 3. [from *sordid*, French.] Covetous; niggardly.
 He may be old, And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold. *Denham.*
 If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is *sordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues. *L'Estrange.*
SORDIDLY. *adv.* [from *sordid*.] Meanly; poorly; covetously; sordidness. *n. f.* [from *sordid*.]
 1. Meanness; baseness.
 I omit the madneses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley.*
 2. Naliness; not neatness.
 Providence deters people from stuttishness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness. *Rap.*
SORE. *n. f.* [Sran, Saxon; *saur*, Danish.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cause: to be a *sore*, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *sore* before some disruption happen.
 Let us hence provide A salve for any *sore* that may betide. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
 It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience, to salve state *sore*. *King Charles.*
 Receipts abound; but searching all thy *sore*, The best is still at hand to launce the *sore*, And cut the head; for till the core be found The secret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*
 By these all fettering *sore*s her councils heal, Which time or has disclos'd, or shall reveal. *Dryden.*
 Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishment of their young, lay their eggs upon *sore*s. *Bentley.*
SORE. *adj.* [from the noun.]
 1. Tender to the touch.
 We can ne'er be sure, Whether we pain or not endure; And just to far are *sore* and griev'd, As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*
 While *sore* of battle, while our wounds are green, Why should we tempt the doubtful dye again. *Dryden.*
 It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had *sore* eyes, if you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*
 2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.
 Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious; and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind. *Tillotson.*
 Laugh at your friends, and if your friends are *sore*, So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

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3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See *SORE*. *adverb.*
 Threefold and ten I can remember well, Within the volume of which time I've seen Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this fore night Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakespeare.*
 I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
 My loins are filled with a *sore* disease; and there is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*
Sore hath been their fight, As likelest was, when two such foes met arm'd. *Milton.*
 Gentle lady, may thy grave Peace and quiet ever have; After this day's travel *sore* Sweet rest seize thee evermore. *Milton.*
 They are determin'd to live up to the holy rule, though *sore* evils and great temporal inconveniences should attend the discharge of their duty. *Asterbury.*
 4. Criminal. Out of use.
 To lapse in fullness Is *sore* than to lie for need; and fallhood Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 5. [From *saur*, French.]
 The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a forel; and the fourth year, a *sore*. *Shak.*
SORE. *adv.* [This the etymologists derive from *sier*, Dutch; but *sier* means only an intenseness of any thing; *sore* almost always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little used.
 Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand preleth me *sore*. *Common Prayer.*
 The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey, With mortal steel him smote again for *sore*, That headless his unwieldy body lay. *Fairy Queen.*
 He this and that, and each man's blow Doth eye, defend, and shifts, being laid to *sore*. *Daniel.*
 Though iron hew and mangle *sore*, Would wounds and bruises honour more. *Hudibras.*
 Distrust shook *sore* their minds. *Milton.*
 So that Palamon were wounded *sore*, Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*
Sore-fig'd the knight, who this long sermon heard: At length, considering all, his heart he cheer'd. *Dryden.*
 How, Didius, shall a Roman *sore* repul'd Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
 How bid you welcome to these flatter'd legions? *A. Phillips.*
SOREHON. *n. f.* [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of arbitrary *soreh*. } exaction or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland; whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands giliwitts, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *soreh*, or be a *soreh*. *Maclean.*
 They exact upon them all kind of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *sorehon*; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenser's Ireland.*
SOREL. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *sore*.]
 The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a *sorel*. *Shakespeare.*
SORELY. *adv.* [from *sore*.]
 1. With a great degree of pain or distress.
 Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sigh is there? the heart is *sorely* overcharged. *Shakespeare.*
 The warrior train, Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain. *Dryden.*
 2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.
 I have done ill, Of which I do accuse myself *sorely*, That I will enjoy no more. *Shakespeare.*
SORENESS. *n. f.* [from *sore*.] Tenderness of a hurt.
 He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Deay of Piety.*
 My foot began to swell, and the pain allwaged, though it left such a *soreness*, that I could hardly suffer the cloaths of my bed. *Temple.*
SORITES. *n. f.* [from *sortes*.] Properly an heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.
 Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called *sortes*, or a heap.
Sorites is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, all men of revenge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts's Logic.*
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SORORICIDE. *n. f.* [*soror* and *cado*.] The murder of a sister.
SORRAGE. *n. f.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *DiG.*
SORRANCE. *n. f.* [*In farriery*.] Any disease or sore in horses. *DiG.*

SORREL. *n. f.* [*Rube*, Saxon; *foral*, French.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *sorrel* goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. *Bacon.*

Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *sorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid atringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SORRILY. *adv.* [*from sorry*.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help though I sing *sorribly*. *Sidney.*
SORRINESS. *n. f.* [*from sorry*.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitableness; despicableness.

SORROW. *n. f.* [*Sorg*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness, mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke.*

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you;
 That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare.*
 A world of woe and sorrow. *Milton.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;
 But having you, can flow no *sorrow* now. *Dryden.*

TO SORROW. *v. n.* [*Saurgan*, Gothick; *ronjan*, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.

The miserable change, now at my end,
 Lament, nor *sorrow* at. *Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

Where-ever sorrow is relief would be,
 If you do *sorrow* at my grief in love,
 By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
 Were both extermin'd. *Shakespeare.*

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye
sorrowed to repentance. *2 Cor. vii. 9.*

I neither fear to die nor desire to live; and having mastered
 all grief in myself, I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Hayw.*

Send them the prince explores
 The night ring main, and *sorrowing* treads the shores. *Pope.*

SORROWED. *adj.* [*from sorrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow.
 Out of use.

Now the public body, which doth seldom
 Play the recanter, feeling in itself
 A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
 Of its own fall, refraining aid to Timon;
 And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender. *Shakspeare.*

SORROWFUL. *adj.* [*sorrow* and *full*.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.
 Blessed are they which have been *sorrowful* for all thy
 scourges; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen
 all thy glory. *Tob. xiii. 14.*

2. Deeply serious. Not in use.
 Hannah said, no, my lord, I am a woman of a *sorrowful*
 spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. *1 Sam.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.
 The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrow-*
ful meat. *Job. vi. 7.*

SORRY. *adj.* [*rantz*, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or
 casual misadventures or vexations, but sometimes of greater
 things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget
 What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee. *Timon of Athens.*
 The king was *sorry*; nevertheless for the oath's sake he
 commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *Matth. xiv. 9.*
 I'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure. *Shak.*

We are *sorry* for the satire interpered in some of these pieces,
 upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have
 been received. *Swift.*

2. [*From saur*, filth, Islandick.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.
 A salt and *sorry* rheum offends me:
 Lend me thy handkerchief. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

How now, why do you keep alone?
 Of *sorry* fancies your companions making,
 Using those thoughts, which should, indeed, have died
 With them they think on. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem
 that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of
 marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *sorry* prison. *Glanv.*

Coarse complexions,
 And cheeks of *sorry* grain will serve to ply
 'I be famper, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*

How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not
 support him against one slighting look of a *sorry* slave! *L'Estr.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet

SOR

might have found some *sorry* excuse for detaining the reader.

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could produce one
 organical body, one might reasonably expect, that now and
 then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal.
Bentley's Sermons.

SORT. *n. f.* [*sorte*, French.]

1. A kind; a species.
 Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy *sort*. *Milton.*

A substantial and unaffected piety, not only gives a man a
 credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vi-
 cious *sort* of men. *Tillotson.*

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their numbers,
 designs, and every thought. *Walsh.*

Endeavouring to make the signification of specific names
 clear, they make their specific ideas of the *sorts* of substances
 of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.
 Flowers in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen
 well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort*
 As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport. *Spenser's Sonnet.*

Rheum and Shimshal wrote after this *sort*. *Exra iv. 8.*
 To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton.*

3. A degree of any quality.
 I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as
 putting you in mind. *Rom. xv. 15.*

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have
 copied his file. *Dryden.*

4. A class, or order of persons.
 The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all,
 the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort*
 can perform. *Hooker.*

I have bought
 Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people. *Shakespeare.*

Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the poor, two
 virtues that are never exercised so well as when they accompa-
 ny each other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. A company; a knot of people.
 Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;
 And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
 But they can see a *sort* of traitors here, *Shakespeare.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.
 Is signior Montano returned from the wars?—I know none
 of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any
sort. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

7. [*Sort*, Fr. *sortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of use.
 Make a lottry,
 And by decree, let blockish Ajax
 Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shakespeare.*

8. A pair; a set.
 The first *sort* by their own suggestion fell. *Milton.*

TO SORT. *v. a.* [*Sortiri*, Lat. *assortire*, Italian.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.
 These they *sorted* into their several times and places; some
 to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to
 be interlaid between the divine readings of the law and pro-
 phets. *Hooker.*

I come to thee for charitable licence,
 To *sort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakespeare.*

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads though
 the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each
 remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder,
 and *sorted* each colour by itself. *Boyle.*

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared
 and *sorted* with the insects. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With this desire, the hath a native might
 To find out every truth, if he had time;
 Th' innumerable effects to *sort* aright,
 And by degrees from cause to cause to climb. *Davies.*

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence
 of the lowest species, or first *sorting* of individuals, depends
 on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and
sorted from one another, and that either by refraction, or by
 reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*

But grant that actions best discover man,
 Take the most strong and *sort* them as you can;
 The few that glare, each character must mark:
 You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.
 Let me not be light;
 For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;
 And never be Bassanio to from me;
 But God *sort* all! *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.
 For, when the *sorts* things present with things past,
 And thereby things to come doth off foresee;
 When the doth doubt at first, and chafe at first,
 These acts her own, without her body be. *Davies.*

4. To

SOT

4. To cull; to chuse; to select.
 Send his mother to his father's house,
 That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

TO SORT. *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species.
 Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth,
 and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to join.
 The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes
 them base and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.
 A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a
 friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it *sorteth*
 with the person. *Bacon.*

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations.
Bacon.

Among unequals, what society
 Can *sort*, what harmony, or true delight?
 Which must be mutual, in proportion due,
 Given, and receiv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The Creator calling forth by name
 His mighty angels, gave them several charge,
 As *sorted* best with present things. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

For diff'rent stiles with diff'rent subjects *sort*,
 As several garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*

4. To terminate; to issue.
 It *sorted* not to any fight of importance, but to a retreat.
Bacon's War with Spain.

5. To have success.
 The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but
 they have not *sorted* to the same purpose as in their native
 country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto flesh and a
 flower were put, and it *sorted* not; for dry bladders will not
 blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [*from sort*, a lot, or *sortir*, to issue, French.]
 And so far am I glad it did *sort*,
 As this their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shakespeare.*

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some per-
 sons to be companions; which many times *sorteth* to incon-
 venience. *Bacon.*

SORTAL. *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.
 As things are ranked under names, into *sorts* or species only
 as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each *sort*
 comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may
 so call it from *sort*, as I do general from *genus*, name stands
 for. *Locke.*

SORTANCE. *n. f.* [*from sort*.] Suitableness; agreement.
 I have received
 New dated letters from Northumberland,
 Their cold intent, thus:
 Here doth he with his person, with such power
 As might hold *sortance* with his quality,
 The which he could not levy. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

SORTILEGE. *n. f.* [*sortilege*, Fr. *sortilegium*, Latin.] The act
 or practice of drawing lots.

SORTIMENT. *n. f.* [*from sort*.]

1. The act of sorting; distribution.
 2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

TO SORT. *v. n.* [*A cant word*.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall
 at once into a chair.

The winter sky began to frown,
 Poor Stella must pack off to town;
 From wholesome exercise and air,
 To *sorting* in an easy chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *n. f.* [*rot*, Saxon; *so*, French; *so*, Dutch.]

1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt.
 Of Gloster's treachery,
 And of the loyal service of his son,
 When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *sot*;
 And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*

This by his tongue being made his mistress's picture,
 And then a mind put in't, either our brags
 Were crack'd of kitchen trulls, or his description
 Prov'd us unspeaking *sots*. *Shakespeare.*

Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his con-
 duct; and presently the *sot*, because he knows neither history
 nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which
 is the only sure way for him not to fall short. *Saut's Sermons.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking.
 Every sign
 That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine.
 A furly ill-bred lord,
 That chides and snaps her up at every word:
 A brutal *sot*; who while he holds his head,
 With drunken filth bedaubed the nuptial bed. *Granville.*

TO SORT. *v. a.* To stupify; to besot.
 Pox on his loyalty!
 I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,
 Made four and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;
 A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

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The potion
 Turns his brain and stupifies his mind;
 The *sotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

TO SOT. *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.
SOTTISH. *adj.* [*from sot*.]

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.
 All's but naught:
 Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does
 Become a dog that's mad. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away
 and dispersed; the residue, being more desperate or more *sottish*,
 did abide in the field, of whom many were slain. *Hayward.*

He gain'd a king
 Ahaz his *sottish* conqueror. *Milton.*

'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be brought about.
L'Estrange.

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology. *Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.
SOTTISHLY. *adv.* [*from sottish*.] Stupidly; dully; sense-
 lessly.

Northumberland *sottishly* mad with over great fortune, pro-
 cured the King by his letters patent under the great seal, to
 appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of
 the crown. *Hayward.*

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy, and su-
 perstition *sottishly* ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of
 nature tends to irreligion. *Glanville.*

So *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this
 world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another;
 and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting
 burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious
 folly and deplorable madness in the world. *Bentley.*

SOTTISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from sottish*.] Dullness; stupidity; in-
 sensibility.

Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ig-
 norance men may sin themselves into. *South's Sermons.*

No sober temperate person can look with any complacency
 upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness* of Atheism,
 will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy
 pretence to wit and sagacity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SOVEREIGN. *adj.* [*soverain*, French; *sovrano*, Spanish.]

1. Supreme in power; having no superior.
 As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme
 truth; so prayer testifieth that we acknowledge him our sove-
 reign good. *Hooker.*

You, my sovereign lady,
 Causeless have laid disgraces on my head. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

None of us who now thy grace implore,
 But held the rank of sovereign queen before,
 Till giddy chance, whose malice never bears
 That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
 Cast us headlong from our high estate. *Dryden.*

Whether Esau, then, were a vassal to Jacob, and Jacob his
 sovereign prince by birth right, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

2. Supremely efficacious.
 A memorial of their fidelity and zeal, a sovereign preserva-
 tive of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy.
Hooker.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empirick;
 and to this preservative of no better report than a horse drench.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Love-wounded Protheus,
 My bosom, as a bed,
 Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,
 And thus I search it with a *sovereign* kiss. *Shakespeare.*

A water we call water of paradise, by that we do to it,
 is made very *sovereign* for health. *Bacon.*

Like the scum starv'd men did draw
 From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest
 Which were with any *sovereign* fatness blest. *Donne.*

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense
 Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common sense. *Dryden.*

SOVEREIGN. *n. f.* Supreme lord.
 O, let my *sovereign* turn away his face,
 And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakespeare.*

By my *sovereign*, and his fate, I swear,
 Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
 Oft our alliance other lands desir'd. *Dryden.*

SOVEREIGNLY. *adv.* [*from sovereign*.] Supremely; in the
 highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. *Boyle.*

SOVEREIGNTY. *n. f.* [*soverainete*, French.] Supremacy; high-
 est place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,
 That I, your vassal, have employed and pain'd
 Your unknown *sovereignty*. *Shakespeare.*

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
 Take on his grace the *sovereignty* thereof. *Shakespeare.*

To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and of-
 ficers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors; to have
 the

the sole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of sovereignty. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he shall be fill'd
Before the Lord; as in despite of heav'n,
Or from heav'n, claiming second sovereignty. *Milton.*
Nothing does to gratify a haughty humour, as this piece
of usurped sovereignty over our brethren. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
Jove's own tree,

That holds the woods in awful sovereignty,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his remotest boughs to heav'n ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foresee, when'er thy suit I grant,
That I my much lov'd sovereignty shall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryden.*
Let us above all things possess our souls with awful apprehensions
of the majesty and sovereignty of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost exterminated
by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the sovereignty in some degree,
but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Artabnut on Coins.*

Souven. *n. f.* [from *sou*, French.] A superfluous drain.
Yet could not such mines, without great pains, and charges,
if at all, be wrought; the del's would be so flown with waters,
it being impossible to make any adds or fountains to drain
them, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep
them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

Another of like sort, was found in sinking a fount-pit at
Hagh in Lancashire. *Woodward.*

Souven. *n. f.* [from *sou*, French.] A fount-pit, of *seck*.
I am fount of them that asked not for me: I am fount of
them that sought me not. *Isa. lvi. 1.*

The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them
that have pleasure therein. *Psal. cxi. 2.*

Soul. *n. f.* [rapel, Sax. *sach*, Dan. *sual*, Islandic *sual*, Dutch. *sul*.]
1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to
the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle
to the souls of either. *Hooker.*

He, he, unrepentant tongue! to call her bad,
Whose sovereignty so oft thou hast preferred.
With twenty thousand souls confirming oaths. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the soul may pine;
But that were strange, since all things bad and good;
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine;
Since God himself is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promises, seals and oaths, which
by public authority had passed for concluding this marriage,
that these being religious bonds betwixt God and their souls,
could not by any perjur'd act of state be dissolved. *Hayward.*

Eloquence the soul, long charms the sense. *Milton.*

2. Vital principle.
They say this town is full of cozenage,
Drug-working forerers that change the mind;
Soul-killing witches that deform the body;
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakespeare.*

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

Thou fun, of this great world both eye and soul. *Milton.*
Join voices all ye living souls! ye birds,
That singing up to heav'n gate ascend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praise. *Milton.*

In common discourse and writings, we leave out the words
vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and make the word *soul*
serve for all these principles. *Watts.*

3. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.
He has the very soul of bounty. *Shakespeare.*
Charity the soul of all the rest. *Milton.*

4. Interior power.
There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out. *Shakespeare.*

5. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.
Three wenches where I stood, cry'd:
"Alas, good soul!" *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

This is a poor mad soul; and she says up and down the town,
that her eldest son is like you. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

The poor soul fat singing by a yew-tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee. *Shakespeare.*

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders of the microscope,
discovering animals which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

6. Human being.
The moral is the case of every soul of us. *L'Estrange.*
Keep the poor soul no longer in suspense,
Your change is such as does not need defence. *Dryden.*

It is a republic; there are in it a hundred bourgeois, and about
a thousand souls. *Addison's Italy.*
My state of health none care to learn;
My life is here no soul's concern. *Swift.*

7. Active power.
Earth, air and seas, through empty space would rowl,
And heav'n would fly before the driving soul. *Dryden.*

8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.
9. Intelligent being in general.
Every soul in heav'n shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

Sou'LED. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Furnished with mind.
Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Wou'd'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely soul'd,
Shou'd give the prizes they had gain'd before. *Dryden.*

Sou'LESS. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Mean; low; spiritless.
Slave, soulless villain, dog, O rarely bale! *Shakespeare.*

Sou'LSHOT. *n. f.* [from *soul* and *shot*.] Something paid for a soul's re-
quiem among the Romanists.
In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid,
called *pecunia sepulchralis* & *symbalum anime*, and a Saxon *soul-
shot*. *Ayliffe's Pervogen.*

SOUND. *adj.* [rumb, Saxon.]
1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.
I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indispo'd and sickly fit.
For the sound man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the
clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shak.*
He hath received him late and sound. *Luke xv. 27.*

We can preserve
Unhurt our minds, and understanding sound. *Milton.*
The king visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound;
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

But Cypres, and the rest of sounder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular ob-
ject, is attributed to several other objects, on account of some
evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is
peculiarly called an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse,
a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called, with reference
to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound*
doctrine, or *sound* speech, this is by way of resemblance to
health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Right; not erroneous.
Whom although to know he life, and joy to make mention
of his name; yet our *soundest* knowledge is to know that we
know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him; and
our safest eloquence concerning him is silence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes, that I be not ashamed.
Psal. cxix. 80.

The rules are *sound* and useful, and may serve your devo-
tion. *Watts.*

3. Stout; strong; lusty.
The men are very strong and able of body; and therefore
either give *sound* strokes with their clubs, wherewith they
fight, or else shoot strong shots with their bows. *Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.
They reserved their titles, tenures, and dignities whole
and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser's Ireland.*

5. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.
New wak'd from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid.
In balmy sweat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SOUND. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast.
The messenger approaching to him spake,
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;
So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake. *Po. Queen.*

SOUND. *n. f.* [from *sound*, French.] A shallow sea, such as may be
sounded.

The *sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll. *Camden.*
Wake,
Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sounds*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
T'ingender with the night, and blast the day. *Ben. Johnson.*

Him young Thoofa bore, the bright increase
Of Phorcy's, dreaded in the *sounds* and seas. *Pope.*

SOUND. *n. f.* [from *sound*, Fr.] A probe, an instrument used by chi-
rurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, pass the *sound* till it meet
with some resistance. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To search with a plummet; to try depth.
In this secret there is a gulf, which while we live we shall
never *sound*. *Hooker.*

You are, Hastings, much too shallow
To *sound* the bottom of the after-times. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

2. To try; to examine.
Has he never before *sounded* you in this business. *Shakespeare.*
Invites these lords, and those he meant to *sound*. *Daniel.*

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*
I've *sounded* my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addison's Cato.*

3. To try with the sounding line.
The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some coun-
try and *sounded* and found it near twenty fathoms. *Acts xxvii.*

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of,
infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea, where
having let down a large portion of his *sounding*-line, he reaches
no bottom. *Locke.*

SOUND. *n. f.* The cuttle-fish.
SOUND. *n. f.* [from *son*, French; *sonus*, Latin.]
1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear.
Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously
With horrid *sound*, though having little sense,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marred the face of goodly poetry,
And made a monster of their fantasy. *Spenser.*

Come, sisters, cheer we up his frights,
And shew the best of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *sound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water,
and it maketh a *sound*: so a long pole struck upon gravel in
the bottom of the water, maketh a *sound*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The warlike *sound* of trumpets loud. *Milton.*

When'er he spoke his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a silver *sound*. *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called
sound; though, 'till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing
but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.
He contented himself with doubtful and general terms,
which might make no ill *sound* in mens ears. *Locke.*

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is
the sense and not *sound* that must be the principle. *Locke.*

To SOUND. *v. n.*
1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.
From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. *Thes. i. 8.*

I rumpt once more to *sound* at general doom. *Milton.*

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught speaking-trumpets how to *sound*. *Dryden.*

Thither the silver *sounding* lyres
Shall call the smiling loves and young desires. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit by likeness of sound.
Why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do *sound* to fair?
They being told there was small hope of ease
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that *sounded* liberty. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

This relation *sounds* rather like a chymical dream than a
philosophical truth. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.
And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *sound*. *Spenser.*

Michael bid *sound*
Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*

Misenus lay; none so renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *sound*;
With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouse to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryden.*

2. To be taken or direct by a sound.
Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should *sound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

3. To celebrate by sound.
Sun, *sound* his praise. *Milton.*

SO'UNDBOARD. *n. f.* [from *sound* and *board*.] Board which propa-
gates the sound in organs.
Try it without any *soundboard* along, only harpwise at one
end of the string. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes. *Milton.*

SO'UNDRING. *adj.* [from *sound*.] Sonorous; having a magni-
ficent sound.
Obsolete words may then be revived, when more *sounding*
or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

SO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *sound*.]
1. Healthily; heartily.
2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.
When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

They did play
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast
With other halbers made me *soundly* fast. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Who had so often in your aid
So many ways been *soundly* paid;
Came in at last for better ends.
Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jest,
Be *soundly* maul'd, and plague the rest. *Swift.*

To

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, banished, of
converted: they all *soundly* feel the smart of the last Irish
war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.
The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge, that
soundly to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any man
can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the
thirty-nine articles, is so *soundly* and orthodoxly settled, as
cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our re-
ligion. *Bacon.*

4. Fast; closely.
Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought. *Fairy Queen.*

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of du-
ration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he
sleeps *soundly*. *Locke.*

SO'UNDNESS. *n. f.* [from *sound*.]
1. Health; heartiness.
I would I had that corporal *soundness* now;
As when thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.
In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the
sway of time: other odds there was none amongst them, saving
only that some fell sooner away, and some later from the *sound-
ness* of belief. *Hooker.*

Lelly is misled in his politics; but he hath given proof
of his *soundness* in religion. *Swift.*

3. Strength; solidity.
This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength
and *soundness* of reason, even thus to answer. *Hooker.*

SOUR. *n. f.* [from *soupe*, French.] Strong decoction of flesh for
the table.
Spongy morels in strong ragouts are found,
And in the *soup* the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or,
when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him
softly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

SOUR. *n. f.* [run, runy, Saxon; *sur*, Welsh.]
1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as
vinegar, or unripe fruit.
All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

Their drink is *sour*. *Hof. iv. 18.*
But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,
Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,
Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd. *Dryden.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.
He was a scholar,
Lofty and *sour* to them that lov'd him not. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than
sour and reserved. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very *sour* man, would punctually per-
form this rite unto others, and expect the same. *Brown.*

He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day.
Sullen and *sour*, with discontented mien
Jocasta frown'd. *Pope.*

3. Afflictive; painful.
Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;
For wise men say it is the wisest course. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

4. Expressing discontent.
The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* counte-
nance. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SOUR. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance.
A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,
To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

To SOUR. *v. a.*
1. To make acid.
His angelick nature had none of that carnal leaven which
ferments to the *souring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One passion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the sun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh.
Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.
Hail, great king!
To *sour* your happiness, I must report
The queen is dead. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition into Paradise, which
soured to him the sweetness of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make discontented.
Not my own disgrace
Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face. *Shakespeare.*

24 Q

Three

SOU

Three crabbed mouths had *four'd* themselves to death,
 Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakespeare.*
 To SOUR. *v. n.*
 1. To become acid.
 Affes milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey, turned
 four, will purge strongly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 2. To grow peevish or crabbed.
 They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder
 the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Arbutnot.*
 If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour*
 upon it. *Spectator.*
 SOURCE. *n. f.* [*source*, French.]
 1. Spring; fountain; head.
 Kings that rule
 Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison's Cato.*
 2. Original; first cause.
 This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
 With some regard to what is just and right,
 Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 This is the true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*
 Of himself is none;
 But that eternal Infinite, and One,
 Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
 On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*
 3. First producer.
 Famous Greece,
 That *source* of art and cultivated thoughts,
 Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought. *Waller.*
 SOURISH. *adj.* [from *source*.] Somewhat sour.
 By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve
 coral. *Boyle.*
 SOURLY. *adv.* [from *sour*.]
 1. With acidity.
 2. With acrimony.
 The stern Athenian prince
 Then *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
 SOUTHERNESS. *n. f.* [from *south*.]
 1. Acidity; acuteness of taste.
Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body, and incor-
 poration doth make the mixture of the body more equal,
 which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 It's spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;
 But summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*
 He knew
 For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
 And tame to plums the *sourness* of the flocks. *Dryd. Virgil.*
 Of acid or four one has a notion from taste, *sourness* being
 one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbutnot.*
 Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end? *Pope.*
 2. Asperity; harshness of temper.
 Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of mens apparel in
 those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke
 somewhat too hardly thereof. *Hooker.*
 He was never thought to be of that superstitious *sourness*,
 which some men pretend to in religion.
 Her religion is equally free from the weakness of superstition
 and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncom-
 fortable melancholy nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 SOURSOP. *n. f.* [*squamarum*, Latin.] Custard-apple.
 It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where
 it is cultivated for its fruits. *Milton.*
 SOUS. *n. f.* [*sols*, French.] A small denomination of money.
 SOUSE. *n. f.* [*saut*, salt, Dutch.]
 1. Pickle made of salt.
 2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-pickle.
 And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
 Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*
 All-faints, do lay for pork and *souse*.
 For sprats and spurlings for your house. *Tusser.*
 To SOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To parboil, and steep in pickle.
 Oyl, though it sink, they drop by drop impart;
 But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*
 2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense.
 They *soused* me into the flames with as little remorse
 as they drown blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*
 Who those were that run away,
 And yet gave out th' had won the day;
 Although the rabble *soused* them for t,
 O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*
 They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy,
 so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Iron-
 sides. *Addison's Guardian.*
 To SOUSE. *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original.] To
 fall as a bird on its prey.
 Thus on some silver swan, or tim'rous hare,
 Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air;
 Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey, *Dryden's Æn.*
 Then out of sight the foars,
 Jove's bird will *souse* upon the tim'rous hare,
 And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden's juv.*
 To SOUSE. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird
 strikes his prey.

SOU

The gallant monarch is in arms;
 And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,
 To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakespeare.*
 SOUSE. *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.
 SO'UTERRAIN. *n. f.* [*souterrain*, French.] A grotto, or cavern
 in the ground. Not English.
 Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes,
 or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbutnot.*
 SOUTH. *n. f.* [*yud*, Saxon; *fygd*, Dutch; *jud*, French.]
 1. The part where the sun is to us at noon.
 East and West have no certain points of heaven, but North
 and South are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have
 invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*
 2. The southern regions of the globe.
 The queen of the South.
 From the North to call
 Decrepit Winter, from the South to bring
 Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton.*
 3. The wind that blows from the South.
 All the contagion of the South light on you,
 You flames of Rome, you!
 The North-east spends its rage, and now
 Th' effusive South warms the wide air. *Thomson's Spring.*
 SOUTH. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.
 One inch of delay more is a *south* sea off discovery. *Shaksf.*
 How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth
 by the *south* wind. *Job xxxvii. 17.*
 Mean while the *south* wind rose, and with black wings
 Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*
 SOUTH. *adv.*
 1. Towards the South.
 His regiment lies half a mile
 South from the mighty power of the king. *Shak. R. III.*
 2. From the South.
 Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair
 and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not south. *Bacon.*
 SO'UTHING. *adj.* [from the noun.] Going towards the South.
 I will conduct thee on thy way.
 When next the *south*ing sun inflames the day.
 Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright
 The *south*ing of the stars and polar lights,
 Sicilia lies. *Dryden's Æn.*
 SOUTHEAST. *n. f.* [South and East.] The point between the
 East and South; the point of Winter sunrise.
 The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South,
 or Southeast sun, doth hasten their ripening; and the Southeast
 is found better than the Southwest. *Bacon.*
 The three seas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the Southeast,
 the Ionian towards the South, and the Adriatick on the North-
 east side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbutnot.*
 SO'UTHERLY. *adj.* [from South.]
 1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the South;
 not absolutely southern.
 2. Lying towards the South.
 Unto such as live under the Pole that is only north which is
 above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Bacon.*
 Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly,
 westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Grant.*
 3. Coming from about the South.
 I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly*,
 I know a hawk from a handflaw. *Shakel. Hamlet.*
 SO'UTHERN. *adj.* [*fridene*, Saxon; from South.]
 1. Belonging to the South; meridional.
 Why mourn I not for thee,
 And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shak. HVI.*
 2. Lying towards the South.
 3. Coming from the South.
 Mens bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than
 when northern. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Frowning Ausfer seeks the *southern* sphere,
 And rots with endless rain th' unwelcome year. *Dryden.*
 SO'UTHERNWOOD. *n. f.* [*fridene*, Saxon; *abrotanum*, Lat.]
 This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from
 which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller.*
 SO'UTHMOST. *adj.* [from South.] Farthest toward the South.
 Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,
 From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
 Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton.*
 SO'UTHSAY. *n. f.* [Properly *southsay*.] Prediction.
 All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,
 Devices, dreams, opinions unfound,
 Shews, visions, *southsays*, and prophecies,
 And all that feigned is, as leasings, tales, and lies. *Ca. 2.*
 To SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAI.] To predict.
 Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily
 be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names. *Camden.*
 SO'UTHSAYER. *n. f.* [Properly *southsayer*.] See SOOTHSAI.
 A predictor.
 SO'UTHWARD. *adv.* [from South.] Towards the South.
 Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the
 northern parts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to
 walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*
 Every

SOW

Every life, from the dreary months,
 Flies conscious *southward*. *Thomson's Winter.*
 SOUTHWEST. *n. f.* [South and West.] Point between the South
 and West; Winter sun-set.
 Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the South-
 west. *Acts xxvii. 12.*
 The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South,
 or Southwest sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening;
 and the Southeast is found to be better than the Southwest, tho'
 the Southwest be the hotter coast. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 SOUVENANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Remembrance; memory.
 A French word which with many more is now happily disused.
 If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
 Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
 And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spensf.*
 Gave wondrous great countenance to the knight,
 That of his way he had no *souvenance*.
 Nor care of wov'd revenge. *Spenser.*
 Sow. *n. f.* [*ruzo*, Saxon; *soe*, *sow*, Dutch.]
 1. A female pig; the female of a boar.
 Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 A *sow* beneath an oak shall lie along,
 And white herself, and white her thirty young,
 For which they scorn and hate them worse
 Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*
 The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this
 is seldom heard. *Addison's Spectator.*
 2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *swine*, *ruza*, Saxon.
 And was't thou fain
 To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn,
 In hord and musty straw? *Shakel. King Lear.*
 3. An oblong mass of lead. *Antiquary.*
 4. An insect; a millepede. *Antiquary.*
 SO'WREAD. *n. f.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.
 It hath a thick round fleshy root: the flowers arise singly
 upon pedicles from the root, which consist of one leaf divided
 into five or six segments, which are reflexed almost to the bot-
 tom, where they are divided: the point of the flower be-
 comes a round membranaceous fruit, which contains roundish
 seeds. *Miller.*
 To SOW. *v. n.* [*saian*, Gothick; *rapan*, Saxon; *saegen*,
 Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.
 The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them
 that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they
 that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*
 The vintage shall reach unto the *sowing* time. *Leu. xxvi. 5.*
 They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy. *Pf. cxxvi. 5.*
 He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he
 that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Gal. vi. 8.*
 Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Isa.*
 To Sow. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*.
 1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by
 seed.
 Like was not to be found,
 Save in that soil where all good things did grow,
 And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground
 As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Fairy Queen.*
 From Ireland come I with my strength,
 And reap the harvest which that racial *sow* d. *Shakel. H. VI.*
 I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Esdr.*
 Many plants, which grow in the hotter countries, being set
 in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the Spring,
 come up and abide most part of the Summer. *Bacon.*
 The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great
 improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to
sow it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 When to turn
 The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,
 T'ing, Mecenas. *Dryden's Garg.*
 The proud mother views her precious brood,
 And happier branches, which the never *sow* d. *Dryden.*
 2. To spread; to propagate.
 Prowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continual-
 ly, he *soweth* discord. *Prov. vi. 14.*
 To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown.
 Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd:
 It were worthy a king's head, to *sow* division,
 And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds.
 Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
 And *sow* diffention in the hearts of brothers. *Add. Cato.*
 3. To impregnate or stock with seed.
 He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the
 ground withal. *Is. xxx. 23.*
 4. To besprinkle.
 He *sow* d with stars the heav'n thick as a field. *Milton.*
 Morn new *sow* d the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*
 To Sow. *v. a.* For *sow*.
 And girded on, may cover round,
 To Sowce. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE.
 He *sowed* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

SPA

SO'WER. *n. f.* [from *sow*.]
 1. He that sprinkles the seed.
 A *sower* went forth to sow, *Mat. xiii. 3.*
 It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower*. *Derham.*
 2. A scatterer.
 Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very bab-
 bler or trifler. *Hakewill on Providence.*
 3. A breeder; a promoter.
 They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and
 the country pine. *Bacon.*
 SO'WINS. *n. f.* Flummery, somewhat four'd and made of oatmeal.
 These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together,
 produce good yeast. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*
 To Sowt. *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, Skinner;
 from *sole*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the ears.
 He'll go and *sowt* the porter of Rome-gates by th' ears. *Shak.*
 SOWN. The participle of *sow*. It is barbarously used by Swift
 for *sowed*.
 An hundred and fifty of their beds, *sown* together, made up
 the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*
 SO'WTHITTLE. *n. f.* A weed.
Sowthistles though coney's eat, yet sheep and cattle will not
 touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them
 away, which sheweth it is corrosive. *Bacon.*
 SPAAD. *n. f.* A kind of mineral.
 English tale, of which the coarser sort is called plaister or
 parget; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flux, or falamander's hair.
Woodward's Met. Foss.
 SPACE. *n. f.* [*spatium*, Latin.]
 1. Room; local extension.
 Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or
 points. *Locke.*
 Oh, undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit!
 A plot upon her virtuous husband's life,
 And the exchange my brother. *Shak. King Lear.*
 This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton.*
 Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*
Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have
 a power only and a capacity of being increased without end;
 so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may
 be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater ve-
 locity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*
 2. Any quantity of place.
 I would not be the villain that thou think'st
 For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,
 And the rich Earth to boot. *Shakel. Macbeth.*
 There was but two ways to escape; the one through the
 woods about ten miles *space* to Walpo. *Knolls.*
 In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and
 hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall,
 but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would
 be intercepted amongst them. *Burnet.*
 Measuring first with careful eyes
 The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*
 3. Quantity of time.
 Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
 To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
 Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
 Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*
 In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a
space, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the
 fulcrum and the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*
 God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people
 a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay 'till the iniquities of
 a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect
 his vengeance. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable
 degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their
 decease. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 4. A small time; a while.
 Sit for me ye fight, to me this grace
 Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Fairy Queen.*
 Compassion quell'd
 His best of man, and gave him up to tears
 A *space*, 'till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*
 SPACIOUS. *adj.* [*spacicus*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Latin.] Wide;
 extensive; roomy; not narrow.
 The former buildings, which were but mean, contented
 them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected through-
 out every city. *Hooker.*
 Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;
 And yet seem cold. *Shakel.*
 Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the fight,
 But too much awe chas'd the bold delight. *Cowley.*
 Like an English general will I die,
 And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:
 Women and cowards on the land may lie;
 The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*
 SPACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide ex-
 tension.

SPA

- SPADDE**. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade.
Others destroy moles with a *spadde*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SPADE**. *n. f.* [Spanish, Saxon; *spade*, Islandick and Dutch.]
1. The instrument of digging.
Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *spade*, or standing by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*
Many learned men affirm, that some isthms have been eat through by the sea, and others cut by the *spade*. *Bacon.*
His next advance was to the soldier's trade.
Where if he did not nimble ply the *spade*,
His furly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*
Here nature never diff'rence made
Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*
2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*
3. A suit of cards.
SPADICEOUS. *adj.* [*spadicus*, Latin.]
Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SPADILLE**. *n. f.* [*spadille*, or *spadille*, French.] The ace of spades at ombre.
- SPAGYRICK**. *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat.] A word coined by *Paracelsus* from *spagy*, a sear, *Teutonic*. Chymical.
- SPAGYRIST**. *n. f.* A chymist.
This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrist* it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*
- SPAKE**. The old preterite of *speak*.
So *spake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*
- SPALL**. *n. f.* [*espaule*, French.] Shoulder. Out of use.
Their mighty strokes their habernions dimm'd,
And naked made each others manly *spalles*. *Fairfax.*
- SPALT**, or *Spelt*. *n. f.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
- SPAN**. *n. f.* [Spanish, Saxon; *spanna*, Ital. *span*, Dutch.]
1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended.
A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the statute; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time.*
Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite?
And buckle in a waste most fathomless,
With *spans* and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the stretching of a *span*
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakespeare.*
When I removed the one, although but at the distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*
2. Any short duration.
You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
The virgin's part, the mother and the wife,
So well she acted in this *span* of life. *Walker.*
Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*. *Dryden.*
Life's but a *span*, I'll ev'ry inch enjoy. *Farghuar.*
- TO SPAN**. *v. a.*
1. To measure by the hand extended.
Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
And *span* the distance that between us lies. *Tickell.*
2. To measure.
My surveyor is false; the o'er great cardinal
Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already. *Shakespeare.*
This foul doth *span* the world, and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*
Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to *span*
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas ears, counting short and long. *Milton.*
- SPAN**. The preterite of *spin*. See *SPIN*.
Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Dryden's Nymphid.*
- SPAN-COUNTER**. *n. f.* [from *span*, counter and *farthing*.] A *spanfarthing*.
1. *n. f.* [from *span*, counter and *farthing*.] A *spanfarthing*.
Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V. in whose time boys went to *spancounter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Boys shall not play
At *spancounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

SPA

- His chief solace is to steal down, and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift.*
- SPANG**. *n. f.* [*spange*, Dutch.] This word seems to have signified a cluster of shining bodies.
The colours that shew best by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and ouches of *spang*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*
- SPANGLE**. *n. f.* [*spange*, German, a buckle, a locket; whence *cher spangen*, ear-ring.]
1. A small plate or bolt of shining metal.
2. Any thing sparkling and shining.
As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire
The mossy branches of an oak half dead. *Fairy Queen.*
Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Walker.*
The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence: vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants. *Garvill.*
That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*
- TO SPANGLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with *spangles* or shining bodies.
They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight sheen. *Shakespeare.*
What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,
As those two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakespeare.*
Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,
That th' eyes of busy fools may be slept there. *Donne.*
Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus, all their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Then appear'd
Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose. *Milton.*
The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And *spangl'd* heav'n's, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Addison's Spectator.*
- SPANIEL**. *n. f.* [*spaniulus*, Latin; *espagneu*, French.]
1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience.
Divers days I followed his steps 'till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*
There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicatior; a pensioner; a dependant; a placeman.
I mean sweet words,
Low crooked curtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning. *Shakespeare.*
I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SPANIEL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the *spaniel*.
The hearts
That *spaniell'd* me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do discandy and melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*
- SPANISH BROOM**. *n. f.* [*genista juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain: it hath plant branches, leaves placed alternately, flowers of the pea-bloom kind, succeeded by smooth pods, containing several kidney-shaped seeds in each. *Miller.*
- SPANISH NUT**. *n. f.* [*sisyrinchium*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a flower resembling the iris, from whence it differs in having a double root, one lying over another, after the same manner as those of crocus and gladiolus. *Miller.*
- SPANKER**. *n. f.* A small coin.
Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*. *Denham.*
- SPANNER**. *n. f.* The lock of a fusc or carabine.
My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests. *Howell.*
- SPAR**. *n. f.*
1. Marcalite.
Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal incorporated sometimes with *lac lune*, and sometimes with other minerals, stony, earthy, or metallic matter. *Woodward.*
Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstrua, become salts. *Newton's Opt.*
2. [*Sparre*, Dutch.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.
TO SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with plessive strokes.
TO SPARE. *v. a.* [Spanish, Saxon; *sparren*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar.
And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sparre the yate fast for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worth, nor for his best,
Open the door at his request. *Spenser's Postrah.*
Six gates i' th' city with mussy staples,
And correspond and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the fons of Troy. *Shakespeare.*

SPA

- Yet for the yode thereat half again,
And Kiddie the door *sparred* after her fast. *Spenser.*
- SPARABLE**. *n. f.* [Spanish, Saxon; to fasten.] Small nails.
- SPARADRAP**. *n. f.* [In pharmacy.] A ceruclach.
With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wise's Surgery.*
- TO SPARE**. *v. a.* [Spanish, Saxon; *sparren*, Dutch; *espargne*, French.]
1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.
Thou thy father's thunder didst not *sparre*. *Milton.*
2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.
All the time he could *sparre* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God: he oftentimes spent the night alone in church-praying, his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Roder.*
He had no bread to *sparre*. *W. Strange.*
Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wife knew not of any that they had to *sparre*, but supposed all that they had little enough. *Tillotson.*
Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *sparre* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*
3. To do without; to lose willingly.
I could have better *spar'd* a better man. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
For his mind, I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *sparre*;
Let his title be but great;
His clothes rich, and hand fit neat.
Sense of pleasure we may well
Sparre out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect misery. *Milton.*
Now the might *sparre* the ocean, and oppose
Your conduct to the hercel of her foes. *Walker.*
The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we *sparre* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*
4. To omit; to forbear.
We might have *spar'd* our coming.
Be pleas'd your politics to *sparre*;
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*
5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.
Sparre us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*
Who will let the discipline of wisdom over mine heart,
That they *sparre* me not for my ignorances? *Eccles. xxxiii. 2.*
Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel
Which *sparre* the body's flesh, but melts the steel. *Cleavel.*
Dim sadness did not *sparre*
Celestial villages. *Milton.*
Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won
Than in restoring such as are undone;
Tigers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *sparre*. *Walker.*
Sparre me one hour! O *sparre* me but a moment. *Irene.*
6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.
Set me in the remotest place,
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *sparre*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Rowson.*
7. To forbear to inflict or impose.
Sparre my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;
And still the blush hangs here. *Dryden. All for Love.*
O *sparre* this great, this good, this aged king,
And *sparre* your foul the crime! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
Sparre my light the pain
Of feeling what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*
- TO SPARE**. *v. n.*
1. To live frugally; to be parcimonious; to be not liberal.
H' has wherewithal: in him
Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine. *Shakespeare.*
Those wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience. *Knolles.*
Our labours late and early every morning,
Midst Winter frosts, then clad and fed with *sparings*,
Rise to our toils.
God has not been to *sparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational. *Locke.*
When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applaus. *Addison.*
Now a reservoir to keep and *sparre*,
The next a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*
No statue in his favour fays
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;
Who at some times spend, at others *sparre*,
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*
2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.
His soldiers *sparred* not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil. *Knolles.*
In these relations, although he be more *sparing*, his predecessors were very numerous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To pluck and eat my fill I *spar'd* not. *Milton.*

SPA

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*
- SPARE**. *adj.*
1. Scanty; not abundant; parcimonious.
He was *spare*, but discreet of speech; better conceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*
Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a *spare* diet both. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Join with thee calm peace and quiet.
Spare a fast, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*
The matters of the world were bred up with *spare* diet;
and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day. *Locke.*
2. Superfluous; unwanted.
If that no *sparre* cloths he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad. *F. 2.*
As any of our clock waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *sparre* chambers. *Bacon.*
Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more *sparre* time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life. *Addison's Spectator.*
In my *sparre* hours you've had your part;
E'en now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys. *Norr.*
3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.
O give me your *sparre* men, and spare me the great ones. *Sh.*
If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid.
So soon as that *sparre* Callius. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
His visage drawn he felt to sharp and *sparre*.
His arms cling to his ribs. *Milton's Parod. Lost.*
- SPARE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Parcimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.
Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *sparre* of them. *Bacon.*
- SPARE**. *n. f.* [from *sparre*.] One who avoids expence.
By nature far from profusions, and yet a greater *sparer* than a savor; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, garisons, and his sealings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his Exchequer. *Watson.*
- SPARE**. *n. f.* [*sparre* and *sparre*.] Some part cut off from the ribs; as, a *sparre* of pork.
- SPARGE**. *n. f.* [*spargo*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.
- SPARKING**. *adj.* [from *sparre*.]
1. Scarce; little.
Of this there is with you *sparing* memory or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*
2. Scanty; not plentiful.
If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing* diet, then little exercise. *Bacon.*
Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. *Pope.*
3. Parcimonious; not liberal.
Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*
I thought *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*
- SPARINGLY**. *adv.* [from *sparing*.]
1. Not abundantly.
Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge;
Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees. *Bacon's Essays.*
2. Frugally; parcimoniously; not lavishly.
Speech of touch towards others should be *sparingly* used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Essays.*
High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*
Comment but *sparingly* whom thou do'st love;
But less condemn whom thou do'st not approve. *Denham.*
The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil. *Dryden.*
3. With abstinence.
Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly*. *Auterbury.*
4. Not with great frequency.
Our sacraments, which had been frequented with so much zeal, were approached more *sparingly*. *Auterbury's Sermon.*
5. Cautiously; tenderly.
- SPARK**. *n. f.* [Spanish, Saxon; *spark*, Dutch.]
1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.
If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the *spark* is that flesh up, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Flower.*
I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To sparks of fire. *Shakespeare.*
I was

SPA

I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some mens dissenters formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose:

And first, few scatt'ring *sparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.

Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

2. Any thing shining.
We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.
If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and say, I sent thee thither. *Shaksp.*

4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used contempt.
How many huffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves? *L'Estrange.*

A *spark* like thee, of the mankilling trade
Fell sick. *Dryden.*

As for the disputes of sharpers, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*. *Collier.*

The finest *sparks*, and clearest beaux
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I who have been the poet's *spark* to day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Craville.*

Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,
These *sparks* with awkward vanity display

What the fine gentlemen wore yesterday. *Pope.*

To *SPARK*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not in use.

Fair is my love,
When the rose in her cheek appears,

Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*. *Spenser.*

SPARKFUL, *adj.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy.
Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like. *Camden's Remains.*

SPARKISH, *adj.* [from *spark*.]
1. Airy; gay. A low word.

Is any thing more *sparkish* and better humour'd than Venus's
accounting her son in the deserts of Libya? *Walsh.*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine.
A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay
feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

SPARKLE, *n. s.* [from *spark*.]
1. A *spark*; a small particle of fire.

He with repeated strokes
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;

Short flame succeeds, a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives:

Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise,
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.
To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure ev'n
God himself, who being that light which none can approach
unto, hath sent out these lights whereof we are capable, even
as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which
they rise. *Hosker.*

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,
Is now become a *sparkle* which doth lie
Under the ashes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloisa see!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me,
See from my cheek the transient roses die,
See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye. *Pope.*

To *SPARKLE*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To emit sparks.

2. To issue in sparks.
The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To shine; to glitter.
A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is
in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright
sparkling colours, such as appear from the refraction of dia-
monds. *Locke.*

Politus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all
the shining things of dress and equipage. *Watts.*

SPARKLINGLY, *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twink-
ling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they
were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPARKLINGNESS, *n. s.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling
lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *spark-
lingness* at some times than at others, though I could not re-
fer it to the superficial clearness or foulness of the stone. *Boyle.*

SPARROW, *n. s.* [*pearya*, Saxon.] A small bird.

SPA

Dismay'd not this *spaw* of his
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes, *Shaksp.*

As *spaw*, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shaksp.*

There is great probability that a thousand *spawes* will fly
away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPARROWHAWK, or *sparrowhawk*, *n. s.* [*pearyhawke*, Saxon.]
The female of the musket hawk. *Hammer.*

SPARROWGRASS, *n. s.* [Corrupted from *spargus*.]
Your infant pease to *sparrowgrass* prefer,
Which to the upper you may best defer. *King.*

SPARRY, *adj.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.
In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other
minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which
sort are the *sparry* strata, or icicles called *stalactites*. *Watts.*

SPASM, *n. s.* [*spasme*, Fr. *spasme*.] Convulsion; violent
and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart sick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*, *Whyman*.
Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occa-
sions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part. *Arbutnot.*

SPASMODIC, *adj.* [*spasmodique*, Fr. from *spasme*.] Convulsive.
SPAT, the pretense of spit.

And when he had *spat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes.
Gospel.

SPAT, *n. s.* The young shell-fish.
A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually sup-
posed to be the remains of the vessels of the *spat* of some sort
of shell-fish. *Woodward on Fossil.*

To *SPATULATE*, *v. n.* [*spatior*, Latin.] To rove; to range;
to ramble at large.

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture
of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogi-
tation, whereby it doth not *spatulate* and transfer. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatulate* at large
through the whole universe. *Bentley.*

To *SPATTER*, *v. a.* [*spat*, spit, Saxon.]
1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
Were *spattered* o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. To throw out any thing offensive.
His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his
backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract. *Shak.*

3. To asperse; to defame.
To *SPATTER*, *v. n.* To spit; to spatter as at any thing nau-
seous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gulf, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With *spattering* noise rejected. *Milton.*

SPATTERDASHES, *n. s.* [*spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the
legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATTLING Peppy, *n. s.* White behen. A plant which is a
species of campion. *Milne.*

SPATULA, *n. s.* [*spatula*, Latin.] A spatle or lice.
Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons
in spreading plaisters or stirring medicines together. *Watts.*

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could
discover no fault in the bone. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

SPAVIN, *n. s.* [*spavento*, Fr. *spavans*, Italian.] his disease
in horses is a bony excrescence or crustas hard as a bone,
that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow,
and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or li-
gements are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but
by degrees comes to hardness. *Farrer's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it
That never saw them pace before, the *spavin*, *Shaksp.*

And springhalt reign'd among them. *Shaksp.*

If it had been a *spavin*, and the ass had petitioned for an-
other farrier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*

SPAWN, *n. s.* [from *spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for
mineral waters; any mineral water.

To *SPAWN*, *v. n.* [*speccian*, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moi-
sture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *spawlings* shine. *Dryden.*

What mischief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?

Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and flaver it,
In vain against the people's fav'rite. *Swift.*

SPAWL, *n. s.* [*spawl*, Saxon.] Spit; moisture ejected from
the mouth.

Of spittle the lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN, *n. s.* [*spens*, *spenne*, Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fish, or of frogs.
Masters of the people,
Your multiplying *spawn* how can he flatter
That's thousand to one good one? *Shaksp.*

SPE

God said, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *spawn* abundant, living soul! *Milton.*

These ponds, in spawning time abounded with frogs, and
a great deal of *spawn*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.
'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas, *Reisommon.*

And quast the stern *Acides*. *Tillotson.*

This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the gross supersti-
tions of the Romish church and court.

To *SPAWN*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To produce as fishes do eggs.
Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him. *Shaksp.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.
What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when
they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To *SPAWN*, *v. n.*
1. To issue as eggs from fish.

2. To issue; to proceed. In contempt.
It is ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that
it is ill a quality, that a child should be brought up in the greatest
abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPAWNER, *n. s.* [from *spaw*.] The female fish.
The barrel, for the preservation of their seed, both the
spawner and the meler cover their *spawn* with sand. *Watts.*

To *SPAY*, *v. a.* [*spads*, Latin.] To castrate female animals.
Be dumb you beggars of the ryming trade,
Geld your loose wits, and let your mutes be *spay'd*. *Cleavel.*

The males must be geld, and the fows *spay'd*; the *spay'd* they
esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of
fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To *SPEAK*, *v. n.* [Preterite, *spake* or *spoke*; participle passive,
spoken; *speccan*, Saxon; *sprecken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.
Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression of the no-
tions of the mind, by several determinations of utterance of
voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate
significancies. *Holder.*

Hannah *spake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her
voice was not heard. *1 Sam. i. 13.*

2. To harangue; to make a speech.
Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking*
in parliament, against those things which were most grateful
to his majesty, and which still passed notwithstanding their
contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Therites, though the most presumptuous Greek,
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak*. *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.
A knave should have some countenance at his friend's re-
quest. An honest man, fir, is able to *speak* for himself when
a knave is not. *Shaksp.*

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And the *speaks* for you stoutly. *Shaksp.*

When he had no power,
He was your enemy; still *spake* against
Your liberties and charters. *Shaksp.*

4. To discourse; to make mention.
Were such things here as we do *speak* about?
Or have we eaten of the insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner. *Shaksp.*

Lot went out and *spake* unto his sons in law. *Gen. xix. 14.*

The fire you *spake* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben. Johnson.*

They could never be lost, but by an universal deluge which
has been *spoken* to already. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Caesar's army that came to him,
from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Add.*

Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysolomus's ex-
ample would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

5. To give sound.
Make all your trumpets *speak*, give them all breath,
Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death. *Shaksp.*

To *SPEAK* with, To address; to converse with.
Thou can't not fear us, Pompey, with thy fails,
We'll *spake* with thee at sea. *Shaksp.*

I *spake* with one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shaksp.*

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great
bassa; Solyman disdain'd to *spake* with him himself. *Kneller.*

To *SPEAK*, *v. a.*
1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Saul *spake* not any thing that day. *1 Sam. xx. 26.*

Mordecai had *spoken* good. *Ezra. vii. 1.*

Consider of it, take advice, and *spake* your minds. *Judges.*

They fat down with him upon the ground, and none *spake*
a word. *Job ii. 13.*

When divs were hardened, and believed not, but *spake* evil
of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts xix. 9.*

You, from my youth,
Have known and try'd me, *spake* I more than truth? *Sandy.*

SPE

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *spoke*, *Waller.*

And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them
substances. *Locke.*

Colours *speaks* all languages, but words are understood only
by such a people or nation. *Spectator.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.
It is my father's music

To *speaks* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompensed. *Shaksp.*

3. To address; to accost.
If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon
thee, put thee in hope, *speaks* thee fair, and say, what wantest
thou? *Ecclus. xiii. 6.*

4. To exhibit.
Let heav'n's wide circuit *speaks*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

SPEAKABLE, *adj.* [from *speaks*.]
1. Possible to be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech.
Say,

How can't thou *speakable* of mute. *Milton.*

SPEAKER, *n. s.* [from *speaks*.]
1. One that speaks.

These fables grew so general, as the authors were lost in
the generality of *speakers*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, idea
which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts's Logic.*

Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set
of words to cloath them in; and these are always ready at the
mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.
Horace's phrase is *torret sear*;

And happy was that curious *speaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.
After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions

To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shaksp.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.
I have disabled myself like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryd.*

SPEAKING Trumpet, *n. s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trum-
pet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught *speaking* trumpet how to found. *Dryden.*

SPEAR, *n. s.* [*yl-per*, Welsh; *ypepe*, Saxon; *spere*, Dutch; *spare*,
old French; *sporum*, low Lat.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throw-
ing; a lance.

Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *spear*. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both shield and *spear*. *Milton.*

The flying *spear*
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

The rous'd up lion, resolute and flow,
Advances full on the pretended *spear*. *Thomson.*

2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fish.
The borderers watching, until they be past up into some nar-
row creek, below them, cast a strong corded net athwart the
stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them
from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hun-
ter's mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such in-
difference, as if a woman with child be present, the babe in
her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed
by the *spear*-hunters in taking of salmon. *Carew.*

To *SPEAR*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a
spear.

To *SPEAR*, *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly writ-
ten *spire*.

Let them not lie lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and
spoil the shoot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SPEARGRASS, *n. s.* [*spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with *speargrass*, to make them bleed; and
then belubber our garments with it. *Shaksp.*

SPEARMAN, *n. s.* [*spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight.
The *spearman's* arm by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEARMINT, *n. s.* A plant; a species of mint.

SPEARWORT, *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SPECIAL, *adj.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Latin.]

1. Noting a sort or species.
A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.
Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of her own,
wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling. *Sidney.*

The several books of scripture having had each some fever-
al occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be
written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of
that *spe* at end whereunto they are intended. *Hosker.*

Of

- Of all men alive
I never yet beheld that special face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakespeare.*
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give. *Shakespeare.*
Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture, as the
special patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their
interests to heart more nearly than those of any other of his
members. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.
O Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare,
was made denizen by a special act of parliament. *Davies.*
4. Extraordinary; uncommon.
That which necessity of some special time doth cause to be
enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth
afterward become free. *Hooker.*
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot
be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should
be chiefly on special opportunities. *Spratt's Sermons.*
He bore
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a special care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*
5. The king hath drawn
The special head of all the land together. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
SPECIALLY. *adv.* [from special.]
1. Particularly above others.
Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deutr.*
A brother beloved, specially to me. *Phil. xvi.*
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.
If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury
may, to deliver themselves from an attain, find it specially. *Hale.*
SPECIALTY. *n. f.* [specialité, French; from special.] Par-
ticularity.
On these two general heads all other specialities are depen-
dent. *Hooker.*
The packet is not come,
Where that and other specialities are bound. *Shakespeare.*
Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakespeare.*
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare
contract without speciality, the other party might waive his law,
they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the
debt into a speciality which accorded many suits. *Hale.*
SPECIALTY. *n. f.* [specialty, Latin.]
1. A fort; a subdivision of a general term.
A special idea is called by the schools a species; it is one
common nature that agrees to several singular individual be-
ings: so horse is a special idea or species as it agrees to Duce-
phalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*
2. Class of nature; single order of beings.
He intendeth only the care of the species or common natures,
but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
For we are animals no less,
Although of different species. *Hudibras.*
Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,
Yet my whole species in myself I see. *Dryden.*
A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would
constitute a different species, though united to a human body
in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capa-
cities would make another species, if united to a different body
in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermon.*
3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representa-
tion.
An apparent diversity between the species visible and audible
is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the
audible doth. *Bacon.*
It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of co-
lour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more
unfit it is to transmit the species. *Ray on the Creation.*
The species of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer
to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three
inches, or three and a quarter; but the species of the letters
illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and
indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*
4. Representation to the mind.
Wit in the poet, or wit-writing is no other than the facul-
ty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the
memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs
to represent. *Dryden.*
5. Show; visible exhibition.
Shews and species serve best with the common people. *Bacon.*
6. Circulating money.
As there was in the time of the greatest splendour of the Ro-
man empire, a less quantity of current species in Europe than
there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of
the circulating species of its time than any European city.
Arbutnot on Coins.

7. Simple that have place in a compound.
SPECIFIC. *adj.* [specificus, French; specific and facis]
SPECIFIC. *adj.* [specificus, French; specific and facis]
1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.
That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all her specific forms I'll show. *Denham.*
The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is
subject to the command of the will, though as to the specific
nature of its acts it is determined by the object. *Locke.*
By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distribu-
ted into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their
specific uniformities? *Glanville.*
These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed
to result from the specific forms of things, but as general laws
of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their
truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes be
not yet discovered. *Newton's Opticks.*
As all things were formed according to these specific plat-
forms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity
to them. *Newton.*
Specific gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or
weight, which any species of natural bodies have, and by
which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of
different kinds. *Boyle.*
The specific qualities of plants reside in their native spirit,
oil and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt and earth appear
to be the same in all plants. *Arbutnot.*
Specific difference is that primary attribute which distin-
guishes each species from one another, while they stand rank-
ed under the same general nature or genus. Though wine
differs from other liquors, in that it is the juice of a certain
fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it
does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific
difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grapes as
cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*
2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular
disease. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines
that work by occult qualities.
The operation of purging medicines have been referred to
a hidden propriety, a specific virtue, and the like shifts of
ignorance. *Dacot's Natural History.*
If he would drink a good decoction of sassa, with the usual
specifics, he might enjoy a good health. *Wifeman.*
SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from specific.] In such a manner as to
constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.
His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must
be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several
virtues that are specifically requisite to a due performance of
this duty. *Scull's Sermon.*
Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically differ
from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no concept
of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple concepts, nor of
any other universal. *Crow.*
He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same af-
fections then as ever since; and that, if an ax head be sup-
posed to float upon water which is specifically lighter, it had been
supernatural. *Bentley.*
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from species and facis.] To mark by
notation of distinguishing particularities.
Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common
influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reason-
able creature, without any particular, specifying, concurrent,
new imperative act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*
SPECIFICATION. *n. f.* [from specific; specification, Fr.]
1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.
This specification or limitation of the question hinders the
disputers from wandering away from the precise point of en-
quiry. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. Particular mention.
The constitution here speaks generally without the speci-
fication of any place. *Aspliff's Paragon.*
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from species; specifier, Fr.] To mention;
to show by some particular marks of distinction.
As the change of such laws as have been specified is neces-
sary, so the evidence that they are such, must be great. *Hester.*
St. Peter doth not specify what these waters were. *Burnet.*
He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where
the countries, and the uses of their soils are specified. *Pope.*
SPECIMEN. *n. f.* [specimen, Latin.] A sample; a part of any
thing exhibited that the rest may be known.
Several persons have exhibited specimens of this art before
multitudes of beholders. *Addison's Spectator.*
SPECIOUS. *adj.* [speciosus, Fr. speciosus, Latin.]
1. Showy; pleasing to the view.
The rest, far greater part
Will deem in outward rites and specious forms.
Religion satisfy'd. *Milton.*
She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond with too late!
Was in the vale of Soree, Dalila,
That specious monster, my accomplish'd foate. *Milton.*
2. Plausible;

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first
view.
Bad men boast
Their specious deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*
Somewhat of specious they must have to recommend them-
selves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its na-
tural form. *Dryden.*
Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with
the specious names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*
This is the only specious objection which our Romish adver-
saries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of
celebracy. *Atterbury.*
SPECIOUSLY. *adv.* [from speciosus.] With fair appearance.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and un sincerity; especially to
that perfonated devotion under which any kind of impiety is
wont to be disguised, and put off more speciously. *Hammond.*
SPEC. *n. f.* [specce, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot.
Every speck does not blind a man. *Governor of the Tongue.*
Then are they happy, when
No speck is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
TO SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.
Flower
Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold. *Milton.*
SPECKLE. *n. f.* [from speck.] Small speck; little spot.
TO SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small
spots.
So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*
Speck'd vanity
Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould.
Saw'st thou not late a speck'd serpent rear
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*
The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Plead the green lurdie of the scales survey,
And with their forked tongue and pointles sting shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*
The tortoise here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the speck'd and the white. *Pope.*
SPECKT, or SPEIGHT, *n. f.* A wood-specker. *Ainsworth.*
SPECTACLE. *n. f.* [spectacul, Fr. spectaculum, Latin.]
1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as
eminently remarkable.
In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick spectacle to all. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
We are made a spectacle unto angels, and men. *1 Cor. iv. 9.*
2. Any thing perceived by the sight.
Forth riding underneath the cattle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcases he spy'd,
The dreadful spectacle of that sad house of pride. *Fa. Queen.*
When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad,
Such spectacles, though they are just, are sad. *Denham.*
3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.
The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side.
We have helps for the sight far above spectacles and glasses. *Bacon.*
It is no fault in the spectacles that the blind man sees not.
Shakespeare was naturally learned; he needed not the spec-
tacles of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found
her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*
The first spectacle-maker did not think that he was leading
the way to the discovery of new planets.
This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and
shews why their sight is mended by spectacles. *Newton.*
This day, then let us not be told,
That you are sick and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of spectacles and pills.
SPECTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spec-
tacles.
All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sight
Are spectacles to see him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
SPECTATION. *n. f.* [spectatio, Latin.] Regard; respect.
This simple spectation of the lungs is differenced from that
which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*
SPECTATOR. *n. f.* [spectator, Fr. spectator, Latin.] A looker
on; a beholder.
More
Than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd, to take spectators. *Shakespeare.*
If it proves a good repast to the spectators, the dish pays
the flor. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
An old gentleman mounting on horseback got up heavily;

- but desired the spectators that they would count fourscore and
eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*
He mourns his former vigour lost to far,
To make him now spectator of a war. *Dryden.*
What pleasure hath the owner more than the spectator? *Seed.*
SPECTRE. *n. f.* [spectre, Fr. spectrum, Latin.] Apparition;
appearance of persons dead.
The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatick spectres to rejoice. *Dryden.*
The very poetical use of the word for a spectre, doth imply
an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stilling.*
These are nothing but spectres the understanding raises to
itself to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*
SPECTATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from spectator.] Act of beholding.
Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more
long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering. *Shakespeare.*
SPECTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.
This prism had some veins running along within the glass,
from the one end to the other, which scattered some of
the sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in encreasing
the length of the coloured spectrum. *Newton's Opticks.*
SPECTULAR. *n. f.* [specularis, Latin.]
1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass.
It were but madness now t' impart
The skill of specular stone.
Quicksilver may by the fire alone, in glass-vessels, be turn-
ed into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained
a mercury, bright and specular as before. *Boyle.*
A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since
for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of
those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise
not from specular surface alone, but depend upon the two sur-
faces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made,
and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*
2. Assisting sight. Improper.
The hidden way
Of nature would'st thou know, how first the frames
All things in miniature? thy specular orb
Apply to well dissected kernels; lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*
TO SPECULATE. *v. n.* [specular, Fr. specular, Lat.] To meditate;
to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.
Consider the quantity, and not speculate upon an intrinse-
cal relation. *Dicly on Bodies.*
As our news-writers record many facts which afford great
matter of speculation, their readers speculate accordingly, and
by their variety of conjectures become consummate statemen.
Addison.
TO SPECULATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through
with the mind.
Man was not meant to gape, or look upward with the
eye, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold,
but speculate their nature with the eye of the understanding.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
SPECULATION. *n. f.* [speculation, Fr. from speculate.]
1. Examination by the eye; view.
2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and
probably is here misprinted for speculator.
They who have, as who have not, whom their great
stars
Throne and fet high? servants
Which are to France the spies and speculations,
Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.
In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did,
it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should
do the like; there remained after speculation, practice where-
unto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*
Thenceforth to speculations high or deep,
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*
News-writers afford matter of speculation. *Addison.*
4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.
From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and
most part of his natural speculations. *Temple.*
5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.
This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in spec-
ulation, has since been furrounded by the fortune and boldness
of many navigators.
6. Power of sight. Not in use.
Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes
Thou star'st with. *Shakespeare.*
SPECULATIVE. *adj.* [speculatif, Fr. from speculate.]
1. Given to speculation; contemplative.
If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of
man being by nature speculative and delighted with contem-
plation in itself, they were to be known even for meer know-
ledge sake. *Hooker.*
It encourages speculative persons who have no turn of mind
to encrease their fortunes. *Addison.*
2. Theo-

SPE

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.
Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that reason and nature would that the best should govern, but no wife to create a right. *Bacon's holy War.*
- SPECULATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *speculative*.]
1. Contemplatively; with meditation.
2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.
- SPECULATOR.** *n. f.* [from *speculate*.]
1. One who forms theories.
He is dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced *speculators* in those great theories. *Mare.*
2. [*Speculateur*, French.] An observer; a contemplator.
Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*
3. A spy; a watcher.
All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
- SPECULATORY.** *adj.* [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.
- SPECULUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A mirror; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.
A rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle on Colours.*
- SPEED.** The preterite and part. passive of *speed*.
His horse full of windgalls, *speed* with the spavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakespeare.*
Barbarossa, *speed* of that he desired, staid not long at Constantinople, but shaped his course towards Italy. *Knolles.*
With all his harness soon the god was *speed*; His flying hat, wings on his heels. *Dryden.*
- SPEECH.** *n. f.* [from *speak*.]
1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words.
There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech*, wherewith a man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*
Though oft ideas are first acquired by various sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain sounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by these means, which are called *speech*. *Watts.*
2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.
In *speech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*
The acts of God to human ears Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*
3. Particular language as distinct from others.
There is neither *speech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Pf. Common Prayer.*
4. Any thing spoken.
A plague upon your epileptick visage! Smile you my *speeches* as I were a fool. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
5. Talk; mention.
The duke did of me demand What was the *speech* among the Londoners, Concerning the French journey. *Shakespeare. Bacon's Essays.*
6. Oration; harangue.
The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*
7. Liberty to speak.
I, with leave of *speech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton.*
- SPEECHLESS.** *adj.* [from *speech*.]
1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.
He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *speechless*. *Shakespeare.*
The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become *speechless*. *Raleigh.*
A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are *speechless* for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs. *Dryden.*
Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*
2. Mute; dumb.
I kneel'd before him; 'Twas very faintly he said rise: dismiss'd me Thus, with his *speechless* hand. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
From her eyes I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shakespeare.*
He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain *speechless*; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- TO SPEED.** *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *speed* and *speeded*. [*speeden*, Dutch.]
1. To make haste; to move with celerity.
So well they *speed* that they be come at length Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay, Devoid of outward sense and native strength, Covered with charmed cloud from view of day. *Fa. Queen.*
Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *speeded* hither with the very extreme inch of possibility. *Shak.*
If pray'r's Could alter high decrees, I to that place Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton.*

SPE

- See where Idwall *speeds*! a trusty foldier. *A. Philippi.*
2. [*Spebian*, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have success.
Make me not fight like the basilisk: I've look'd on thousands, who have *speed* the better By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
Now if this suit lay in Bianca's power, How quickly should you *speed*. *Shakespeare.*
Macias shewed them what an offence it was rashly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they should *speed* never so well. *Knolles.*
When first this tempter cross'd the gulph from hell, I told you then he should prevail, and *speed* In his bad errand. *Milton.*
These were violators of the first temple, and those that profaned and abused the second *speed* no better. *South.*
3. To have any condition good or bad.
Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *speed*, The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*
- TO SPEED.** *v. a.*
1. To dispatch in haste.
The tyrant's self, a thing unused, began To feel his heart relent with meek compassion; But not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then, He *speed* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*
2. To furnish in haste.
3. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill.
With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found; The lukewarm blood came rushing thro' the wound. *Dryd.*
A dire dilemma! either way I'm *speed*; If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*
4. To mischief; to ruin.
5. To hasten; to put into quick motion.
Hearing so much, will *speed* her foot again, Led hither by pure love. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*
Satan, tow'r'd the coast of earth beneath, Down from th' ecliptick *speed* with hop'd success, Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*
The priest reply'd no more, But *speed* his steps along the hoarse refunding shore. *Dryden.*
6. To execute; to dispatch.
Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *speed* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
7. To assist; to help forward.
Lucina Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throws. *Dryden.*
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night With rising gales, that *speed* their happy flight. *Dryden.*
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul, And wait a sigh from Indus to the Pole. *Pope.*
8. To make prosperous.
If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God *speed*. *St. Paul.*
Timon is thrunk, indeed; And he, that's once deny'd, will hardly *speed*. *Shakespeare.*
- SPEED.** *n. f.* [*speed*, Dutch.]
1. Quickness; celerity.
Earth receives As tribute, such a sumless journey brought Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light; *Speed*! to describe whose swiftness number fails. *Milton.*
We observe the horse's patient service at the plough, his *speed* upon the highway, his docibleness, and desire of glory. *Mare.*
2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.
When they strain to their utmost *speed*, there is still the wonted distance between them and their aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no acquiescence. *Decay of Piety.*
3. The course or pace of a horse.
He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol, kills a sparrow flying. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
4. Success; event.
The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Shakespeare.*
O Lord, I pray thee send me good *speed*. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*
- SPEEDILY.** *adv.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly.
Post *speedily* to your husband, Shew him this letter. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Send *speedily* to Bertran; charge him strictly Not to proceed. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
- SPEEDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.
- SPEEDWELL.** *n. f.* [*veronica*, Latin.] Fluellin. A plant. The leaves grow opposite by pairs: the calyx consists of one leaf, which is divided into four parts, expanding in form of a star: the flower consists of one leaf, divided into four segments, expanding in a circular order: when the flower decays, the ovary becomes a membranaceous fruit, divided into two cells, shaped like an heart, and filled with seeds, sometimes small, and at other times large and thick. *Miller.*

SPE

- In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-feed; but 'twas found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved *speedwell*, or small henbit. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- SPEEDY.** *adj.* [from *speed*.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch.
How near's the other army?
—Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main defcry Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Back with *speedy* sail Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wings, Came flying. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Let it be enough what thou hast done, When spotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry street, With poison'd darts, which not the good could shun, The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*
- SPELL.** *n. f.* [*spell*, Saxon, a word.]
1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. Thus *Heracle* uses words:
Sunt verba & voces quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possit.
Start not; her actions shall be holy: You hear my *spell* is lawful: do not shun her, Until you see her die again; for then You kill her double. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that they stand in awe of charms, *spells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and daffies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms, Had not *spells* And black enchantments, some magician's art, Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Begin, begin, the mystick *spell* prepare. *Milton.*
Yourself you so excel, When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought, That like a spirit with this *spell* Of my own teaching, I am caught. *Waller.*
Mild Lucina Then reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throes, And spoke the pow'rful *spells* that babes to birth disclose. *Dry.*
2. A turn of work.
Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*: the residue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*
- TO SPELL.** *v. a.* [*spellen*, Dutch.]
1. To write with the proper letters.
In the criticism of *spelling*, the word *satire* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be so, then it is false *spelled* throughout. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
2. To read by naming letters singly.
I never yet saw man, How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd, But she would *spell* him backward; if fair fac'd, She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister. *Shakespeare.*
3. To charm.
I have you fast: Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms, And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shak. Henry VI.*
This gather'd in the planetary hour, With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of pow'r, Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse. *Dryden.*
- TO SPELL.** *v. n.*
1. To form words of letters.
What small knowledge was, in them did dwell; And he a god, who could but read or *spell*. *Dryden.*
By patting on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats, has played himself into *spelling*. *Locke.*
The Latin, being written of the same character with the mother-tongue, by the assistance of a *spelling* book, it is legible. *Speeater.*
Another cause, which hath maimed our language, is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak. *Swift.*
2. To read.
If I read aught in heav'n, Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars, Voluminous or single characters, In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*, Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate, Attends thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
When gowns, not arms, repell'd The fierce Epitrote, and the African bold, Whether to settle peace, or to unfold The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spell'd*. *Milton.*
And may at last my weary age Find out the peaceful hermitage, Where I may fit and rightly *spell* Of every herb that heav'n doth shew, And every herb that tips the dew. *Milton.*
3. To read unskillfully.
As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude unwritten blank; sent into the world only to read and *spell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

SPE

- TO SPELT.** *v. n.* To split; to break. A bad word.
Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans, barley-meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
- SPE'ETER.** *n. f.* A kind of semi-metal.
Metals in fusion do not flame for want of a copious fume, except *spelter*, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newt.*
- TO SPEND.** *v. a.* [*spendan*, Saxon; *spendere*, Italian.]
1. To consume; to exhaust; to lay out.
Our cannons malice vainly shall be *spent* Against th' invulnerable clouds. *Shakespeare.*
I will very gladly *spend* and be *spent* for you. *2 Cor. xii. 15.*
There is oil in the dwelling of the wife, but a foolish man *spendeth* it up. *Prov. xxi. 20.*
We must exasperate Th' almighty Victor to *spend* all his rage. *Milton.*
Thus labour could at first begin a title of property in the common things of nature, and *spending* it upon our uses bound it. *Locke.*
Money is brought into England by nothing but *spending* here less of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*
2. To bestow as expence; to expend.
Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Is. lv. 2.*
Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *spend* any more time upon the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the proposed opinion. *Boyle.*
3. To effuse.
Coward dogs Most *spend* their mouths, when what they seem to threaten Runs far before them. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
4. To squander; to lavish.
They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around; Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and strew the ground. *Dryden.*
The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course we are to take to pass our time; some to get, and others to *spend* their estates. *Waller.*
5. To pass.
When we can intreat an hour to serve, Would *spend* it in some words upon that business, If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job xxi. 13.*
He *spends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. *1 Esdr. iv. 21.*
When he was of riper years, for his father's accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*
6. To waste; to wear out.
In those pastoral pastimes a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*
The waves ascended and descended, 'till their violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last. *Burnet's Theat. of the Earth.*
The winds are rais'd, the storm blows high; Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up In its full fury, and direct it right, 'Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's head. *Addison's Cato.*
7. To fatigue; to harass.
Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Or come your shipping in our ports to lay, *Spent* and disabled in so long a way? *Dryden's Æn.*
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain; The rest, an heartless number, *spent* with watching, And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden.*
Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd, Leap'd headlong from the heights, the flames consum'd the rest. *Dryden's Æn.*
Thou oft hast seen me Wrestling with vice and faction; now thou see'st me *Spent*, overpower'd, despairing of success. *Addison's Cato.*
- TO SPEND.** *v. n.*
1. To make expence.
Henceforth your tongue must *spend* at lesser rate, Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*
He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*
2. To prove in the use.
Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*
3. To be lost or wasted.
The found *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air; but in such concaves it is conserved and contracted. *Bacon.*
On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*
4. To be employed to any use.
There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*
- SPENDER.** *n. f.* [from *spend*.]
1. One who spends.
Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you. *Taylor.*
2. A

SPE

2. A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were sparing, tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

SPENDTHRIFT. *n. f.* [*spend* and *thrift*.] A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the *spend-thrift*. *L'Estrange.*

Some fawning usurer does feed
With present fums th' unwary *spendthrift's* need. *Dryden.*

Most men, like *spendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPERABLE. *adj.* [*spereabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped.

We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *spereable*. *Bacon.*

SPERM. *n. f.* [*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and some but one: this may be caused by the quantity of *sperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may sever the *sperm*. *Bacon.*

There is required to the preparation of the *sperm* of animals a great apparatus of vessels, many secretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

SPERMACEUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Corruptedly pronounced *permaffity*.

A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *sperma*, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itself being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the crystallization of salts; but in this state 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metalline plates in a press, and afterwards exposing the remainder to the open air: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMATICAL. *adj.* [*spermatique*, Fr. from *sperm*.]

SPERMATICK. *adj.* [*spermatique*, Fr. from *sperm*.]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *spermatical* or vital. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Metals and fundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

2. Belonging to the sperm.

The moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatick* vessels. *Bacon.*

Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatick* vessels, wherein the more spirituous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm. *Ray on the Creation.*

To *SPERMATIZE*. *v. n.* [from *sperm*.] To yield seed.

Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a receptacle rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind. *Erasmus.*

SPERMATOCYST. *n. f.* [*spermatocyste*, Gr.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMATOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*spermatologos*, Gr.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Dict.*

To *SPERSE*. *v. a.* [*sperisus*, Latin.] To disperse; to scatter.

A word not now in use.

The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian mew
That *sperst* those clouds, and in so short as thought
This dreadful shape was vanished to nought. *Spenser.*

He making speedy way through *sperst* air,
And through the world of waters wide and deep,
To Morpheus' house doth hastily repair. *Fairy Queen.*

To *SPER*. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. [*Sper* in Scotland is a superabundance of water: as, that tide or fresh was a high *sper*.]

Myfterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness *sperst* her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air,
Stop thy cloudy eben chair. *Milton.*

To *SPREW*. *v. a.* [*spreyan*, Saxon; *spreuen*, Dutch.]

To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

A swordfish small him from the rest did funder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under
His wide abyss, him forced forth to *spreu*,
That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were rain'd with filthy hue. *Spenser.*

2. To eject; to cast forth.

When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *spreu* their wat'ry store. *Dryden's Georg.*

To *SPREW*. *v. n.* [*spreyan*, Saxon; *spreuen*, Dutch.]

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SPH

When yellow sands are sifted from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show;
And when the fouler bottom *sprews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*

3. To eject with loathing.

Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *sprew* not you out. *Lev. xviii. 28.*

Contentious suits ought to be *sprewed* out, as the fustian of courts. *Bacon's Essay.*

To *SPREW*. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach.

He could have haul'd in
The drunkards, and the noises of the inn;
But better 'twas that they should sleep or *spreu*,
Than in the scene to offend or him or you. *Ben. Johnson.*

SPREWY. *adj.* [from *spreu*.] A provincial word.

The lower valleys in wet Winters are *sprewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To *SPHACULATE*. *v. a.* [from *sphacelus*, medical, Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *sphaculates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To *SPHACULATE*. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.

The skin, by the great distension, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphaculate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp's Surgery.*

SPHACELUS. *n. f.* [*sphacelus*, Gr.; *sphacelo*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *sphacelus*. *Wijem.*

SPHERE. *n. f.* [*sphere*, French; *sphaera*, Latin.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the center is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.

First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he fram'd. *Milton.*

2. Any globe of the mundane system.

What if within the moon's fair shining *sphere*,
What if in every other star unseen,
Of other worlds he happily should hear? *Fairy Queen.*

And then mortal ears
Had heard the music of the *spheres*. *Dryden.*

3. A globe representing the earth or sky.

Two figures on the sides emboss'd appear;
Conon, and what's his name who made the *sphere*,
And shew'd the seasons of the sliding year. *Dryden.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Half unsung, but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal *sphere*. *Milton.*

5. Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment.

[From the *sphere* of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.]

To be call'd into a huge *sphere*, and not to be seen to move in't. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Of enemies he could not but contract good store, while moving in so high a *sphere*, and with so vigorous a lustre. *K. C.*

Every man, veried in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his *sphere*. *Addison's Essay.*

Ye know the *spheres* and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to the aethereal kind. *Pope.*

To *SPHERE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in a sphere.

The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *spher'd*
Amidst the rest, whose med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil. *Shakesp.*

2. To form into roundness.

Light from her native East
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SPHERICAL. *adj.* [*spherique*, French; from *sphere*.]

SPHERICK. *adj.* [*spherique*, French; from *sphere*.]

1. Round; orbicular; globular.

What descent of waters could there be in a *spherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low. *Raleigh.*

Though sounds spread round, so that there is an orb or *spherical* area of the sound, yet they go farthest in the forelines from the first local impulsion of the air. *Bacon.*

By discernment of the moisture drawn up in vapours, we must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glan.*

A fluid mass necessarily falls into a *spherical* surface. *Kel.*

Where the central nodule was globular, the inner surface of the first crust would be *spherick*; and if the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that whole crust would be *spherical*. *Woodward on the Earth.*

2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance. *Shakesp.*

SPHERICALLY. *adv.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *sphere*.] Roundness; roundness.

SPHERICITY. *n. f.* [from *sphere*.] Roundness; roundness.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that *spherical* figure they aim at. *Dig.*

Water consists of small, smooth, *spherical* particles: their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon one another; the *spherical* *ricity*

ricity keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SPHEROID. *n. f.* [*sphaeroides*, Gr.; *sphaeroides*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figures into oblong *spheroids*, in the capillary vessels. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SPHEROIDICAL. *adj.* [from *spheroid*.] Having the form of a spheroid.

If these corpuscles be *spheroidal*, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light. *Cheyne.*

SPHERULE. *n. f.* [*sphaerula*, Latin.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy *spherules*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SPHINX. *n. f.* [*σφινξ*, Gr.]

The *sphinx* was a famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peachment on Drawing.*

SPIAL. *n. f.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete.

His ears be as *spials*, alarm to crie. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

He privy *spial's* plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Fa. Qu.*

For he by faithful *spial* was assured
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good *spials* and good whisperers, than good magistrates and officers. *Bac.*

SPICE. *n. f.* [*espice*, French.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatical substance used in sauces.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the *spices* on the stream. *Shakespeare.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue, the *spice* and salt that seasons a man? *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

The traffick of the *spice*-merchants. *1 Kings x. 15.*

Garlick, the northern *spice*, is in mighty request among the Indians. *Temple.*

High sauces and rich *spices* are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A small quantity, as of *spice* to the thing seasoned.

Think what they have done,
And then run stark mad; for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *spices* of it. *Shakespeare.*

It containeth singular relations, not without some *spice* or sprinkling of all learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the fainits have not a *spice*. *Hudibras.*

To *SPICE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with *spice*; to mix with aromatical bodies.

His mother was a votress of my order,
And in the *spiced* Indian air by night
Full often the bath g. ap'd by my side. *Shakespeare.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great-grand-children of thy praises grow;
And so, though not revive, embalm and *spice*
The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though some have a freight
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,
If thou hast wherewithal to *spice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

SPICER. *n. f.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in *spice*.

Names have been derived from occupations, as *Salter* and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

SPICERY. *n. f.* [*epicerie*, French; from *spice*.]

1. The commodity of *spices*.

Their camels were laden with *spicery*, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

She in whose body
The western treasure, eastern *spicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown rest,
Were easily found. *Downe.*

2. A repository of *spices*.

The *spicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon. *Addison on Italy.*

SPICK AND SPAN. [This word I should not have expected to have found authorized by a polite writer. *Span-new* is used by *Chaucer*, and is supposed to come from *spannan*, to stretch, Sax. *expandere*, Lat. whence *span*. *Span-new* is therefore originally used of cloth new extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick and span* is newly extended on the *spikes* or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now first used.

While the honour, thou hast got,
Is *spick and span* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *spick and span* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no antiquated stuff;
But *spick and span* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPICKENEL. *n. f.* The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

SPICY. *adj.* [from *spice*.]

1. Producing *spice*; abounding with aromatics.

For them the Idumean balm did sweat,
And in hot Ceilon *spicy* forests grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of *spice*.

Off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabrean odour, from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest, with such delay
Well pleas'd they slack their course, and many a league,
Chear'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles. *Milton.*

The regimen in this disease ought to be of *spicy* and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscolity. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales! *Pope.*

SPICOSITY. *n. f.* [*spica*, Latin.] The quality of being *spiced* like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dict.*

SPIDER. *n. f.* [*Spinner* thinks this word softened from *spinder*, or *spinner*, from *spin*: *Junius*, with his usual felicity, dreams that it comes from *σπίς*, to extend; for the spider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *spieden*, Dutch; *speyden*, Danish, to spy, to lye upon the catch. *Don*, bona, saxon, is a beetle, or properly an humble bee, or *stingless* bee. May not *spider* be *spy dor*, the insect that watches the *dar*?] The animal that spins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wish to adders, *spiders*, toads. *Shakespeare.*

The *spider's* web to watch we'll stand,
And when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand *Drayton.*

The innocent to free.
Insidious, restless, watchful *spider*,
Fear no officious damsel's broom;
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And spread thy banners round my room:
While I thy curious fabrick stare at,
And think on hapless poet's fate,
Like thee confin'd to noisome garret,
And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *Dr. Littleton.*

The *spider's* touch how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

SPIDERWORT. *n. f.* [*phalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Miller.*

SPINGEL. *n. f.* [*spum*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it is an umbelliferous plant, with very narrow leaves: the seeds are large, oblong, and striated. To which may be added, it hath a perennial root. It is medicinal. *Miller.*

SPICOT. *n. f.* [*spijker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Bare Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *spigot* wield. *Shakef.*

Take out the *spigot*, and clap the point in your mouth. *Sw.*

SPIKE. *n. f.* [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

SPI

A woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*,
brake and poured it on his head. *Mar. xiv. 3.*
He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of *spike-*
nard, enriching it with every spicy shrub. *Speetator.*
SPILL. n. f. [spijlen, Dutch.]
1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.
The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar
dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of
iron, and drawn at the boat's stern. *Carew.*
Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole, stopp'd with a
spill. *Mortimer.*
2. A small quantity of money. I know not whence derived.
The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to
have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*
TO SPILL. v. a. [rpullan, Saxon; spillen, Dutch; spila,
Islandick.]
1. To shed; to lose by shedding.
Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt*. *Shakef.*
Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another. *Shak. Timon.*
Themselves exact their cruelty,
And I constrain'd am this blood to *spill*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
They having *spill'd* much blood, and done much waste,
Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth. *Milton.*
Sichaeus' blood, by his false brother *spilt*,
I have reveng'd. *Denham.*
Medea must not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage. *Recommon.*
Orbellan did disgrace
With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, so justly *spilt*,
What is it less than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*
Nor the Centaurs tale
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *spilt* their drunken souls
At feasting hour. *Philips.*
2. To destroy; to mischief.
Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled,
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *spilled*. *Sidney.*
Why are ye so fierce and cruel?
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to save than *spill*. *Spenser.*
Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins *spill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakef. King Lear.*
Be not angry with these fires;
For then their threats will kill me;
Nor look too kind on my desires;
For then my hopes will *spill* me. *Ben. Johnson.*
All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But she receives both heav'n and earth together:
Nor are their forms by rash encounters *spill'd*;
For there they stand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*
3. To throw away.
This sight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,
The poison *spill*, and half-drawn sword arrest. *Tickell.*
TO SPILL. v. n.
1. To waste; to be lavish.
Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*. *Sidney.*
2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.
He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the
company: he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long. *Watts.*
SPILLER. n. f. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fish-
ing line.
In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to
which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each
of these a hook is fastened with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in
the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt. *Carew.*
SPILTH. n. f. [from spill.] Any thing poured out or wasted.
Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth* of wine. *Shakef.*
TO SPIN. v. a. preter. spun or span; part. spun. [rpinnan, Sax.
spinnen, Dutch.]
1. To draw out into threads.
The women *spun* goats hair. *Ex. xxxv. 26.*
2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous
matter.
You would be another Penelope; yet they say all the yarn
she *spun*, in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths.
Shakef. Coriolanus.
The fates but only *spin* the coarser clue;
The finest of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*
3. To protract; to draw out.
By one delay after another they *spin* out their whole lives,
till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Estrange.*
If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said
against intangling property, *spinning* out causes, and squeezing
clients. *Collier.*

SPI

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last. *Addison's Cat.*
4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously.
I pass'd lightly over many particulars, on which learned and
witty men might *spin* out large volumes. *Digby.*
Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions are not to
expect any thing here, but what, being *spun* out of my own
coarse thoughts, is fitted to men of my own size. *Locke.*
The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say;
Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day. *Pope.*
TO SPIN. v. n.
1. To exercise the art of spinning.
We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards,
backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *spin*. *Mora.*
Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil.
For this Alcides learn'd to *spin*;
His club laid down, and lion's skin. *Prior.*
2. [Spingere, Italian.] To stream out in a thread or small
current.
Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horie and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
3. To move round as a spindle.
Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun,
He from the East his flaming road begin,
Or the from West her silent course advance
With inoffensive pace, that *spinning* sleeps
On her soft axle, while she paces ev'n
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along,
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. viii.*
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly *spins* about,
The grain deep piercing 'till it scoops it out. *Pope.*
SPINACH. n. f. [spinachia, Latin.] A plant.
SPINAGE. n. f. [spinachia, Latin.] A plant.
It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina in-
cluded in the flower-cup, which are produced in spikes upon
the male plants which are barren; but the embryos are pro-
duced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants,
which afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which, in
some sorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Milner.*
SPINAGE is an excellent herb crude, or boiled. *Mortimer.*
SPINAL. adj. [spina, Latin.] Belonging to the back bone.
All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a back bone,
are somewhat analogous thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the
brain, and *spinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear suffi-
cient to furnish all the stamina or threads of the solid parts. *Art.*
Descending carelessly from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck and *spinal* marrow bruise'd. *Philips.*
SPINDLE. n. f. [pimble, pimbale, Saxon.]
1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is
conglomerated.
Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread,
especially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the
twisting of thread, and twirling about of *spindles*. *Bacon.*
Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,
And turn the adamant *spindle* round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*
Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the
spindle of absolute reprobation as not to keep his promise, and
deal merciful pardons. *Dr. Jasper Maime.*
So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,
And when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Refum'd her female arts, the *spindle* and the clew;
Forgot the scepter she so well had sway'd,
And with that mildness, she had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepney.*
Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *spindle* and the loom? *A. Phillips.*
2. A long slender stalk.
The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height,
rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break. *Mort.*
3. Any thing slender. In contempt.
Repose yourself, if those *spindle* legs of yours will carry you
to the next chair. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent coun-
tier gave us *spindle* shanks and cramps. *Tatler.*
TO SPINDLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To shoot into a long
small stalk.
Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn,
which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inso-
much as the word calamity was first derived from calamus,
when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*
When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of
the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPINDLESHANKED.

SPI

SPINDLESHANKED. adj. [spindle and shank.] Having small legs.
Her lawyer is a little rivell'd, *spindleshank'd* gentleman. *Add.*
SPINDLETREE. n. f. Prickwood. A plant.
SPINE. n. f. [spina, Latin.] The back bone.
The rapier entered his right side, reaching within a finger's
breadth of the *spine*. *Wise's Surgery.*
There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the *spine*, while he was living, ran;
When dead, the pith corrupted, will become
A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*
SPINEL. n. f. A sort of mineral. *Spinel*-ruby is of a bright
rosy red; it is softer than the rock or balo ruby. *Woodward.*
SPINET. n. f. [spinette, French.] A small harpichord, an
instrument with keys.
When mirth delights in her *spinnets*,
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*
SPINIFEROUS. adj. [spina and fero, Latin.] Bearing thorns.
SPINNER. n. f. [from spin.]
1. One skilled in spinning.
A practis'd *spinner* shall spin a pound of wool worth two
shillings for his piece. *Graunt.*
2. A garden spider with long jointed legs.
Weaving spiders come not here:
Hence you long leg'd *spinners*, hence. *Shakespeare.*
SPINNING Wheel. n. f. [from spin.] The wheel by which, since
the dilute of the rock, the thread is drawn.
My *spinning wheel* and rake,
Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake. *Gay.*
SPINNY. adj. I suppose *spinnal*, *spinder*. A barbarous word.
They plow it early in the year, and then there will come
some *spinnny* grass that will keep it from scalding in summer.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
SPINOSITY. n. f. [spinosus, Latin.] Crabbiness; thorny or
briary perplexity.
Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinosities*, lean no-
tions, and endless alterations about things of nothing. *Glanv.*
SPINOUS. adj. [spinosus, Latin.] Thorny; full of thorns.
SPINSTER. n. f. [from spin.]
1. A woman that spins.
The *spinsters* and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.
One Michael Cassio,
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a *spinster*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be
paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, *spinster*, dur-
ing her life. *Swift.*
SPINSTRY. n. f. [from spinster.] The work of spinning.
SPINY. adj. [spina, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed;
difficult; troublesome.
The first attempts are always imperfect; much more in so
difficult and *spiny* an affair as to force a subject. *Digby.*
SPINACLE. n. f. [spiraculum, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent;
a small aperture.
Most of these *spinales* perpetually send forth fire, more or
less. *Woodward.*
SPIRAL. adj. [spirale, Fr. from spira, Latin.] Curve; wind-
ing; circularly involved.
The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spi-*
ral lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the
syctole of the heart is a muscular contraction, as a purse is
that by drawing the strings contrary ways. *Ray.*
Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep?
In *spiral* tracts why through the zodiac creep? *Blackmore.*
The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral* cy-
linder. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
SPIRALLY. adv. [from spiral.] In a spiral form.
The sides are composed of two orders of fibres running cir-
cularly or *spirally* from base to tip. *Ray on the Creation.*
SPIRE. n. f. [spira, Latin; spira, Italian; spira, Swedish.]
1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a
twist; a wreath.
His head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton.*
A dragon's fiery form belied the god,
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*
Air seems to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres,
through the interstices of which the particles of light may free-
ly pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very
small in proportion to the spaces they take up. *Cheyne.*
2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called per-
haps because a line drawn round and round in less and less
circles, would be a *spire*; a steeple.
With glitt'ring *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*
He cannot make one *spire* of grass more or less than he hath
made. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

SPI

These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky,
Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*
3. The top or uppermost point.
I were no less than a traducement to silence, that
Which to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest. *Shakespeare.*
TO SPIRE. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To shoot up pyramically.
It will grow to a great bigness; but it is not so apt to *spire*
up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into
arms. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. [Spire, Latin.] To breathe. Not in use. *Spenser.*
SPIRIT. n. f. [spiritus, Latin.]
1. Breath; wind in motion.
All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is
the principal cause of tension in the stomach. *Bacon.*
The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze.
2. [Esprit, Fr.] An immaterial substance.
Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting,
and a power of moving do subsist. *Locke.*
I shall depend upon your constant friendship; like the trust
we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or
hear them, we think are constantly praying for us. *Pope.*
She is a *spirit*; yet not like air, or wind;
Nor like the *spirits* about the heart, or brain;
Nor like those *spirits* which alchemists do find,
When they in ev'ry thing seek gold in vain;
For the all natures under heav'n doth pass,
Being like those *spirits* which God's bright face do see;
Or like himself whose image once she was,
Though now, alas! the scarce his shadow be;
For of all forms she holds the first degree,
That are to gross material bodies knit;
Yet she herself is bodyless and free;
And though confin'd is almost infinite. *Davies.*
If we exclude space, there will remain in the world but
matter and mind, or body and *spirit*. *Watts's Logic.*
3. The soul of man.
The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it. *Bible.*
Look, who comes here! a grave unto a soul;
Holding th' eternal *spirit* gainst her will
In the vile prison of afflicted breath. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
4. An apparition.
They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spi-*
rit. *Luke xxiv. 37.*
Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the
former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*
Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impres-
sions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*
5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.
He fits
Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to raise
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*
That peculiar law of christianity which forbids revenge, no
man can think it grievous who considers the restless torment
of a malicious and revengeful *spirit*. *Tillotson.*
Nor once disturb their heav'nly *spirits*
With Scapin's cheats, or Caesar's merits. *Prior.*
6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.
'Tis well blown, lads;
This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakespeare.*
Farewell the big war,
The *spirit* stirring drum, th' ear piercing fife. *Shakespeare.*
7. Genius; vigour of mind.
More ample *spirit* than hitherto was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes the doth far surmount. *Fa. 2.*
To a mighty work thou goest, O king,
That equal *spirits* and equal pow'rs shall bring. *Daniel.*
A wild Tartar, when he spies
A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,
If he can kill him, thinks 't inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *Butler.*
The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough of man-
kind, to pretend to the esteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*
A perfect judge will read each work of wit,
With the same *spirit* that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind. *Pope.*
8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.
You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of *spirits*.
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakef.*
I ask but half thy mighty *spirit* for me. *Cowley.*
9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.
These discourses made so deep impression upon the mind
and *spirit* of the prince, whose nature was inclined to adven-
tures, that he was transported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*
In *spirit* perhaps he also saw
Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezuma. *Milton.*
10. Sen-

10. Sentiment; perception.
You are too great to be by me gain'd.
Your spirit is too true, your tears too certain. *Shakespeare.*
11. Eagerness; desire.
God has changed mens tempers with the times, and made
a spirit of building succeed a spirit of pulling down. *South.*
12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterprise.
The watry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come. *Shakespeare.*
13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French
word, happily growing obsolete.
Such spirits as he desired to please, such would I chuse
for my judges. *Dryden.*
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the
purest part of the body bordering, says *Sydenham*, on immater-
ialty. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plu-
ral termination.
Though thou didst but jest:
With my vex'd spirits I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakespeare's King John.*
When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his spirits fly out
Into my story. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies wafted, and our spirits spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Davies.*
To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath prolong,
Infusing spirits worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*
By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the
auditory nerves, the organs of the spirits should be allayed.
Derham.
- In some fair body thus the secret soul
With spirits feeds, with vigour fills the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains.
The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover
their spirits. *Swift.*
15. The likeness; essential qualities.
Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows
are high, because they are commonly made to a descending
light, which of all other doth set off mens faces in their
truest spirit. *Watson.*
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.
Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself. *Shakespeare.*
17. That which hath power or energy.
All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them;
but the main difference between animate and inanimate are,
that the spirits of things animate are all continued within
themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the spirits
have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and where-
unto the rest do resort; but the spirits in things inanimate
are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow.
Bacon's Natural History.
18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation.
What the chymists call spirit, they apply the name to so
many differing things, that they seem to have no settled notion
of the thing. In general, they give the name of spirit to any
distilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*
All spirits, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish
the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*
In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver,
if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is spirit.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
19. It may be observed, that in the old poets spirit was com-
monly a monosyllable, being written *spright* or *sprite*.
The charge thereof unto a courteous spright
Commanded was. *Spenser.*
- TO SPIRIT. *v. a.*
1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.
So talk'd the spirited fly snake. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.
He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless
spirited by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*
Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and spiriting the
ambition of private men. *Swift on the Cent. in Athens and Rome.*
Many officers and private men spirit up and assist those ob-
stinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*
3. To draw; to entice.
In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the
needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and spirited
that way, by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*
The ministry had him spirited away, and carried abroad as
a dangerous person. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Latin.] By means of the
breath.
Conceive one of each pronounced spiritaly, the other vo-
cally. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- SPIRITED. *adj.* [from *spirit*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

- Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and spirited. *Pope.*
- SPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of
mind.
He showed the narrow spiritedness, pride, and ignorance of
pedants. *Addison.*
- SPIRITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness;
liveliness.
A cocks crowing is, a tone that corresponds to singing, at-
tending his mirth and spiritfulness. *Harvey.*
- SPIRITLESS. *adj.* [from *spirit*] Dejected; low; deprived of
vigour; wanting courage; depressed.
A man so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Of their wretched vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Nor did all Rome, grown spiritless, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die.
Art thou so base, so spiritless a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*
- SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] 1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.
More refin'd, more spirituous and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*
2. Fine; ardent; active.
- SPIRITUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.] Fineness and activity
of parts.
They, notwithstanding the great thinness and spirituousness
of the liquor, did, before they broke, lift up the upper surface,
and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Huyghs.*
- SPIRITUAL. *adj.* [from *spiritus*, Fr. from *spirit*.] 1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.
Echo is a great argument of the spiritual essence of sounds;
for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by
like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*
Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no cor-
poreal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain spi-
ritual species. *Bacon.*
All creatures, as well spiritual as corporeal, declare their
absolute dependence upon the first author of all beings, the
only self-existent God. *Beaumont.*
2. Mental; intellectual.
The same disaster has invaded his spirituals; the passions re-
bel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no
government. *South.*
3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to
the mind.
Some who pretend to be of a more spiritual and refined
religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of
communion with God. *Colan's Sermon.*
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.
Place man in some public society, civil or spiritual. *Hosker.*
Thou art reverend,
Touching thy spiritual function, not thy life. *Shakespeare.*
I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our spiritual convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakespeare.*
Spiritual armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*
The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a
more effectual way to forward the salvation of mens souls,
than for spiritual persons to make themselves as agreeable as
they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*
- SPIRITUALITY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.] 1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.
If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto
spirituality; and if it have any corporality, then of all other
the most subtle and pure. *Raighs.*
2. Intellectual nature.
A pleasure made for the soul; suitable to its spirituality, and
equal to all its capacities. *South's Sermons.*
3. [from *spiritualis*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts
of the soul; mental refinement.
Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal
upon the soul, and it will require both time and close applica-
tion of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispo-
se for the spiritualities of religion. *South's Sermons.*
4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastical.
Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of
the spiritualities, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Hooker.*
- SPIRITUALITY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body.
We of the spirituality
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakespeare.*
- SPIRITUALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of
spiritualizing.
To SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *spiritualis*, Fr. from *spirit*.] To re-
fine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world;
This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to
spiritualize and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

- We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and
to ascend to our more spiritualized selves. *Glauville.*
As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that
load of earth which now engages to corruption, must be
calcined and spiritualized, and thus be clothed upon with
glory. *Decay of Piety.*
If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition
between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happi-
ness, as great as God can give, and our spiritualized capa-
cities receive. *Rogers's Sermon.*
- SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual*] Without corporeal
grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.
In the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than
other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more ex-
cellent state. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living.*
- SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [from *spiritus*, Fr. from *spirit*.] 1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.
More refin'd, more spirituous and pure,
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*
The most spirituous and most fragrant part of the plant
exhales by the action of the sun. *Arbutnot.*
2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.
It may appear airy and spirituous, and fit for the welcome
of cheerful guests. *Watson's Architecture.*
- SPIRITUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.] The quality of be-
ing spirituous; tenuity and activity.
TO SPIRIT. *v. n.* [from *spiritus*, Dutch; to shoot up, *Skinner*;
spritta, Swedish, to fly out. *Lye.*] To spring out in a sud-
den stream; to stream out by intervals.
Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it spirit-
ed when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more
quick and windy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Springs in the garden's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*
- TO SPIRIT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.
When weary Proteus
Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves,
His finny flocks about his shepherd play,
And rowling round him, spirit the bitter sea. *Dryden.*
When rains the passage hide
Of the loose stones spirit up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*
- TO SPIRIT. *v. a.* [A corruption of *spirit*.] To dissipate.
The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of
that motion, be soon dissipated and spirited into the circum-
ambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contri-
vance of the Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- SPIRIT. *n.* [from *spiritus*.] 1. Pyramidal.
Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The spirey firs, and shapely box adorn. *Pope's Messiah.*
In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with spirey turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a solemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*
2. Wreathed; curled.
Hid in the spirey volumes of the snake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*
- SEISS. *adj.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick.
From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely
cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued
this spiss and dense, yet polished; this copious, yet concise
treasure of the variety of languages. *Brewster.*
- SPISSITUDE. *n. f.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Grossness; thickness.
Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will
clarify the looser; for though the lees keep the drink in heart,
and make it lasting, yet they cast up some spissitude. *Bacon.*
Spissitude is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by in-
spissating. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- SPIR. *n. f.* [from *spiritus*, Saxon; spirt, Dutch; spedo, Italian.] 1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before
the fire.
A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Left that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones
In puny battle slay me. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney
corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning
of a spit. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
Contriving for the pot and spit. *Swift.*
2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.
Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with
the first spit of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*
- TO SPIT. *v. a.* Preterite *spat*; participle *spits*, or *spitted*,
[from the noun.] 1. To put upon a spit.
I see my cousin's ghost
Seeking out Romeo, that did spit his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

2. To thrust through.
I spitted frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*
TO SPIT. *v. a.* [from *sperean*, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject
from the mouth.
A large mouth, indeed,
That spits forth death, and mountains, rocks and seas.
Shakespeare's King John.
Commissions which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, makes bold mouths,
Tongues spit their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.
Very good orators, when they are here, will spit. *Shakespeare.*
I dare meet Surrey,
And spit upon him whilst I say he lies. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
You spurn'd me such a day, *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
The watry kingdom, whose ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come. *Shakespeare.*
He spat on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed
the eyes of the blind man. *John ix. 6.*
A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribu-
nals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian, spit in
the judge's face. *South's Sermons.*
A drunkard men abhor, and would even spit at him, were
it not for fear he should something more than spit at them.
South's Sermons.
- Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till
the candle goes out. *Swift's Rules for the Servants.*
- SPIITAL. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable founda-
tion. In use only in the phrase, a spital sermon, and not
the spital.
- TO SPITCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.
Of this word I find no good etymology.
No man lards salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spit-cocked eel. *King.*
- SPIITE. *n. f.* [from *spis*, Dutch; *despit*, French.] 1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.
This breeding rather spite than shame in her, or, if it were
a shame, a shame not of the fault, but of the repulse, she did
thirst for a revenge. *Sidney.*
Bewray they did their inward boiling spites,
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*
Done all to spite
The great Creator; but their spite still serves
His glory to augment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your spites,
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*
2. SPITE OF, or IN SPITE OF. Notwithstanding; in defiance of.
It is often used without any malignity of meaning.
Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak
a word in season, and saved me in spite of the world, the devil,
and myself. *South.*
In spite of me I love, and see too late
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*
For thy lov'd sake, spite of my boding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*
My father's fate,
In spite of all the fortitude that shines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addison's Cato.*
In spite of all applications the patient grew worse every
day. *Arbutnot.*
- TO SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart ma-
lignantly.
Beguill'd, divorced, wronged, spighted, slain,
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakespeare.*
I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To spight a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fill with spite; to offend.
So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of
Zelmane, who, more spited with that courtesy, that one that
did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with
choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet
disposition. *Sidney.*
Darius, spited at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only
their learning but their language. *Temple.*
- SPITEFUL. *adj.* [from *spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.
The Jews were the deadliest and spitefullest enemies of
Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their
orders to be shunned. *Hooker.*
All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son,
Spightful and wrathful. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man,
upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a spiteful endeavour
to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of
him. *South's Sermons.*
The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

SPL

SPL'ETFULLY. *adv.* [from *spl'etful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.
Twice false Evadne, *spl'etfully* forsworn.
That fatal beast like this I would have torn.
Vanessa fat,
Scarce list'ning to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to pull them down;
At last the *spl'etfully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent.
SPL'ETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *spl'etful*.] Malice; malignity;
desire of vexing.
It looks more like *spl'etfulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent
search after truth.
SPL'ETTED. *adj.* [from *spl'et*.] Shot out into length.
Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spl'etted*,
may be brought again to be more branched.
SPL'ITTER. *n. f.* [from *spl'it*.]
1. One who puts meat on a spit.
2. One who spits with his mouth.
3. A young deer.
SPL'ITTLE. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *spital*, and therefore better
written *spital*, or *spital*.] Hospital. It is still retained in
Scotland.
To the *spittle* go,
And from the powd'ring tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind.
This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again;
She whom the *spittle* house, and ulcerous sores,
Would cast the gorge at, this embalm and spices
To th' April-day again.
Cure the *spittle* world of maladies.
SPL'ITTLE. *n. f.* [prophan, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth.
The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use.
Manas and Aty in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew.
The *spittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the
arterial blood: it is saponaceous.
A genius for all stations fit,
Whose meanest talent is his wit;
His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*.
SPL'ITVENOM. *n. f.* [from *spl'it* and *venom*.] Poison ejected from the
mouth.
The *spl'itvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the
annoyance of others.
SPLANCHNOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *splanchnologie*, French; *σπλάνχνη* and
λογία.] A treatise or description of the bowels.
To SPLASH. *v. a.* [from *plash*, Swedish.] They have both an affinity
with *plash*. To daub with dirt in great quantities.
SPLASHY. *adj.* [from *plash*.] Full of dirty water; apt to
daub.
SPLAYFOOT. *adj.* [from *splay* and *foot*.] Having the foot
turned inward.
Though still some traces of our rustic vein,
And *splayfoot* verse remain'd, and will remain.
SPLAYMOUTH. *n. f.* [from *splay* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by
design.
All authors to their own defects are blind:
Hadst thou but Janus-like a face behind,
To see the people when *splaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot.
SPLEEN. *n. f.* [from *splen*, Latin.]
1. The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely
known. It is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy.
If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the
short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded.
2. Anger; spite; ill-humour.
If the milt teem,
Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart distatur'd torment to her.
Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,
And spoil your nobler soul.
Kind pity checks my *spleen*; brave scorn forbids
Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids.
All envy'd; but the Thetysian brethren show'd
The least respect; and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:
Lay down those honour'd spoils.
In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and four distain.
3. A fit of anger.
Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a *spleen*, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And ere a man hath power to say, behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour it up.
4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.
Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all.
Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen*.

SPL

SPLE'NED. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Deprived of the *spleen*.
Animals *spl'ened* grow falacious.
SPLE'NFUL. *adj.* [from *splen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fretful;
melancholy.
The commons, like an angry hive of bees,
That want their leader, scatter up and down;
Myself have calm'd their *spl'entful* mutiny.
The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supply'd,
Now long to execute their *spl'entful* will.
If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the
sea, the whistling of the wind is better music to contented
minds than the opera to the *spl'entful*.
SPLE'NLESS. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Kind; gentle; mild.
Mean time flew our ships, and freight we fetcht
The fyren's isle; a *spl'entful* wind to stretch
Her wings to wait us, and so urg'd our keel.
SPLE'NWORD. *n. f.* [from *splen* and *word*.] A plant.
The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern; but the pin-
nule are eared at their basis.
Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick band,
A branch of healing *spl'entword* in his hand.
SPLE'NY. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Angry; peevish.
What though I know her virtuous,
And well deserving; yet I know her for
A *spl'ent* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause.
SPLE'NDENT. *adj.* [from *splendens*, Latin.] Shining; glossy; having
lustre.
They assigned them names from some remarkable qualities,
that is very observable in their red and *splendens* planets.
Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density,
reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opaque and
splendens as it's possible for any body to be.
SPLE'NDID. *adj.* [from *splendide*, Fr. *splendens*, Latin.] Showy;
magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.
Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our state
Of *splendide* vassalage.
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonade:
Fast by his side Piliatras lay spread,
In age his equal, on a *splendide* bed.
SPLE'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *splendide*.] Magnificently; sumptu-
ously; pompously.
Their condition, though it look *splendide*, yet when you
handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers.
You will not admit you live *splendide*, yet it cannot be
denied but that you live neatly and elegantly.
How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *splendide* he treats.
He, of the royal store
Splendide frugal, fits whole nights devoid
Of sweet repose.
SPLE'NDOUR. *n. f.* [from *splendour*, French; *splendens*, Latin.]
1. Lustre; power of shining.
Splendour hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be
a little repercussion; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind,
looketh whiter than glass simple.
The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendour*
is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes, as in cloth of
silver.
The first symptoms are a chiliness, a certain *splendour* or
shining in the eyes, with a little moisture.
2. Magnificence; pomp.
Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found
no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them,
than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and
retinue.
'Tis use alone that sanctifies expence,
And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense.
SPLE'NETICK. *adj.* [from *splenetique*, French.] Troubled with the
spleen; fretful; peevish.
Horace purged himself from these *splenetick* reflections in
odes and epodes, before he undertook his satyrs.
This daughter silently lowers, t'other steals a kind look at
you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *splenetick*.
You humour me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetick*?
SPLE'NIQUE. *adj.* [from *splénique*, French; *splén*, Latin.] Belonging
to the *spleen*.
Suppose the *spleen* obstructed in its lower parts, and *splénick*
anch, a potent heat causeth the organismus to boil.
The *splénick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its
extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open
into the trunks of the *splénick* veins.
SPLE'NTISH. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Fretful; peevish.
Yourself you must engage,
Somewhat to cool your *splénish* rage;
Your grievous thirst, and to allwage,
That first you drink this liquor.

SPL

SPLENITIVE. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not
in use.
Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous.
SPL'ENT. *n. f.* [Or perhaps *splint*; *spinella*, Italian.]
Spl'ent is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling,
which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it
grows big spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one,
it is called a *single splint*; but when there is another opposite to
it on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a *pegged* or
pinned *splint*.
To SPLICE. *v. a.* [from *splicen*, Dutch; *splice*, Latin.] To join the
two ends of a rope without a knot.
SPLINT. *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other
matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its
place.
The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splinters*, which
not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these
some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up
in linen cloths.
To SPLINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To secure by splinters.
This broken joint intreat her to *splint*, and this crack of
your love shall grow stronger than it was before.
2. To shiver; to break into fragments.
SPLINTER. *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.]
1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.
He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of
Montgomery's staff going in at his bever.
Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them flie;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatic *splinters* die.
2. A thin piece of wood.
A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the
small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form,
and so bound together with a *splinter* hoops, and strengthened
with small bars on both sides.
To SPLINTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into
fragments.
To SPLIFY. *v. a.* pret. *splifit*. [from *splinter*, Dutch.]
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.
Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *splifit* thine own.
Mine own tongue *splifits* what it speaks,
That self-hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splifit the heart.
Wert thou serv'd up to one dish, the rather
To *splifit* thy fire into a double father?
When cold Winter *splifit* the rocks in twain,
He dript the beardsfoot of its leafy growth.
A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *splifit* a helmet of
iron as to make a fracture in it.
This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *splifits*
and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some
miles.
2. To divide; to part.
Their logic has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and
their metaphysics the skill of *splifiting* an hair, of distinguish-
ing without a difference.
One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered,
diluted, and *splifit*, and spread into many diverging rays.
He intances Luther's sensuality and disobedience; two
crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more solemn
shew he *splifit* 'em into twenty.
Oh, would it please the gods to *splifit*
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;
With half the lustre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and size.
3. To dash and break on a rock.
God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in
an instant, not to the harbours, but on the rock where he will
be irrecoverably *splifit*.
Those who live by shores, with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *splifit* or stranded high;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly.
4. To divide; to break into discord.
In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible
power *splifits* their councils, and finies their most refined poli-
cies with frustration and a curse.
To SPLIT. *v. n.*
1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.
A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *splifit* asunder by con-
gealed water.
What is't to me,
Who never fall on her unfaithful sea,

SPO

If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the malt *splifits*, and threaten wrack?
The road that to the lungs this store transmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splifits*.
Each had a gravity would make you *splifit*,
And shook his head at M—y as a wit.
2. To be broken against rocks.
After our ship did *splifit*,
When you, and the poor number fav'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat.
These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lovers
daily *splifit*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and pro-
jector are cast away.
The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that
we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *splifit*.
SPL'ITTER. *n. f.* [from *splifit*.] One who *splifits*.
How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst!
SPLUTTER. *n. f.* Buffle; tumult. A low word.
To SPOIL. *v. a.* [from *spolio*, Latin; *spolier*, French.]
1. To rob; to take away by force.
Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in
yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance.
This mount
With all his verdure *spoilt*, and trees adrift.
2. To plunder; to strip of goods.
Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the safeguard
of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled*
of all that they had.
Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoilt* the field.
My sons their old unhappy fire despise,
Spoilt of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes.
3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly
spoil, *spilian*, Saxon.]
Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain
deceit.
Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces.
To SPOIL. *v. n.*
1. To practice robbery or plunder.
England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which,
lurking in woods, used often to break forth to rob and *spoil*.
They which hate us *spoil* for themselves.
2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.
He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or apples,
had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he
used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others.
SPOIL. *n. f.* [from *spolio*, Latin.]
1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from
an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.
The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,
Using no other weapon but his name.
Where the cleaver chops the heifer's *spoils*,
Thy breathing nostril hold.
2. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.
The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*.
Go and speed!
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin are my gain.
3. Corruption; cause of corruption.
Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of
me.
4. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.
Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live till they
be old.
SPOILER. *n. f.* [from *spoil*.]
1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.
Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth suffer now, as she's become
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey.
Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own
and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of re-
ligious persons and places.
Came you, then, here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,
To waste, to plunder, out of meek compassion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world!
2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.
SPOILFUL. *adj.* [from *spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful; rapacious.
Having oft in battle vanquished
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established.
SPOKE. *n. f.* [from *spaca*, Saxon; *spoke*, German.] The bar of a
wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.
All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the *spokes* and fellyes of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n.

SPO

No heir e'er drove to fine a coach;
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*
SPOKE. The preterite of *spoke*. *Swift.*
They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest. *Sprat.*
SPOKEN. Participle passive of *spoke*.
Wouldst thou be *spoken* for to the king? *2 Kings iv. 13.*
The original of these signs for communication is found in
viva voce, in *spoken* language. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
SPOKESMAN. *n. f.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One who speaks for
another.
'Tis you that have the reason.
—To do what?
—To be a *spokesman* from madam Silvia: *Shakespeare.*
He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Ex. iv. 16.*
To SPOULATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Diſt.*
SPOILATION. *n. f.* [*spoliation*, French; *spoliatio*, Latin.] The
act of robbery or privation.
An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*,
and sometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man suf-
fers a *spoliation* by his own act. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
SPONDÉE. *n. f.* [*spondée*, French; *spendee*, Latin.] A foot of
two long syllables.
We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone,
and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the
verse with *spondees*, and leaves the vowels open. *Broom.*
SPONDYLE. *n. f.* [*σπονδυλῆς*; *spandile*, Fr. *spandylus*, Latin.]
A vertebra; a joint of the spine.
It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance,
without any *spondyles*, processes, or protuberances. *Brown.*
SPONGE. *n. f.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A soft porous substance sup-
posed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for
sucking up water.
Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large
but tough moss. *Bacon.*
They opened and washed part of their *sponges*. *Sandys.*
Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck 'till they are full,
and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's
blood come away. *L'Estrange.*
To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away
as with a sponge.
Except between the words of translation and the mind of
Scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference
should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *sponged*
out. *Hooker.*
To SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean
arts.
The ant lives upon her own honesty; whereas the fly is an
intruder, and a common smell-feast, that *sponges* upon other
people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*
Here went the dean, when he's to feck,
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift.*
SPONGER. *n. f.* [from *sponge*.] One who hangs for a main-
tenance on others.
A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table,
would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies
and *spongers*. *L'Estrange.*
SPONGINESS. *n. f.* [from *sponge*.] Softness and fulness of ca-
vities like a sponge.
The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the
brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*. *Harvey.*
SPONGIOUS. *adj.* [*spongiosus*, French; from *sponge*.] Full of
small cavities like a sponge.
All thick bones are hollow or *spongy*, and contain an
oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the
body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres. *Chey.*
SPONGY. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]
1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.
The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and there-
fore ablest to contract and dilate itself. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
A *spongy* excrecence growth upon the roots of the lafer-
tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called
agarick. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The body of the tree being very *spongy* within, though hard
without, they easily contrive into canoes. *More.*
Into earth's *spongy* veins the ocean sinks,
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks. *Denham.*
Return, unhappy swain!
The *spongy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain. *Dryden.*
Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of
a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*
2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.
When their drenched natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt. *Shakespeare.*
SPONK. *n. f.* A word in Edinburgh which denotes a match,
or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, any *sponks* will
ye buy? *Touchwood.*
SPONSAL. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.
SPONSION. *n. f.* [*sponsio*, Latin.] The act of becoming surety
for another.

SPO

SPONSOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise
or gives security for another.
In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and
one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women
and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for their
education in the true Christian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with the person
to whom he becomes surety. *liton.*
SPONTANEITY. *n. f.* [*spontaneitas*, school Lat. *spontaneus*, Fr.
from *spontaneus*.] Voluntaryness; willingness; accord un-
compelled.
Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together, so
may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty
can never. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*
Strict necessity they fimple call;
It so binds the will, that things foreknown
By *spontaneity* not choice are done. *Dryden.*
SPONTANEOUS. *adj.* [*spontaneus*, French; from *sponte*, Lat.]
Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or re-
straint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.
Many analogical motions in animals, though I cannot call
them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*; I have reason to
conclude, that these are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*
They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within them spirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord. *Milton.*
While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*
Begin with fence, of ev'ry art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance,
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow. *Pope.*
SPONTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntarily; of
its own accord.
This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice
should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while
lighter materials employ themselves beneath it. *Bentley.*
They turn *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as
hard as a stone. *Arbutnot on Animals.*
SPONTANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntaryness;
freedom of will; accord unforced.
The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of
many of their animal motions, are not explicable without
supposing some active determinate power connected to and in-
herent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare
natural modification of matter. *Hale's Origin of Animals.*
SPOOL. *n. f.* [*spool*, German; *spool*, Dutch.] A small piece of
cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood
turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.
To SPOOL. *v. n.* [Probably from *spume*, or *foam*, as a ship
driven with violence *spumes*, or raises a foam.]
When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*
SPOON. *n. f.* [*spoon*, Dutch; *spone*, Danish; *spoon*, Islandic.]
A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.
Wouldst thou drown thyself,
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up.
This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have
no long *spoon*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope.*
SPOONBILL. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *bill*.] A bird.
The shoveller, or *spoonbill*; the former name the more pro-
per, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel; but not
concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Museum.*
Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quaffer in
water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the
spoonbill. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
SPOONFUL. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *full*.]
1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical
spoonful is half an ounce.
Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt, that he take
such a pill, or a *spoonful* of liquor. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
2. Any small quantity of liquid.
Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which
the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by
pounds, is at least of as much importance as of what we take
feldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls*. *Arbutnot.*
SPOONMEAT. *n. f.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nourish-
ment taken with a spoon.
We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only *spoonmeats*. *Wife.*
Wretched
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy eguags cry,
Be fullen, and refuse the lullaby. *Dryden's Pers.*

SPO

Diet most upon *spoonmeats*, as veal, or cock-broths. *Harv.*
SPOONWORT. *n. f.* In sea language, is when a ship being un-
der sail in a storm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right
before the wind. *Bailey.*
SPORADICAL. *adj.* [*σποραδικός*; *sporadicus*, French.]
A *sporadic* disease is an endemial disease, what in a particu-
lar season affects but few people. *Arbutnot.*
SPORT. *n. f.* [*spott*, a make-game, Islandic.]
1. Play; diversion; game; frolic and tumultuous merriment.
Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon
the stream of delight. *Sidney.*
As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their *sport*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
If I suspect without cause, why then make *sport* at me; then
let me be your jest. *Shakespeare.*
When their hearts were merry, they said, call for Samson,
that he may make us *sports*; and they called for him, and he
made them *sport*. *Judg. xvi. 25.*
As a mad-man who casteth fire-brands, arrows and death;
so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and faith, am not
I in *sport*? *Prov. xxvi. 19.*
The discourse of fools is irksome, and their *sport* is in the
wantonness of sin. *Ecclus xxvii. 13.*
2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.
They had his merriments in derision and made a *sport* of
his prophesies. *1 Esdr. i. 51.*
To make *sport* with his word, and to endeavour to render
it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into rallery, is a di-
rect affront to God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
3. That with which one plays.
Each on his rock transfix'd, the *sport* and prey
Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton.*
Commit not thy prophetick mind
To fitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Left they disperse in air. *Dryden.*
4. Play; idle gingle.
An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon
our stage, would meet with small applause. *Broom.*
5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.
Now for our mountain *sport*, up to yon hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and
the *sports* of the field, had a great desire to make a great park
for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hamp-
ton court. *Clarendon.*
To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divert; to make merry.
The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they
sport themselves in his pain, and delighted in his prayers as
the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*
Away with him, and let her *sport* herself
With that she's big with. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Against whom do ye *sport* yourselves? against whom make
ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Isa. lvi. 4.*
What pretty stories these are for a man of his seriousness to
sport himself withal! *Atterbury.*
Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and *sport* them-
selves in their own deceivings. *Watts.*
2. To represent by any kind of play.
Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestic part. *Dryden.*
To SPORT. *v. n.*
1. To play; to frolic; to game; to wanton.
They *sporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*
Larissa, as the *sported* at this play, was drowned in the ri-
ver Peneus. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
2. To trifle.
If any man turn religion into rallery, by bold jests, he ren-
ders himself ridiculous, because he *sports* with his own life. *Tillotson.*
SPORTFUL. *adj.* [*sport* and *full*.] Merry; frolic; wanton;
ludicrous; done in jest.
How with a *sportful* malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakespeare.*
His highness, even in such a slight and *sportful* damage, had
a noble sense of just dealing. *Wotton.*
Down he alights among the *sportful* herd
Of those four-footed kinds. *Milton.*
Behold your own Africanus, while he said,
He drew his glittering helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *sportful* arms he led. *Dryden.*
They are no *sportful* productions of the soil, but did once
belong to real and living fishes; seeing each of them doth ex-
actly resemble some other shell on the sea shore. *Bentley.*
A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which,
because it is too *sportful*, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*
SPORTFULLY. *adv.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.
SPORTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonness; play;
merriment; frolic.

SPO

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himself so, as
the ladies lost the further marking of his *sportfulness*. *Sidney.*
SPORTIVE. *adj.* [from *sport*.] Gay; merry; frolic; wan-
ton; playful; ludicrous.
I am not in a *sportive* humour now;
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakespeare.*
Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky mullets? *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*
While thus the constant pair alternate said,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *sportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*
We must not hope wholly to change their original tem-
pers, nor make the gay, penfive and grave; nor the melan-
choly, *sportive*, without spoiling them. *Locke.*
No wonder savages or subjects slain,
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;
Both doom'd alike for *sportive* tyrants bled,
But subjects starv'd while savages were fed. *Pope.*
SPORTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *sportive*.] Gaiety; play; wantonness.
Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to be-
gin, or refuse *sportiveness* as freely as I have? *Walton's Angler.*
SPORTSMAN. *n. f.* [*sport* and *man*.] One who pursues the
recreations of the field.
Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for
their patron, as the Christians have their St. Hubert: he speaks
of the constellation which makes a good *sportsman*. *Addison.*
SPORTULE. *n. f.* [*sportule*, French; *sportula*, Latin.] An alms;
a dole.
The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a *spill* or
sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
SPOUT. *n. f.* [*spette*, Danish; *spette*, Flemish.]
1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.
This three years day, these eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemish or of *spot*,
Bereft of sight, their seeing have forgot.
A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with advan-
tage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least
spot is visible on ermine. *Dryden.*
2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach.
3. I know not well the meaning of *spot* in this place, unless it
be a scandalous woman; a disgrace to her sex.
Let him take thee,
And hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greatest *spot*
Of all thy sex. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
4. A small extent of place.
That *spot* to which I point is paradise,
Adam's abode, those lofty shades his bow'r. *Milton.*
He, who with Plato, shall place beatitude in the knowledge
of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations
than those who looked not beyond this *spot* of earth, and those
perishing things in it. *Locke.*
About one of these breathing passages is a *spot* of myrtles,
that flourish within the steam of these vapours. *Addison.*
Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of gar-
den, and covered every part of it with plantations or *spots* of
flowers. *The Guardian.*
He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *spot* of
ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of
mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Gulliver.*
5. Any particular place.
I would be busy in the world, and learn,
Not like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one *spot*, and rot just as I grow. *Otway.*
As in this grove I took my last farewell,
As on this very *spot* of earth I fell,
So the my prey becomes ev'n here.
Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *spot*
Our brother died. *Granville.*
6. Upon the SPOT. Immediately; without changing place.
[Sur le champ.]
The lion did not chop him up immediately upon the *spot*;
and yet he was resolved he should not escape. *L'Estrange.*
It was determined upon the *spot*, according as the oratory
on either side prevailed. *Swift.*
To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.
They are polluted off rings, more abhor'd
Than *spotted* livers in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*
Have you not seen a handkerchief,
Spotted with strawberries in your wife's hand? *Shakespeare.*
But serpents now more amity maintain;
From *spotted* skins the leopard does refrain:
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain. *Tate's Juvenal.*
I counted the patches on both sides, and found the tory
patches to be about twenty stronger than the whig; but next
morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces *spotted*
after the whiggish manner. *Addison's Spectator.*

SPO

2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.
This vow receive, this vow of God's maintain.
My virgin life, no spotted thoughts shall stain.
The people of Armenia have retained the christian faith,
from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is spotted with
many absurdities. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
SPOTLESS. *adj.* [from *spot*.]
1. Free from spots.
2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; un-
tainted.
So much fairer
And spotless shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakespeare.*
I dare my life lay down, that the queen is spotless.
In thy eyes of heaven. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
You grac'd the several parts of life,
A spotless virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*
We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and con-
verse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to ob-
serve his spotless behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps
with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given
to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*
Eternal sunshine of the spotless mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*
SPOTTER. *n. s.* [from *spot*.] One that spots; one that maculates.
SPOTTY. *adj.* [from *spot*.] Full of spots; maculated.
The moon whole orb
Through optick glass the Tuscan artist views
In Valombrota to descry new lands,
Rivers or mountains on her pearly globe. *Milton.*
SPOUSAL. *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conju-
gal; connubial; bridal.
There shall we consummate our spousal rites. *Shakespeare.*
Hope's chaff kifs wrongs no more joy's maidenhead,
Than spousal rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Grayhaw.*
This other in her prime of love,
Spousal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*
Sleep it thou, careless of the nuptial day?
Thy spousal ornament neglected lies;
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SPOUSAL. *n. s.* [from *spouse*, Fr. *spousalia*, Latin.] Marriage;
nuptials.
As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a spousal,
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakespeare.*
The amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen.
Ethereal music did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of spousals in the air.
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*
SPOUSE. *n. s.* [from *spousus*, Latin; *spouse*, French.] One
joined in marriage; a husband or wife.
She is of good esteem;
Beside so qualified as may beset
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
At once farewell, O faithful spouse! they said;
At once th'encroaching rhinds their closing lips invade. *Dryden.*
SPOUSE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined
together as in matrimony.
They led the vine
To wed her elm; the spouse about him twins
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound.
To tempt the spouseless queen with am'rous wiles,
Reform the nobles from the neighborly ills. *Pope.*
SPOUT. *n. s.* [from *spuit*, Dutch.]
1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing
is poured.
She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two spouts. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
In whales that breathe, left the water should get unto the
lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a filula or spout at
the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this shout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a spout. *Ben. Johnson.*
As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one spout. *Donne.*
In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls to gather
the wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into
rooms. *Bacon.*
Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and de-
livered into it by fair spouts, and then discharged by some
equality of bores that it stay little. *Bacon.*

SPR

- In this single cathedral the very spouts are loaded with orna-
ments.
From silver spouts the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide.
2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the
hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water
at once.
Not the dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,
Confin'd in mists by the almighty kin,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear,
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomedes. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
The force of these motions pressing more in some places than
in others, there would fall not showers, but great spouts of
cascades of water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence,
or in a collected body as from a spout.
We will bear home that luffy blood again,
Which here we came to spout against your town. *Shakespeare.*
I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkles or spouts
water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*
She swims in blood, and blood does spouting throw
To heav'n, that heav'n mens cruelties might know. *Waller.*
Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threatening tail:
He spouts the tide. *Crash.*
To SPOUT. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.
They laid them down hard by the murmuring music of
certain waters, which spouted out of the side of the hills. *Sidney.*
No hands could force it thence, to fix it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of spouting blood. *Dryden.*
It spouts up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of
them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*
All the glittering hill
Is bright with spouting rills. *Thomson's Autumn.*
To SPRAIN. *v. a.* [Corrupted from *strain*.] To stretch the li-
gaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.
Should the big fast extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle sprain. *Gay.*
SPRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments with-
out dislocation of the joint.
I was in pain, and thought it was with some sprain at tennis.
SPRAINTS. *n. s.* The dung of an otter. *Temple.*
SPRANG. The preterite of *spring*.
Mankind sprang from one common original; whence this
tradition would be universally diffused. *Tilley.*
SPRAT. *n. s.* [from *spat*, Dutch.] A small sea fish.
So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a sprat new stomach brings. *Sidney.*
All-faints do lay for porke and fowle,
For sprats and sprutlings for their house. *Spenser.*
Of round fish there are brit, sprat, barn, smelts. *Cowley.*
To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [from *spardle*, Danish; *spartelen*, Dutch.]
1. To thruggle as in the convulsions of death.
Hang the child, that he may see it sprawl;
A fight to vex the father's soul. *Shakespeare.*
Some lie sprawling on the ground,
With many a gasp and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*
2. To tumble with agitation and contortion of the limbs.
The birds were not fledged; but upon sprawling, and thrug-
gling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*
Telamon hap'd to meet
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*
Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and sprawl. *Prior.*
Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning
to human race? who were there then in the world, to ob-
serve the births of those first men, and calculate their mi-
racles, as they sprawled out of ditches?
He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There sprawl'd a while, and scarce got out;
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*
SERAY. *n. s.* [Of the same race with *sprit* and *spout*.]
1. The extremity of a branch.
At sight whereof each bird that sits on sprays,
And every beast that to his den was fled,
Come forth afresh out of their late dismay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Hubbard's Tale.*
Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his sprays,
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakespeare.*
In hewing Rutland, when his leaves put forth,
Clifford set his murrin ring knife to the roots,
From whence that tender spray did sweetly spring. *Shakespeare.*
The wind that whistles through the sprays,
Maintains the comfort of the song;
And hidden birds with native lays,
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

SPR

2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*. *Arvalmet.*
Winds raise some of the salt with the spray. *Dutch.*
To SPREAD. *v. a.* [from *spereban*, Saxon; *sprijden*, Dutch.]
1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space
than before.
He bought a field where he had spread his tent. *Gen. xxxiii.*
Rizpah spread sackcloth for her upon the rock. *2 Sam. xxi.*
Make the trees more tall, more spread, and more hasty than
they use to be. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Silver spread into plates is brought from Tarrhish. *Jer. x.*
2. To cover by extension.
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Grayville.*
3. To cover over.
The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith
spreadeth it over with gold. *Ija. xl. 19.*
4. To stretch; to extend.
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. *Shakespeare.*
He arose from kneeling, with his hands spread up to heaven,
and he blessed the congregation. *1 King. viii. 54.*
The stately trees fast spread their branches. *Milton.*
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Fast by his side Piffistratus lay spread,
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*
5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.
They, when departed, spread abroad his fame in all that
country. *Math. ix. 31.*
6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.
Their course thro' thickest constellations held,
They spread their bane. *Milton.*
To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.
Can any understand the spreadings of the clouds, or the
noise of his tabernacle? *Job xxxvi. 29.*
The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the great-
ness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their spread-
ing and ambitious designs. *Bacon.*
Plants, if they spread much, are seldom tall.
Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,
And lov'd the spreading oak, was there. *Addison's Cato.*
The valley opened at the farther end spreading forth into
an immense ocean. *Addison.*
SPREAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Extent; compass.
I have got a fine spread of improvable lands, and am al-
ready ploughing up some, fencing others. *Addison.*
2. Expansion of parts.
No flower hath that spread of the woodbind. *Bacon.*
SPREADER. *n. s.* [from *spread*.]
1. One that spreads.
By conforming ourselves we should be spreaders of a worse
infection than any we are likely to draw from Papists by our
conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hoeber.*
2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a spread-
er of false news. *Swift.*
SPRINT. *part.* [from *sprint*, to sprinkle, *sprenzen*, *sprennen*,
Saxon; *sprenzen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.
O lips, that kiss'd that hand, with my tears spent. *Sidney.*
SPRIG. *n. s.* [from *spring*, Welsh; *to Davies*; but it is probably
of the same race with *spring*.] A small branch; a spray.
The substance is true ivy, after it is taken down, the friends
of the family are desirous to have some sprig to keep. *Bacon.*
Our chilling climate hardly bears
A sprig of bays in fifty years;
While ev'ry fool his claim alledges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*
SPRIG. *Chrystal. n. s.*
In perpendicular fissures, chrysal is found in form of an
hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and
near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point:
this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or *rock chrysal*. *Woodward.*
SPRIGGY. *adj.* [from *sprig*.] Full of small branches.
SPRIGGHT. *n. s.* [Contraction of *sprit*, *spiritus*, Latin: it was
anciently written *sprete* or *spryte*, and *sprit*, as now written,
was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word
should therefore be spelled *sprite*, and its derivatives *sprightly*,
sprightful; but custom has determined otherwise.]
1. Sprit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.
She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words to wife do make their way,
To bear the message of her spright. *Spenser.*
Forth he called out of deep darkness dread,
Legions of sprights, the which like little flies,
Flut'ring about his ever dammed head,
Await whereto their service he applies.
While with heav'nly charity he spoke,
A dreaming blaze the silent shadows broke;
The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves received the guilty spright.
Of these am I who thy protection claim,
A watchful sprite. *Pope.*

SPR

2. Walking spirit; apparition.
The ideas of goblins and sprights have no more to do with
darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these
often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to
separate them again. *Locke.*
3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.
O chastity, the chief of heav'nly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my sprights:
To only thee my constant course I bear,
Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly,
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*
4. An arrow.
We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *sprights*,
without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were
discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides
of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. A ludicrous use.
I am sprighted with a fool. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
SPRIGHTEFUL. *adj.* [from *spright* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; gay;
vigorous.
The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—
Spoke like a sprightly noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,
At sight of thee, and bound with sprightly joys. *Otway.*
SPRIGHTEFULLY. *adv.* [from *sprightly*.] Briskly; vigorously.
Norfolk, sprightly and bold,
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakespeare.*
SPRIGHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sprightly*.] Liveliness; briskness;
vigour; gaiety; vivacity.
The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction with a
companion so heavy; but in dreams, observe with what a
sprightliness and alacrity does she exert herself. *Addison.*
SPRIGHTLY. *adj.* [from *spright*.] Gay; brisk; lively; vigo-
rous; airy; vivacious.
Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And sprightly wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*
When now the sprightly trumpet, from afar,
Had giv'n the signal of approaching war.
Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay:
Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladdome day. *Prior.*
The sprightly Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*
To SPRING. *v. n.* Preterite *spring* or *sprang*, anciently *sprung*.
[*springan*, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]
1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.
All blest secrets,
All you unpublisch'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare.*
To his mulick, plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the
tender herb to spring forth. *Job xxxviii. 27.*
Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that sprang
up and encreased. *Mark iv. 8.*
Tell me, in what happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*
2. To begin to grow.
That the nipples should be made with such perforations as
to admit passage to the milk, when drawn, otherwise to retain
it; and the teeth of the young not sprung, are effects of pro-
vidence. *Ray.*
3. To proceed as from seed.
Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves;
and in the second year that which springeth of the same. *2 Kings.*
Much more good of sin shall spring. *Milton.*
4. To come into existence; to issue forth.
Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had sprung like summer flies. *Shakespeare.*
Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm with springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*
5. To arise; to appear.
When the day began to spring, they let her go. *Judges.*
To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light
is sprung up. *Matth. iv. 16.*
6. To issue with effect or force.
Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn;
Oh spring to light: auspicious babe be born. *Pope.*
7. To proceed as from ancestors.
How youngly he began to serve his country,
How long continued; and what stock he springs of;
The noble house of Marcus. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Our Lord sprang out of Judea. *Heb. vii. 14.*
All these
Shall, like the brethren spring of dragon's teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em.
Heroes of old, by rapine, and by spoil,
In search of fame did all the world embroil;
Thus

- Thus to their gods, each then ally'd his name,
This *spring* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Grav.*
8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.
They found new hope to spring
Out of despair. *Milton.*
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *spring* from the same original, and were to defend by the same rules. *Locke.*
- Do not blast my *springing* hopes
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Roue.*
9. To grow; to thrive.
What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*:
Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
10. To bound; to leap; to jump.
Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait
Spring out into fast gait, then stops again. *Shak. H. VIII.*
I *spring* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child,
than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man. *Shak.*
He called for a light, and *spring* in and fell before Paul. *Ats.*
When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again;
Then *spring* the forth, they follow'd her again. *Dryden.*
Afraid to sleep;
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She *spring* from bed. *Dryden.*
Nor lies she long; but as her fates ordain,
Spring up to life, and fresh to second pain,
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*
See, aw'd by heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;
And *springing* from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*
The mountain flag, that *spring*s
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a master to restrain his course;
That mountain flag would Vanoe rather be,
Than be a slave. *Philips's Briton.*
11. To fly with elastic power.
A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of
the stick that *spring*s. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
12. To rise from a covert.
My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*
A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our in-
fantry in disorder. *Addison.*
13. To issue from a fountain.
Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of
springing water. *Gen. xxvi. 19.*
Let the wide world his praises sing,
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;
And from the Danube's frothy banks to those
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Recomm.*
14. To proceed as from a source.
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day
With your dull influence: 'tis for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw.*
15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.
Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Spring thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
The pow'r, behold! the pow'r in glory thone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*
The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarg'd,
The fleet swift tilting o'er the furies flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appeared. *Pope.*
- To *SPRING*, *v. a.*
1. To start; to rouse game.
Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose:
Now negligent of sport I lie;
And now, as other fawknars use,
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and dye,
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne.*
That *spring* the game you were to set,
Before you had time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*
A large cock-pheasant he *spring* in one of the neighbouring
woods. *Addison's Spectator.*
Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can *spring* any
thing; whereas in town, whilst I am following one character,
I am cross'd by another, that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*
See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The scent grows warm; he stops, he *spring*s; the prey. *Gay.*
2. To produce to light.
The nurse, surpriz'd with fright,
Starts and leaves her bed, and *spring*s a light. *Dryden.*

- Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,
And would not be oblig'd to God for more;
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy light,
And reason saw not, till faith *spring* the light. *Dryden.*
He that has such a burning zeal, and *spring*s such mighty
discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*
3. To make by starting a plank.
People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of
the cargo of a ship that has *spring* a leak. *L'Estrange.*
No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *spring*st a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*
Whether the *spring* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether she was overfet with wind,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*
4. To discharge a mine.
Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who
have *spring* divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*
I *spring* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison's Spectator.*
5. To contrive as a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly.
The friends to the cause *spring* a new project, and it was
advertised that the crisis could not appear 'till the ladies had
shewn their zeal against the pretender. *Swift.*
6. To produce hastily.
7. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.
Unbecoming skill
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*
- SPRING*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The season in which plants *spring* and vegetate; the vernal
season.
Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick, plants and flowers
Ever *spring*, as fun and flowers
There had made a lasting *Spring*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*
The *Spring* vilieth not these quarters so timely as the
eastern parts. *Carver.*
Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson's Spring.*
2. An elastic body; a body which when distorted has the power
of restoring itself to its former state.
This may be better performed by the strength of some such
spring as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one
wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wheels.
The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and
the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder
it throws the chape of the vice open. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
He that was sharp sighted enough to see the configuration of
the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what
peculiar impulse its elastic motion depends, would no doubt
discover something very admirable. *Locke.*
3. Elastic force.
Heav'n's, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! *Dryd.*
Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of
elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability
makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly
in vacuo, they will by the laws of motion stop where they
meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they be
elastic, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*
The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*
which is weakened, when she operates more in concert with
the body. *Addison.*
In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield,
they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or
propagated.
My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *spring*s of life;
So much the name of father awes me still.
Nature is the same, and man is the same; has the same
affections and passions, and the same *spring*s; that give them
motion. *Swift.*
Our author thuns by vulgar *spring*s to move
The hero's glory, or the virgin's love. *Pope's Prel. to Cat.*
5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.
The pris'ner with a *spring* from prison broke:
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*
With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! *Add. Cat.*

6. A leak; a start of plank.
Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know
His tides, his currents; how to shift his sails,
Where her *spring*s are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.
Now stop thy *spring*s; my sea shall suck them dry,
And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
*Spring*s on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure
earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
When in th' effects she doth the caules know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below:
These things she views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*
He adds the running *spring*s and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*
Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,
And focks his hidden *spring*, and fears his neplews fates. *Dry.*
He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of
Winter. *Locke.*
The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into
beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *spring*s, commonly at the
bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*
8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.
To that great *spring*, whence right and honour streams;
The sacred *spring*s, whence right and honour streams;
Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams.
I move, I see, I speak, discourse, and know,
Though now I am, I was not always so:
Then that from which I was, must be before,
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*
Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the
spring of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths
and Vandals. *Dryden.*
He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual
feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be mi-
serable. *Bentley.*
9. Rife; beginning.
About the *spring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of
the house. *1 Sa. ix. 26.*
10. Course; original.
The first *spring*s of great events, like those of great rivers,
are often mean and little.
SPRING, *adv.* [from the noun.] With elastic vigour.
Before the bull the pictur'd winged love,
With his young brother sport, light fluttering
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning tend about his head did move,
As in their fire's new love both triumphing. *Spenser.*
- SPRINGAL*, *n. f.* A youth.
SPRINGE, *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which fastened
to any elastic body catches by a *spring* or jerk.
As a woodcock to my own *spring*s, Offick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;
But neither *spring*s, nets, nor snares employ. *Dryden.*
With hairy *spring*s we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprize the finny prey. *Pope.*
- SPRINGING*, *n. f.* [from *spring*.] One who rouses game.
SPRINGINESS, *n. f.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of re-
storing itself.
Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a
body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be
much more slow, since it was a great while before the texture
of the corpuscles of the steel were so altered as to make them
lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*
The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and
springiness, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*
- SPRINGHALT*, *n. f.* [from *spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which
the horse twitches up his legs.
They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin
And *springhalt* reign'd among them. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
- SPRINGTIDE*, *n. f.* [from *spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new moon;
high tide.
Love, like *springtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
'Till they quite shrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryd. Tyrannick Love.*
Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in
the night, or upon or near a *springtide*. *Gray's Cismol.*
- SPRINGLE*, *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A *springle*; an elastic noose.
Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every
plush-shoot loveth for *springles* to take them. *Carew.*
- To *SPRINGLE*, *v. n.* Misprinted, I suppose, for *sprinkle*.

- This is Timon's last,
Who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries,
Washes it off, and *springles* in your faces
Your reeking villany. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*
- SPRINGY*, *adj.* [from *spring*.]
1. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself.
Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,
To push the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackm. Creation.*
This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible,
by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or
rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive
power. *Newton.*
Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles
may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*. *Arbuthnot.*
If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could
have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the
ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by
some other unknown quality. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. [From *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains. Not used.
Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather
marl them for grafs than corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To *SPRINGLE*, *v. a.* [from *springle*, Dutch.]
1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.
Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *springle*
it towards the heaven. *Ex. ix. 8.*
2. To scatter in drops.
Sprinkle water of purifying upon them. *Num. viii. 7.*
3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by sprinkling.
Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of
faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.*
Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*
The prince, with living water *sprinkled* over
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door.
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden's En.*
- To *SPRINGLE*, *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in
small drops.
The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev. xiv.*
Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling*, or ef-
fusion of water. *Hyssop's Paragon.*
When dext'rous damsels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay's Trivia.*
- To *SPRIT*, *v. a.* [from *spring*, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.] To
throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *spirt*.
Toads sometimes exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid
matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be per-
haps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*
- To *SPRIT*, *v. n.* [from *spring*, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.] To
shoot; to germinate; to sprout.
SPRIT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout.
The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat
a little, and shew the chit or *spirt* at the root-end of the
corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SPRITSAIL*, *n. f.* [from *spirt* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to
the boltspirit-mast. *Dick.*
Our men quitted themselves of the fireship, by cutting the
spirtsail tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wfeman.*
- SPRITE*, *n. f.* [Contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorpo-
real agent.
The *sprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*
- SPRITFULLY*, *adv.* [See *SPRITFULLY*.] Vigorously;
with life and ardour.
The Grecians *spritedly* drew from the darts the corse,
And heart it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliads.*
- SPRONG*, *v. n.* The preterite of *spring*. Obsolete.
Not mistrusting, 'till these new curiosities *spring* up, that
ever any man would think our labour herein mispent, or the
time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*
- To *SPROUT*, *v. n.* [from *spring*, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.]
1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.
Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase
weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and
afterwards again, when they are *sprouted*. *Bacon.*
That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which after-
wards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*
We find no security to prevent germination, having made
trial of grains, whole ends, cut off, have notwithstanding
sprouted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen
Sprouting with sudden leaves of brightly green. *Dryden.*
Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood:
For phylick some, and some design'd for food. *Blackmore.*
Envy'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top the proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

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Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* clean away. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 2. To shoot into ramifications.
 Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture.
 3. To grow.
 Th' enliv'ning dust its head begins to rear,
 And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickell.*
SPROUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.
 Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*
 Early ere the odorous breath of morn
 Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassell'd horn
 Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about,
 Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. *Milton.*
 To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the
 tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, began to eat
 of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation.*
SPRUCE. *adj.* [Skinner derives this word from *preux*, French;
 but he proposes it with hesitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from
sprout; *Cassanbon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not
 whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books
 we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and
 thence probably came *pruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without
 elegance.
 The tree
 That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,
 Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Dante.*
 Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
 Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou do'st meet. *Dante.*
 Along the crisp shades and bow'rs
 Revels the *spruce* and jocund Spring;
 The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
 Thither all their bounties bring.
 I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and
 yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by
 many chymists. *Boyle.*
 He put his band and beard in order,
 The *sprucer* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*
 He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*
 This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat un-
 der his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbutnot.*
 To *SPRUCE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected
 neatness.
SPRUCEBEER. *n. f.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinc-
 tured with branches of fir.
 In ulcers of the kidneys *sprucebeer* is a good balsamick. *Arb.*
SPRUCELEATHER. *n. f.* [Corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Ans.*
 The leather was of *Pruce*. *Dryden's Fables.*
SPRUCENESS. *n. f.* [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.
SPRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *spring*.
 Tall Norway fir, their masts in battle spent,
 And English oaks, *sprung* leaks, and planks, restore. *Dryd.*
 Now from beneath Maleas' airy heights,
 Aloft the *sprung*, and iter'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*
 Who *sprung* from kings shall know less joy than I. *Pope.*
SPRUNT. *n. f.* Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.
SPUD. *n. f.* A short knife.
 My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt,
 Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt:
 My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
 No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*
SPULLERS of Yarn. *n. f.* Are such as are employed to see that
 it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*
SPUME. *n. f.* [from *spuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.
 Materials dark and crude,
 Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd
 With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
 So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milton.*
 Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth
 and *spume* upon them, which are caused by the airy parts dis-
 fused by the congealable mixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 To *SPUME*. *v. n.* [from *spuma*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.
SPUMOUS. *adj.* [from *spume*, Latin; from the noun.] Frothy;
SPUMY. } foamy.
 The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat:
 the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence, and becoming airy
 and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. *Brown.*
 Not with more madnels, rolling from afar,
 The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;
 And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
 March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryden.*
 The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through
 the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion,
 the aerial particles expanding themselves. *Arbutnot.*
SPUN. The preterite and part. pass. of *spin*.
 The nymph nor *spin*, nor drest with artful pride;
 Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd. *Addison.*
SPUNGE. *n. f.* [from *spongia*, Latin.] A sponge. See *SPONGE*.
 When he needs what you have glean'd, it is but squeezing
 you, and, *sponge*, you shall be dry again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Considering the motion that was impressed by the painter's
 hand upon the *sponge*, compounded with the specific gravity

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of the *sponge* and the resistance of the air, the *sponge* did me-
 chanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of
 motion. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 To *SPUNGE*. *v. n.* [Rather *To sponge*.] To hang on others for
 maintenance.
 This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *sponging*
 while you are young. *Swift to Esq.*
SPUNGINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *sponge* and *house*.] A house to which
 debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the
 bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.
 A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *sponginghouse*. *Sw.*
SPUNGY. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]
 1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.
 Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
 And into cloth of *spungy* softness made,
 Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
 To ruin with worse air our staple trade. *Dryden.*
 2. Wet; moist; watery.
 There is no lady of more softer bowels,
 More *spungy* to suck in the sense of fear. *Shakespeare.*
 I saw Jove's bird; the Roman eagle, wing'd
 From the *spungy* South to this part of the West,
 There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 3. Drunken; wet with liquor.
 What cannot we put upon
 His *spungy* officers? *Shakespeare.*
SPUNK. *n. f.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See *SPONK*.
 To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of
 rotten willows: *spunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps
 make it ruffet. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
SPUR. *n. f.* [from *spura*, Sax. *spore*, Danish, Islandick, and Dutch,
esperen, French.]
 1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks
 his horse to drive him forward.
 He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better,
 Had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidney.*
 Whether the body politic be
 A horse whereon the governor doth ride,
 Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
 He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*. *Shakespeare.*
 He presently felt *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the
 rest of the company. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
 Was I for this entitled, fir,
 And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,
 For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*
 2. Incitement; instigation.
 Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some
 end, the desire whereof provoketh unto motion; how should
 that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir
 itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur*? *Hooker.*
 What need we any *spurs*, but our own cause,
 To prick us to redress? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
 His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *spur*
 of a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future,
 to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*
 Reward is the *spur* of virtue in all good arts, all laudable
 attempts; and emulation, which is the other *spur*, will never
 be wanting, when particular rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*
 The chief, if not only, *spur* to human industry and action,
 is uneasiness. *Locke.*
 The former may be a *spur* to the latter, till age makes him
 in love with the study, without any childish bait. *Cicero.*
 3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teases.
 Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
 Mingle their *spurs* together. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.
 Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for
 their *spur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*
 Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some
 talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks. *Key.*
 5. Any thing standing out; a snag.
 The strong bas'd promontory
 Have I made shake, and pluckt up by the *spurs*. *Shakespeare.*
 The pine and cedar.
 To *SPUR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur.
 My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of flat-
 ting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the coach. *Addison.*
 Your father, when he mounted,
 Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spurred* 'd them hard. *Dryden.*
 Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his
 ignorance is carested? But when you brow-beat and maul
 them, you make them men; for though they have no natural
 mettle, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend
 their pace. *Cellier on Pride.*
 2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.
 Lovers break not hours,
 Unless it be to come before their time: *Shakespeare.*
 So much they *spur* their expedition.
 Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with
 the marks of good-will, that affection may *spur* them to their
 duty. *Locke.*

SPU

3. To drive by force.
 Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loathes. *Shakespeare.*
 To *SPUR*. *v. n.*
 1. To travel with great expedition.
 With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,
 And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear:
 A double wreath shall crown out Caesar's brows. *Dryden.*
 2. To press forward.
 Ascanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
 And *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass'd. *Dryden.*
 Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance
 and error, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*
SPURGALLED. *adj.* [from *spur* and *gall*.] Hurt with the spur.
 I was not made a horse,
 And yet I bear a burthen like an ass,
Spurgall'd and tir'd, by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*
 What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,
 Or each new pension'd cypharant, pretend
 To break my windows, if I treat a friend. *Pope.*
SPURGE. *n. f.* [from *spurgis*, French; *spurge*, Dutch, from *purgo*,
 Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general
 name in English for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*
 The flower consists of one leaf, of the globous bell shape,
 cut into several moon-shaped segments, and encompassed by
 two little leaves, which seem to perform the office of a flower-
 cup; the point is for the most part triangular, which rises
 from the bottom of the flower, and becomes a fruit of the
 same shape, divided into three cells, each containing an oblong
 seed. Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice.
 There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wart-
 wort is one. The first sort, called broad-leaved *spurge*, is a
 biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of cata-
 putia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some
 to destroy warts; but particular care should be taken in the
 application, because it is a strong caustick. *Miller.*
 The leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards
 or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit;
 is a strange conceit, affecting unto plants positional opera-
 tions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
SPURGE Laurel, or *Mezerion*. *n. f.* [from *spurgis*, Latin.] A plant.
 The characters are: the flower consists of one leaf, is, for
 the most part, funnel-shaped, and cut into four segments;
 from whose centre rises the point, which afterward becomes
 an oval fruit, which is in some full of juice, but in others is
 dry. In each is contained one oblong seed. It is a rough
 purge. *Miller.*
SPURIOUS. *adj.* [from *spurius*, Latin.]
 1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.
 The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spu-
 rious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the present
 Roman medallists. *Addison on Italy.*
 If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had
 any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. *Swift.*
 2. Not legitimate; bastard.
 Your Scipio's, Caesar's, Pompey's, and your Cato's,
 These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
 Of violated marriages. *Addison's Cato.*
SPURLING. *n. f.* [from *spurlan*, French.] A small sea-fish.
 All-faints, do lay for porke and fowle,
 For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser.*
 To *SPURN*. *v. a.* [from *spurnan*, Saxon.]
 1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.
 They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
 And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Say my request's unjust,
 And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
 Thou art not honest. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
 And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur
 Over your threshold. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
 He in the surging smoke
 Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*
 So was I forc'd
 To do a sovereign justice to myself,
 And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
 Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with
 my foot. *Addison's Spectator.*
 A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,
 That threatens a fight, and *spurns* the rising sand.
 When Athens links by fates unjust,
 When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust.
 Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
 Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down. *Pope.*
 2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.
 In wisdom I should ask your name;
 But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
 What fate and nicely I might well delay,
 By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To treat with contempt.
 Domesticks will pay a more cheerful service, when they find
 themselves not *spurn'd*, because fortune has laid them at their
 masters feet. *Locke.*

SPY

To *SPURN*. *v. n.*
 1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent re-
 sistance.
 A son to blunt the sword
 That guards the peace and safety of your person;
 Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shakespeare.*
 I, Pandulph, do religiously demand
 Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
 So wilfully do'st *spurn*? *Shakespeare's King John.*
 Instruct me why
 Vane should *spurn* against our rule, and stir
 The tributary provinces to war. *Philips's Briton.*
 2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.
 The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,
 The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*
SPURN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemp-
 tuous treatment.
 The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
 That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
SPURNEY. *n. f.* A plant.
SPURRIER. *n. f.* [from *spur*.] One who uses spurs.
SPURRIER. *n. f.* [from *spur*.] One who makes spurs.
SPURRY. *n. f.* [from *spuria*, Latin.] A plant.
Spurry feed is sown in the low countries in Summer, the first
 time in May, that it may flower in June and July; and in
 August the seed is ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 To *SPURT*. *v. n.* [See *To SPURT*.] To fly out with a quick
 stream.
 If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurring*
 out of the blood will shew it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
SPURWAY. *n. f.* [from *spur* and *way*.] A horseway; a bridle-road;
 distinct from a road for carriages.
SPUTATION. *n. f.* [from *sputum*, Latin.] The act of spitting.
 A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist
sputation, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry
 cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
 To *SPUTTER*. *v. n.* [from *spat*, Latin.]
 1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.
 If a manly drop or two fall down,
 It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
 That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dry.*
 2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.
 The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,
 Foresees the storms impending in the skies,
 When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* light advances,
 And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*
 3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to
 throw out the spittle by hasty speech.
 A pinking owl sat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what
 he meant to stand staring her in the eyes. *L'Estrange.*
 They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell
 a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Combeville.*
 Though he *sputter* through a cession,
 It never makes the least impression;
 What'er he speaks for madnes goes. *Swift.*
 To *SPUTTER*. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and heli-
 tation.
 Thou do'st with lies the throne invade,
 Obtending heav'n for what'er ills befall;
 And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*
 In the midst of carefices, and without the least pretended in-
 citement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*
SPUTTERER. *n. f.* [from *sputter*.] One that sputters.
SPY. *n. f.* [from *spio*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch; *specula-
 tor*, Latin.] It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in
 all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been
 expressed: thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one
 eye, were so called from *ari*, which, among the nations of
 Caucasus, still signifies one, and *spi*, which has been received
 from the old Ahatiack languages for an eye, sight, or one that
 sees. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others;
 one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.
 We'll hear poor rogues
 Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
 And take upon's the mystery of things;
 As if we were God's *spies*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Spies of the Volcians
 Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
 Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 Every corner was posses'd by diligent *spies* upon their
 master and mistress. *Clarendon.*
 I come no *spy*,
 With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
 The secrets of your realm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 Such command we had,
 To see that none thence issu'd forth a *spy*,
 Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton.*
 Nothing lies hid from radiant *spies*;
 All they subdue become their *spies*;
 Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
 Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*
 O'er

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O'er my men I'll set my careful spies,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes.
These wretched spies of wit must then confess,
They take more pains to please themselves the less.
Those who attend on their state, are so many spies placed
upon them by the publick to observe them nearly.
To spy. *v. a.* [See *SPY*. *n. f.*]
1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to spy.
Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak as well as *spy*,
This were the worst that it could say,
That being well I fain would stay.
As tiger *spy'd* two gentle fawns.
A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death.
My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*:
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye.
One in reading skip'd over all sentences where he *spy'd* a note of admiration.
2. To discover by close examination.
Let a lawyer tell he has *spy'd* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that error.
3. To search or discover by artifice.
Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer, and took the villages.
To *SPY*. *v. n.* To search narrowly.
It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not.
SPYBOAT. *n. f.* [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent out for intelligence.
Giving the colour of the sea to their *spys* to keep them from being discovered, came from the Venetians.
SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]
1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.
Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be dress'd,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest.
2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.
The nappy ale goes round,
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice.
SQUAB. *n. f.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.
On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed.
SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall; plump and flat. A low word.
The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces.
SQUABPIE. *n. f.* [*squab*, and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients.
Cornwall *squabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings,
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings.
To *SQUAB*. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelch or squall.
SQUABISH. *adj.* [from *squab*.] Thick; heavy; fleshy.
Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body.
To *SQUABBLE*. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swed. *bl.*] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight.
Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine!
I thought it not improper in a *squabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance.
If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder?
The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative.
SQUABBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.
In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit.
A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head.
SQUABBLER. *n. f.* [from *squabble*.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.
SQUADRON. *n. f.* [*squadron*, Fr. *squadron*, Italian, from *quadratus*, Latin.]
1. A body of men drawn up square.
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd.
2. A part of an army; a troop.
Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on.
Then beauteous Atys, with Iulus bred,
Of equal age, the second *squadron* led.
3. Part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.
Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt.
SQUADRONED. *adj.* [from *squadron*.] Formed into squadrons.
They gladly thither haste; and by a choir
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carol sung.

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Atterbury.

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SQUALID. *adj.* [*squalidus*, Latin.] Foul; nasty; filthy.
A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments,
And *squalid* fortune into baseness flowing,
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments.
Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire.
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire, *Dryden's Knights Tale*.
All these Cocytus bounds with *squalid* reeds,
With muddy ditches and with deadly weeds.
To *SQUALL*. *v. n.* [*squalo*, Swed. *bl.*] To scream out as a child or woman frighted.
In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal *squall'd* out at the sight of a knife.
I put five into my coat pocket, and as to the sixth I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squall'd* terribly.
Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished, the infant *squall'd*.
SQUALL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Loud scream.
There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.
2. Sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word.
SQUALLER. *n. f.* [from *squall*.] Screamer; one that screams.
SQUALOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.
Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and *squalor*.
What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary, fulsome nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst?
SQUALLY. *adj.* [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.
SQUALMOUS. *adj.* [*squameus*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with scales.
The sea was replenish'd with fish, of the cartilaginous and *squamous*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds.
Those galls and balls are produced, in the gems of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak cones.
To *SQUANDER*. *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teutonic.]
1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.
We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play.
They often *squander'd*, but they never gave.
Never take a favourite waiting maid, to infatuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander*.
Then, in plain prose, were made two forts of men,
To *squander* some, and some to hide agen.
True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *squander* about to all the world.
How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulg'd to us, uncertain whether we shall have power or even inclination to improve them better than those we now *squander* away.
2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.
He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squander'd* abroad.
The troops we *squander'd* first, again appear
From several quarters, and enclose the rear.
He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers hearts: upon the skirts
Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he rallies.
SQUANDERER. *n. f.* [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.
Plenty in their own keeping, teaches them from the beginning, to be *squanderers* and wasters.
SQUARE. *adj.* [*sgwâr*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Latin.]
1. Cornered; having right angles.
All the doors and posts were *square*, with the windows.
Water and air the varied form confound;
The straight looks crooked, and the *square* grows round.
2. Forming a right angle.
This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work.
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as a three square, five square.
Catching up in haste his three *square* shield,
And thinning helmet, soon him buckled to the field.
The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker and slant three *squares*, is inserted into the first bone of the sternon.
4. Parallel; exactly suitable.
She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her.
5. Strong; stout; well set. As, a *square* man.
6. Equal; exact; honest; fair. As, *square* dealing.
All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands,
Are not inherited.
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16; because 4x4=16; and likewise 6 the *square* root of 36, as 6x6=36.

SQUARE.

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SQUARE. *n. f.* [*quadra*, Latin.]
1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.
Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way in *square* appear to me,
Justly proportion'd up unto his height,
So far as archer might his level see.
Rais'd of grassy turf their table was;
And on her ample *square* from side to side
All Autumn pil'd.
2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.
The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town.
3. Content of an angle.
In rectangle triangles the *square* which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides, containing the right angle.
4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.
5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct.
In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous: Corinth many ways reproved: they of Galatia much more out of *square*.
The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of *square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto.
I have not kept my *square*, but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule.
Nothing so much fetters this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education.
6. Squadron; troops formed square.
He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war.
Our superfluous lackeys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our *squares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of such a hiding foe.
7. A *square* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the *square*. The following example is not accurate.
Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise;
Add one round hundred, and if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square*.
8. Quarterion; number four.
I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your love.
9. Level; equality.
Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the *square* with a poor man, shall certainly undo him.
We live not on the *square* with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please.
10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.
To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine and opposite
Of noxious efficacy.
11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.
I shall break no *squares* whether it be so or not.
12. *SQUARES*. *go.* The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of squares.
One frog looked about him to see how *squares* went with their new king.
To *SQUARE*. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Latin; from the noun.]
1. To form with right angles.
He employs not on us the hammer and the chizel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts.
2. To reduce to a square.
Circles to *square*, and cubes to double,
Wou'd give a man excessive trouble.
3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.
Stubborn crickets, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* all the sex
By Cressid's rule.
4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.
Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,
I will be *square'd* by this.
How frankly I *square* my talk!
Thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And *square't* thy life accordingly.
God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions.

Spenser.

Milton.

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The oracle was enforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives.
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living sermon of the truths he taught;
For this by rules severe his life he *squar'd*,
That all might see the doctrine which they heard.
This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education.
5. To accommodate; to fit.
Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial
To my proportion'd strength.
6. To respect in quartile.
O'er libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy goat and crab that *square* the scales.
Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government.
To *SQUARE*. *v. n.*
1. To suit with; to fit with.
I set them by the rule, and, as they *square*,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare.
His description *squares* exactly to lime.
These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phenomena that thwart them.
2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides.
Are you such fools
To *square* for this? would it offend you then
That both should speed!
But they do *square*, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there.
SQUARENESS. *n. f.* [from *square*.] The state of being square.
This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squareness* of their work.
Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body.
SQUASH. *n. f.* [from *quash*.]
1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.
Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before it is a peacock, or a coddling, when it is almost an apple.
2. [Metaphor.] A plant.
The characters are, it hath the whole appearance of a pumpkin or gourd; from which this differs in its fruit, which is roundish, fleshy, streaked, angular, and for the most part divided into five partitions, inclosing flat seeds adhering to a spongy placenta.
Squash is an Indian kind of pumpkin that grows apace.
3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.
How like I then was to this kernel,
This *squash*, this gentleman.
4. A sudden fall.
Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them.
5. A shock of soft bodies.
My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara.
To *SQUASH*. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.
To *SQUAT*. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.
SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Cowering; close to the ground.
Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve,
Her dearest com'rades never caught her
Squat on her hams.
2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.
The squill-insect is so called from some similitude to the squill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*.
Alma in verse, in prose, the mind,
By Aristotle's pen defin'd,
Throughout the body *squat* or tall,
Is *bona fide*, all in all.
SQUAT. *n. f.*
1. The posture of cowering or lying close.
A ditch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face.
2. A sudden fall.
Bruises, *squats* and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate.
SQUAT. *n. f.* A sort of mineral.
The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated.
To *SQUEAK*. *v. n.* [*squæa*, Swed. *bl.*]
1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.
2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.
The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets.

Shakespeare.

Cart

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Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored.
 I see the new Arion sail,
 The lute still trembling underneath thy nail;
 At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
 The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bates roar.
 Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly
 at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar.
 Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans
squeaking through the mouth of an eunuch?
 How like brutes organs are to ours;
 They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,
 A bear might soon be made a wit;
 And that for any thing in nature,
 Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satyr.
 And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*.
 Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of
 Homer.
 3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.
 If he be obdurate, put a civil question to him upon the rack,
 and he *squeaks*, I warrant him.
SQUEAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of
 pain.
 Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
 In panick horror of pursuing dogs:
 With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,
 Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts wou'd break.
 To *SQUEAL*. *v. n.* [from *squale*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill
 sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden
 cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.
SQUEAMISH. *adj.* [for *quæmish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.]
 Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily
 turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is
 used always in dislike either real or ironical.
 Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in
 respect of the charge he had of the prince's Pamela.
 Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*,
 That takes a basting for a blemish;
 For what's more honourable than scars,
 Of skin to tatters rent in wars?
 His musick is ruffick, and perhaps too plain,
 The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain.
 It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious.
 There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the mo-
 derns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely con-
 ducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what
 lights he can from either.
SQUEAMISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy;
 fastidiousness.
 The thorough-pac'd politician must presently laugh at the
squeamishness of his conscience, and read it another lecture.
 Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the
 host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of
 stomach.
 To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, consider-
 ing the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of
 young children, is but reasonable.
 To *SQUEEZE*. *v. a.* [Cyprian, Saxon; *ys-gwasgu*, Welsh.]
 1. To press; to crush between two bodies.
 It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards,
 as in the press for printing.
 The sinking of the earth would make an extraordinary
 convulsion of the air, and that crack must shake or *squeeze*
 the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours.
 He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
 And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd.
 None acted mournings forc'd to show,
 Or *squeez'd* his eyes to make the torrent flow.
 When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
 If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand?
 In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed*
 toward the burden.
 2. To force between close bodies.
 1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.
 A concave sphere of gold fill'd with water and folder'd up,
 upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze*
 through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small
 drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the
 gold.
 What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
 In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
 Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
 Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain.
 2. To force way through close bodies.
 Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has

SQU

cramped his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get
 off.
SQUEEZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.
 A subtle artiff stands with wond'rous bag,
 That bears imprison'd winds, of gentler sort
 Than those that erst Laertes' son enclos'd:
 Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*
 Of lab'ring elbow rouse them, out they fly
 Melodious, and with spritely accents charm.
SQUELCH. *n. f.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.
 He tore the earth which he had sav'd
 From *squelch* of knights, and storm'd and rav'd.
 So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away
 he scampers, bawling like mad.
SQUIB. *n. f.* [from *schiben*, German, to push forward.] This etymo-
 logy, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.
 1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.
 The armada at Calais, fir Walter Raleigh was wont pre-
 tily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was
 no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manœuvres, and sent upon
 them.
 The forest of the south, compareth the French valour to a
squib, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time,
 but suddenly extinguishes.
 Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;
 But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays.
 Furious he begins his march,
 Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
 With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw
 Among the trembling crowd below.
 2. Any petty fellow.
 Asked for their pass by every *squib*,
 That list at will them to revile or snub.
 The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers.
SQUILL. *n. f.* [from *quilla*, Italian; *quille*, Fr.]
 1. A plant.
 It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves
 are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the
 starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out be-
 fore the leaves.
 Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which
 is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth
 itself.
 'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*.
 The self same atoms
 Can, in the trusse, furnish out a feast;
 And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste.
 2. A fish.
 3. An insect.
 The *squill*-insect is so called from some similitude to the
squill-fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, com-
 posed of several rings: the head broad and squat.
SQUINANCY. *n. f.* [from *quincance*, *quincance*, Fr. *quincatia*, Italian.]
 An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy.
 It is used for *quincancies* and inflammations of the throat;
 whereby it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue.
 In a *quincancy* there is danger of suffocation.
SQUINT. *adj.* [from *quinto*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Look-
 ing obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.
 Where an equal poise of hope and fear
 Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
 That I incline to hope rather than fear,
 And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.
 To *SQUINT*. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct
 line of vision.
 Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a
 table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move out-
 wards, as affecting to see the light, and so induce *squinting*.
 Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over-
 against it.
 To *SQUINT*. *v. a.*
 1. To form the eye to oblique vision.
 This is the foul Flibbertigibbet; he gives the web and the
 pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hairlip.
 2. To turn the eye obliquely.
 Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown,
 and another upon the sanctuary.
SQUINTED. *adj.* [from *squint* and *eye*.]
 1. Having the sight directed obliquely.
 He was so *squinted*, that he seem'd spitefully to look upon
 them whom he beheld.
 2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.
 Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
 Looks down upon my fears.
SQUINTING. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.
 The timbrel and the *squinting* maid
 Of his awe thee; left the gods for sin,
 Should, with a swelling droply stuff thy skin.

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To *SQUINT*. *v. n.* To look askint. A cant word.
 I remember thine eyes well enough:
 Do'st thou *squint* at me?
SQUIRE. *n. f.* [Contraction of *esquire*; *esquier*, French. See
 ESQUIRE.]
 1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.
 He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will,
 come out and long tail under the degree of a *squire*.
 The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,
 And gentlemen of blood.
 2. An attendant on a noble warrior.
 Old Bute's form he took, Anchises' *squire*
 Now left to rule Afcenius.
 Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage.
 3. An attendant at court.
 Return with her—
 I could as well be brought
 To kneel his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg,
 To keep bare life a-foot.
SQUIREL. *n. f.* [from *squire*, French; *securus*, Latin.] A small
 animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree
 to tree.
 One chance'd to find a nut,
 In the end of which a hole was cut,
 Which lay upon a hazel-root,
 There scatter'd by a *squirel*:
 Which out the kernel gotten had;
 When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,
 Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
 I'll set you safe from peril.
 To *SQUIRT*. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream. Of un-
 certain etymology.
 Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to
squirt kennel water upon him as he passed along.
 To *SQUIRT*. *v. n.* To sprout; to let fly. Low cant.
 You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering,
 that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a
 prime minister.
SQUIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.
 He with his *squirt*-fire cou'd disperse
 Whole troops.
 There is war declared by a lord; his weapons are a pin to
 scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter.
 2. A small quick stream.
 Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in
 dugged water.
SQUIRTER. *n. f.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a *squirt*.
 The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they
 were mad for the loss of their bubble.
 To *STAB*. *v. a.* [from *staven*, old Dutch.]
 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.
 Be't lawful, that I invoke thy ghost,
 To hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
 Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
 Stab'd by the self same hand that made these wounds.
 Thou had'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
 Which thou hast whetted on thy fony heart,
 To stab at my frail life.
 With shorten'd sword to stab in closer war;
 But in fair combat fight.
 Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as
 no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first
 enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a dis-
 tinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*.
 Porcius, think, thou seest thy dying brother
 Stab'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
 Storming at thee!
 2. To wound mortally or mischievously.
 He speaks poinards, and every word *stabs*.
 What tears will then be shed!
 Then, to compleat her woes, will I espouse
 Hermione:—'twill stab her to the heart!
STAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A stab or wound with a sharp pointed weapon.
 The elements
 Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
 Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
 Kill the still closing waters.
 Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriors,
 To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*.
 2. A dark injury; a fly mischief.
 3. A stroke; a blow.
 He had a suitable scripture ready to repel them all; every
 pertinent text urg'd home being a direct *stab* to a temptation.
STABBER. *n. f.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy mur-
 derer.
STABILIMENT. *n. f.* [from *stabilis*, Latin.] Support; firm-
 ness; act of making firm.
 They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation and shade.

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STABILITY. *n. f.* [from *stabilis*, Fr. from *stabilitas*, Latin.]
 1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.
 By the same degrees that either of these happen, the *sta-
 bility* of the figure is by the same lessened.
 These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
 These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
 Such strength and such *stability* impart,
 That forms above, and earthquakes under ground
 Break not the pillars.
 He began to try
 This and that hanging stone's *stability*.
 2. Fixedness; not fluidity.
 Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may
 conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this,
 that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled,
 that there is among them a mutual cohesion.
 3. Firmness of resolution.
STABLE. *adj.* [from *stabilis*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Fixed; able to stand.
 2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.
 If man would be unvariable,
 He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;
 For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
 But had a fall more desperate than we.
 He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
 Subject to change.
 3. Strong; fixed in state.
 This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*,
 nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-
 morrow might deprive us of.
STABLE. *n. f.* [from *stabilis*, Latin.] A house for beasts.
 I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels.
 To *STABLE*. *v. n.* [from *stabilis*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as
 beasts.
 In their palaces,
 Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd.
 And *stabled*.
STABLEBOY. *n. f.* [from *stable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who at-
 tends in the stable.
 As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the
stableboy.
 If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stablemen* and the
 scullion to stand in his way.
 I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
 And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
 I would carels some *stableman* of note,
 And imitate his language and his coat.
STABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *stable*.]
 1. Power to stand.
 2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.
 As justice, verity, temperance, *stability*,
 Bounty, perseverance, I have no relish of them.
STABLESTAND. *n. f.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or
 presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the
 stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a
 man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow
 bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or else
 standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to
 slip.
 I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in
 couples with her.
 To *STABLISH*. *v. a.* [from *stabilis*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.] To estab-
 lish; to fix; to settle.
 Then the began a treaty to procure,
 And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests.
 Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
 And *stablish* quietness on ev'ry side.
 Comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work.
 Poor hereticks in love there be,
 Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;
 But I have told them, since you will be true,
 You shall be true to them who're false to you.
 His covenant sworn
 To David, *stablish'd* as the days of heav'n.
STACK. *n. f.* [from *stacca*, Italian.]
 1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly
 together.
 Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's
 height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine
 laid there.
 While the marquis and his servant on foot were chafing the
 kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with
 a pistol.
 While the cock
 To the *stack* or the barn-door
 Stoutly struts his dame before.
 Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation.
 An inundation, says the fable,
 O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
 Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
 Were down the sudden current born.

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2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.
A maſon making a *ſtack* of chimneys, the foundation of the houſe ſunk. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
To *ſtack*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.
So likewiſe a hovel will ſerve for a room,
To *ſtack* on the peafe. *Tuſſer.*
The prices of *ſtacking* up of wood I ſhall give you. *Mort.*
ſtacte. *n. f.* An aromatick; the gum that diſtills from the tree which produces myrrh.
Take ſweet ſpices, *ſtaſie*, and galbanum. *Ex. xxx. 34.*
ſtadle. *n. f.* [ſtadel, Saxon; a foundation.]
1. Any thing which ſerves for ſupport to another.
2. A ſtaff; a crutch.
He cometh on, his weak ſteps governing
And aged limbs on cypreſs *ſtadle* ſhout,
And with an ivy twine his waſt is girt about. *Fa. Queen.*
3. A tree ſuffered to grow for coarſe and common uſes, as poſts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.
Leave growing for *ſtaddles* the likeliſt and beſt,
Though ſeller and buyer diſpatched the reſt. *Tuſſer.*
Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *ſtaddles* too thick, will run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bac.*
To *ſtadle*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtadles.
Fiſt ſee it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then ſee it well *ſtadled* without and within. *Tuſſer.*
ſtadholder. *n. f.* [*ſtadt and houden*, Dutch.] The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.
ſtaff. *n. f.* plur. *ſtaves*. [ſtaef, Saxon; *ſtaff*, Daniſh; *ſtaf*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking.
It much would pleaſe him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *ſtaff*
To lean upon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaſtiſements,
that thy rod as well as thy *ſtaff* may comfort us. *K. Charles.*
Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle,
ſhould now throw away his *ſtaff*, out of fear of a dog. *Breome.*
2. A prop; a ſupport.
Hope is a lover's *ſtaff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it againſt deſpairing thoughts. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
The boy was the very *ſtaff* of my age, my very prop. *Shak.*
3. A ſtick uſed as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *ſtaff* of length.
I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hid to bear their *ſtaves*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
He that bought the ſkin ran greater riſque than t'other that
fold it, and had the worſe end of the *ſtaff*. *Dryden.*
With forks and *ſtaves* the felon they purſue.
4. Any long piece of wood.
He forthwith from the glitt'ring *ſtaff* unfurl'd
Th' imperial enſign. *Milton.*
To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,
A fork'd *ſtaff* we dextrouſly apply'd,
Which, in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,
Scoop out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*
5. An enſign of an office; a badge of authority.
Methought this *ſtaff*, mine office-badger in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
All his officers brake their *ſtaves*; but at their return new
ſtaves were delivered unto them. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
6. [*ſtaf*, Iſlandick.] A fanza; a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the fanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again.
Cowley found out that no kind of *ſtaff* is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from constraint, he affects half verſes. *Dryden.*
ſtaffiſh. *adj.* [from *ſtaff*.] Stiff; harſh. Obſolete.
A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpiſh,
but hard, tough, and though ſomewhat *ſtaffiſh*, both for learning and whole courſe of living, proveth always beſt. *Aſcham.*
ſtaffetree. *n. f.* A fort of ever green privet.
ſtag. *n. f.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.
To the place a poor ſequeſtred *ſtag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
The ſwift *ſtag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*
Th' inhabitants of ſeas and ſkies ſhall change,
And fiſh on ſhore, and *ſtags* in air ſhall range. *Dryden.*
The *ſtag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they found like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'erake his fore. *Pope.*
ſtage. *n. f.* [*eſtage*, French.]
1. A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited.
2. The theatre; the place of ſcenick entertainments.
And much good do't you then,
Brave pluſh and velvet men:

STA

- Can ſeed on ort; and, ſafe in your *ſtage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers and the *ſtage* wrights too. *Ben. Jonſon.*
Thoſe two Mytilene brethren, baſely born, crept out of a
ſmall galliot unto the majeſty of great kings. Herein admire
the wonderful changes and chances of theſe worldly things,
now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much
more certainty than a *ſtage* play. *Kneller's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
I maintain, againſt the enemies of the *ſtages*, that patterns
of piety, decently repreſented, may ſecond the precepts. *Dryd.*
One Livius Andronicus was the firſt *ſtage* player in Rome.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.
Knights, ſquires, and ſteeds muſt enter on the *ſtage*. *Pope.*
Among ſlaves, who exerciſed polite arts, none ſold ſo dear
as *ſtage* players or actors. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. Any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed.
When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *ſtage* of fools. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
4. A place in which reſt is taken on a journey; as much of a
journey as is performed without intermiſſion. [*ſtatio*, Latin.]
I ſhall put you in mind where it was you promiſed to ſet out,
or begin your firſt *ſtage*; and beſeech you to go before me my
guide. *Hammond's Praef. Catech.*
Our next *ſtage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Add.*
From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her laſt *ſtage*. *Prior.*
By opening a paſſage from Muſcovy to China, and marking
the ſeveral *ſtages*, it was a journey of ſo many days. *Baker.*
5. A ſtep of gradual proceſs.
The changes and viciffitude in wars are many; but chiefly
in the ſeats or *ſtages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner
of the conduct. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
We muſt not expect that our journey through the ſeveral
ſtages of this life ſhould be all ſmooth and even. *Albany.*
To prepare the ſoul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place
to which we aſpire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual
advances through ſeveral hard and laborious *ſtages* of diſcipline.
The firſt *ſtage* of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by
furgions called diſſection. *Sharp's Surgery.*
To *ſtage*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly.
Out of uſe.
I love the people;
But do not like to *ſtage* me to their eyes:
Though it do well, I do not reſiſt well
Their loud applauſe. *Shakeſp. Measure for Measure.*
The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *ſtage* us, and preſent
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
ſtagcoach. *n. f.* [*ſtage and coach*.] A coach that keeps its
ſtages; a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the
accommodation of paſſengers.
The ſtory was told me by a prieſt, as we travelled in a
ſtagcoach. *Addiſon.*
When late their miry ſides *ſtagcoaches* ſhow,
And their ſtiff horſes through the town move ſlow,
Then let the prudent walker ſtoes provide. *Gay.*
ſtagelay. *n. f.* [*ſtage and play*.] Theatrical entertain-
ment.
This rough-caſt unheun poetry was inſtead of *ſtagelays* for
one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*
ſtager. *n. f.* [from *ſtage*.]
1. A player.
You ſafe in your *ſtage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *ſtagers* and the *ſtage* wrights too. *Ben. Jonſon.*
2. One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner;
a perſon of cunning.
I've heard old cunning *ſtagers*
Say, fools for argument uſe wagers.
One experienced *ſtager*, that had baffled twenty traps and
tricks before, diſcovered the plot.
Some *ſtagers* of the wiſer fort
Made all theſe idle wonderments their ſport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could ſay,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryd.*
One cries out, theſe *ſtagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryd.*
Be by a parſon cheated!
Had you been cunning *ſtagers*,
You might yourſelves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*
ſtagevil. *n. f.* A diſeaſe in horſes.
ſtaggard. *n. f.* [from *ſtag*.] A four year old ſtag. *Arſen.*
To *ſtagger*. *v. n.* [*ſtaggeren*, Dutch.]
1. To reel; not to ſtand or walk ſteadily.
He began to appear ſick and giddy, and to *ſtagger*; after
which he fell down as dead.
He ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *ſtagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*
Them

STA

- Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *ſtaggering* legs betray'd:
Strange odds! where cropp'd drunkards muſt engage
An hungry foe. *Tate's Juvenal.*
The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo,
ſtaggering, and loſs of memory.
2. To faint; to begin to give way.
The enemy *ſtaggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at
your feet; but if you allow him reſpite, he will recover his
ſtrength. *Addiſon.*
3. To heſitate; to fall into doubt; to become leſs confident or
determined.
A man may, if he were fearful, *ſtagger* in this attempt. *Shak.*
He *ſtaggered* not at the promiſe of God through unbelief;
but was ſtrong in faith. *Rom. iv. 20.*
Three means to fortify belief are experience, reaſon, and
authority: of theſe the moſt potent is authority; for belief
upon reaſon, or experience, will *ſtagger*. *Bacon.*
No hereticks deſire to ſpread
Their light opinions, like theſe Epicures;
For to their *ſtaggering* thoughts are comforted,
And other men aſſent their doubt aſſures. *Davies.*
If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any
doubting or *ſtaggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hamm.*
But let it inward ſink and drown my mind:
Faithhood ſhall want its triumph: I begin
To *ſtagger*; but I'll prop myſelf within. *Dryden.*
To *ſtagger*. *v. a.*
1. To make to *ſtagger*; to make to reel.
That hand ſhall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *ſtaggers* thus my perſon. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
2. To ſhock; to alarm; to make leſs ſteady or confident.
The queſtion did at firſt to *ſtagger* me,
Bearing a ſtate of mighty moment in't. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
When a prince falls in honour and juſtice, 'tis enough to
ſtagger his people in their allegiance. *Leſrange.*
Whoſoever will read the ſtory of this war, will find him-
ſelf much *ſtaggered*, and put to a kind of riddle.
The ſhells being lodged with the belemnites, ſelenites, and
other like natural ſoſils, it was enough to *ſtagger* a ſpectator,
and make him ready to entertain a belief that theſe were lo
too. *Woodward.*
ſtaggers. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of horſe apoplexy.
His horſe paſt cure of the fives, ſtark ſpoil'd with the *ſtag-*
gers. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
2. Madneſs; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of uſe.
I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *ſtaggers*, and the careless laſſe
Of youth and ignorance. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
ſtaggancy. *n. f.* [from *ſtaggare*.] The ſtate of being with-
out motion or ventilation.
ſtaggancy. *adj.* [*ſtaggare*, Latin.] Motionleſs; ſtill; not
agitated; not flowing; not running.
What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *ſtaggant* in its ample feat,
The fun would through it ſpread deſtructive heat. *Blackm.*
'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the
ſand now was caſt into layers, and not to a regular ſettlement,
from a water quiet and *ſtaggant*. *Woodward.*
Immur'd and buſied in perpetual ſloth,
That gloomy ſlumber of the *ſtaggant* ſoul. *Irene.*
To *ſtaggante*. *v. n.* [*ſtaggare*, Latin.] To lye motion-
leſs; to have no courſe or ſtream.
The water which now ariſes muſt have all *ſtaggated* at the
ſurface, and could never poſſibly have been refunded forth
upon the earth, had not the ſtrata been thus raiſed up. *Woodw.*
The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *ſtaggates*,
and unites itſelf to the veſſel through which it flows. *Arbutnot.*
Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marſhes *ſtaggate*. *Thomſon.*
ſtagnation. *n. f.* [from *ſtaggare*.] Stop of courſe; ceaſa-
tion of motion.
As the Alps ſurround Geneva on all ſides, they form a vaſt
baſin, where there would be a conſtant *ſtagnation* of vapours,
did not the north wind ſcatter them from time to time. *Addiſon.*
To what great ends ſubſervient is the wind?
Behold, where e'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the ſkies:
This from *ſtagnation* and corruption ſaves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore's Creation.*
ſtaid. *participle adjective*. [from *ſtaſis*.] Sober; grave; regu-
lar; compoſed; not wild; not volatile.
Put thyſelf
Into a 'haviour of leſs fear, ere wildneſs
Vanquiſh my *ſtaid* ſenſes. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
This ſeems to our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black *ſtaid* wiſdom's hue. *Milton.*
I ſhould not be a perſuader to them of ſtudy much in the
ſprings, after three years that they have well laid their grounds;
but to ride out, with prudent and *ſtaid* guides, to all the quar-
ters of the land. *Milton on Education.*

STA

- I am the more at eaſe in ſir Roger's family, becauſe it con-
ſiſts of ſober and *ſtaid* perſons. *Addiſon.*
ſtaidneſs. *n. f.* [from *ſtaid*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity;
contrariety to wildneſs.
The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air,
hinders that ſerenity and fixed *ſtaidneſs* which is neceſſary to ſo
ſevere an intentneſs. *Glanv. Sceſſ.*
If ſometimes he appears too gay, yet a ſecret gracefullneſs
of youth accompanies his writings, though the *ſtaidneſs* and
ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*
To *ſtain*. *v. a.* [*ſtaenio*, Welſh, from *ſt* and *taenu*.]
Rhag Gwyar or Gnowd, *Taleſſyn*, an old Britiſh poet.]
Afar *ſtaenawd*. *Taleſſyn*, an old Britiſh poet.]
1. To blot; to ſpot; to maculate.
Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or *ſtain* the ſtone,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
From the glaſs a ſtream
His armour *ſtain'd*, ere while ſo bright. *Milton.*
Embrace again, my ſons: he does no more;
Nor *ſtain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*
2. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy.
Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now foil'd and *ſtain'd*. *Milton.*
ſtain. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration.
Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh their *ſtains*;
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains:
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden's En.*
We no where meet with a more pleaſing ſnow than what
appears in the heavens at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun,
which is wholly made up of thoſe different *ſtains* of light that
ſhew themſelves in clouds of a different ſituation. *Addiſon.*
Swift trouts diverſity'd with crimſon *ſtains*,
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope.*
2. Taint of guilt or infamy.
To ſolenn adions of royalty and juſtice their ſuitable orna-
ments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *ſtain*? *Haker.*
Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which ſuch
places have, is, I truſt, without any blemiſh or *ſtain* of he-
reſy. *Haker.*
Then heav'n and earth renew'd, ſhall he made pure
To ſanctity, that ſhall receive no *ſtain*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt lots; for if he had made the
choice himſelf, they whom he had rejected might have judg'd
it a *ſtain* upon them for want of merit. *Breome.*
3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame.
Hereby I will lead her that is the praiſe, and yet the *ſtain* of
all womankind. *Sidney.*
ſtainer. *n. f.* [from *ſtain*.] One who ſtains; one who
blots.
ſtainleſs. *adj.* [from *ſtain*.]
1. Free from blots or ſpots.
The phenix wings are not ſo rare
For faultleſs length and *ſtainleſs* hue. *Sidney.*
2. Free from ſin or reproach.
I cannot love him;
Yet I ſuppoſe him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great eſtate, of freſh and *ſtainleſs* youth. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
ſtair. *n. f.* [*ſtaeg*, Saxon; *ſtege*, Dutch.] Steps by which
we riſe an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the
upper. *ſtair* was anciently uſed for the whole order of ſteps;
but *ſtair* now, if it be uſed at all, ſignifies, as in *Milton*, only
one flight of ſteps.
A good builder to a high tower will not make his *ſtair* up-
right, but winding almoſt the full compaſs about, that the
ſteepneſs be the more infeſſible. *Sidney.*
How many cowards, whoſe hearts are all as ſulle
As *ſtairs* of ſand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
Slaver with lips as common as the *ſtairs* of ſand
That mount the Capitol. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
I would have one only goodly room above *ſtairs*, of ſome
forty foot high. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended
by two ſervants, ſtood at the *ſtair*-foot, and ſent theſe two
villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*
There being good *ſtairs* at either end, they never went
through each other's quarters. *Clarendon.*
The *ſtairs* were ſuch as whereon Jacob ſaw
Angels aſcending and deſcending. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
Satan now on the lower *ſtair*,
That ſcal'd by ſteps of gold to heav'n's gate,
Looks down with wonder at the ſudden view
Of all this world. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
Trembling be ſprings,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor ſtaid for *ſtairs*; but down the depth he threw
His body: on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*
ſtaircaſe. *n. f.* [*ſtair and caſe*.] The part of a fabrick that
contains the *ſtairs*.

STA

To make a complete staircase is a curious piece of architecture.
I cannot forbear mentioning a staircase, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addison on Italy.*
STAKE. *n. s.* [*traca*, Saxon; *stach*, Dutch; *staca*, Spanish.]
1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.
The more I shak'd the stake, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it. *Sidney.*
His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers foreign estimation hath been the best stake in their hedge. *Hooker.*
He wanted pikes to set before his archers;
Instead whereof sharp stakes, pluck'd out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*
In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small stakes, and the raised vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Or sharpen stakes, or head the forks, or twine
The fallow twigs to tie the straggling vine. *Dryden.*
2. A piece of wood.
While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a sharpen'd stake strong Dryas found,
And in the shoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence.
That hollow I should know: what are you, speak?
Come not too near, you fall on iron stakes else. *Milton.*
4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.
We are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shakespeare Twelfth Night.*
5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning.
'Tis time short pleasure now to take,
Of little life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last stake. *Cowley.*
O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last important stake,
When the most just have cause to quake!
He ventures little for so great a stake. *Roscommon.*
Th' increasing found is borne to either shore,
And for their stakes the throwing nations fear. *Dryden.*
The game was so contrived, that one particular cast took up the whole stake; and when some others came up, you laid down. *Arbutnot.*
6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.
When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the stake, and that he must fight for it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at stake,
For cov'nant and the cause's sake? *Hudibras.*
Of my crown thou too much care do'st take;
That which I value more, my love's at stake. *Dryden.*
Hath any of you a great interest at stake in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune? *Atti.*
Every moment Cato's life's at stake. *Addison Cato.*
7. The stake is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel or cold punch. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
TO STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.
Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour. *Evelyn's Calendar.*
2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.
Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to stake him while they play'd for themselves. *South.*
Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than stake their miserable lives on the success of a revolution. *Addison.*
They durst not stake their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addison.*
I'll stake you' lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing shade surveys. *Pope.*
STALACITES. *n. s.* [from *stalactes*.]
Stalactites is only far in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. *Woodward.*
STALACTICAL. *adj.* Resembling an icicle.
A cave was lined with those stalactical stones on the top and sides. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
STALAGMITES. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward's Math. Poiff.*

STA

STALE. *adj.* [*stalle*, Dutch.]
1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not used of persons otherwise than in contempt.
This, Richard, is a curious case:
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or stale;
In this sad state your doubtful choice
Would never have the casting voice. *Prior.*
A stale virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known. *Spektator.*
2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.
The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow stale and vanish with time. *Hayward.*
About her neck a packet mail,
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some stale.
Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if stale, is less taking. *Bulwer.*
Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew stale for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage. *Swift.*
They reason and conclude by precedent,
And own stale nonsense which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*
STALE. *n. s.* [from *stelan*, Saxon, to seal.]
1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose.
His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, served for a stale to bring in more. *Sidney.*
Still as he went he crafty stales did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unware;
And privy spials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Fa. Qu.*
The trumphy in my house bring hither,
For stale to catch these thieves. *Shakespeare Timon.*
Had he none else to make a stale but me?
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakespeare H.VI.*
A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Government of the Tongue.*
It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a stale for the ambitious. *Deceit of Fity.*
This easy fool must be my stale, set up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify a prostitute.
I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common stale. *Shakespeare.*
3. [From *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.
4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.
5. [Stale, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.
It hath a long stale or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old.
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety. *Shakespeare Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Were I a common laugh, or did use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new proteffor. *Shakespeare Julius Caesar.*
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On object orts and imitations;
Which, out of use, and stal'd by other men,
Begin his fashion. *Shakespeare Julius Caesar.*
TO STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.
Having ty'd his beast t' a pale,
And taken time for both to stale. *Hudibras.*
STALELY. *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old; long time.
All your promis'd mountains
And seas I am so stally acquainted with. *Ben. Johnson.*
STALENESS. *n. s.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.
The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been pall'd; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and staleness, kept in a cellar. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Provided our landlord's principles were found, we did not take any notice of the staleness of his provisions. *Addison.*
TO STALK. *v. n.* [*stalcen*, Saxon.]
1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.
His monstrous enemy
With furdy steps came stalking in his sight. *Fairy Queen.*
Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?
Or shall we give the signal to our rage,
And stalk in blood to our possession? *Shakespeare K. John.*
Unfold th' eternal door:
You see before the gate what stalking ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. *Dryden.*
Bertran

STA

STALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.
Behind it forth there leap
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;
The which with monstrous stalk behind him steps,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Fa. Queen.*
Great Milton next, with high and haughty stalks,
Unfetter'd in majestic numbers walks. *Addison.*
2. [Stalk, Dutch.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.
A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less flexible than it was. *Bacon.*
Small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the stalk. *Milton.*
That amber attracts not bair is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried stalks, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no otherwise than those of wheat and rye. *Brown.*
Roses unbud, and ev'ry fragrant flower,
Flew from their stalks to strew thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*
3. The stem of a quill.
Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plume or stalk of a quill. *Grew.*
STALKINGHORSE. *n. s.* [*stalking* and *horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious by which a Fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.
Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for conscience, for bearing to make the good of the state the stalking-horse of his private ends. *Hobbes on Providence.*
Hypocrisy is the devil's stalking-horse, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*
STALKY. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.
It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great staly head. *Mortimer.*
STALL. *n. s.* [*stall*, Saxon; *stal*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]
1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable.
A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads,
forg'd all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their stalls. *Chapman's Iliad.*
Rusht to their pastures.
Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakespeare Macbeth.*
Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses. *Kings iv.*
His fellow fought what lodging he could find;
At last he found a stall where oxen flood. *Dryden.*
2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.
Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complections; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare Coriolanus.*
They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the stall, exposed to the transient view of every common eye. *Glavin.*
Beh! Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a stall.
How pedlars stalls with glittering toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid.
Harley, the nation's great support,
Returning home one day from court,
Observ'd a parson near Whitehall,
Cheap'ning old authors on a stall. *Swift.*

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3. [Stall, Swedish; *stal*, Armoric.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.
All these together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcases of beasts in butcher's stall;
And in another corner wide were strown
The antique ruins of the Roman's fall. *Fairy Queen.*
The antique ruins of the Roman's fall.
The feat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.
The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a stall in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of stalls. *Warburton.*
TO STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To keep in a stall or stable.
For such encheasion, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will espy;
The fat ox, that wont ligg in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in his crumel. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an ox?
Nifus the forest pass'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,
Where king Latinus then his oxen stall'd. *Dryden.*
2. [For *in stall*.] To invest.
Long may'st thou live to wait thy children's loss;
And see another as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Shakespeare.*
TO STALL. *v. n.*
1. To inhabit; to dwell.
We could not stall together in the world. *Shakespeare.*
2. To kennel.
STALL'ED. *adj.* [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not with grass but dry feed.
Stall'd oxen, and cramm'd fowls, are often diseased in their livers. *Arbutnot on Ruminants.*
STALLWORN. *adj.* [*stall* and *worn*.] Long kept in the stable. But it is probably a mistake for *staleworn*, [*staleworn*, Saxon, stout.]
His stallworn steed the champion stout bestrode. *Shakespeare.*
STALLION. *n. s.* [*stallion*, an old Welch word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Watson.* *Estallion*, French; *stallone*, Italian; *stallhengst*, Dutch. *Junius* thinks it derived from *stelan*, to leap.]
A horse kept for mares.
The present defects are breeding without choice of stallions in shape or size. *Temple.*
If fleet Dragon's progeny at last
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast;
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden.*
I will not ask him one of his Egyptians;
No, let him keep 'em all for slaves and stallions. *Dryden.*
STAMINA. *n. s.* [Latin.]
1. The first principles of any thing.
2. The solids of a human body.
3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.
STAMINEOUS. *adj.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]
1. Consisting of threads.
2. Stameneous flowers.
Stameneous flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as do bear these stameneous flowers Ray makes to constitute a large genus of plants: these he divides into such as, first, have their fruit or seed totally divided from the flower; and these are such plants as are said to be of different sexes: the reason of which is, that from the said seed some plant shall arise with flowers and no fruit, and others with fruit and no flowers; as hops, hemp, flinging nettles. 2. Such as have their fruit only a little disjointed from their flowers; as the ricinus, and the heliotropium triconon. 3. Such as have their fruit immediately contiguous, or adhering to their flower. 4. Such whole flowers adhere to the top or uppermost of the feed; as the beta, asarum, and alchimilla.
STAMMEL. *n. s.* Of this word I know not the meaning.
Reedhood, the first that doth appear
In flammel: scarlet is too dear. *Ben. Johnson.*
TO STAMMER. *v. n.* [*stamen*, a stammerer, Saxon; *stamen*, *stamen*, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.
Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about; but then is all my best
Wry words, and stammering, or else doltish dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*
I would thou could'st stammer, that thou might'st pour out
of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle,
either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakespeare.*
She

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- She flammers; oh what grace in liping lies!
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wife.
Lagean juice, Dryden.
- Which flammering tongues and flagg'ring feet produce. Dryd.
Cornelius hoped he would come to flammer like De-
mofthenes. Arbutn. Mart. Serib.
- Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than
perpetually flammering, which is one of the worst solecisms
in rhetoric. Swift.
- STAMMERER. *n. f.* [from flammer.] One who speaks with
hesitation.
- A flammerer cannot with moderation hope for the gift of
tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. Taylor.
- TO STAMP. *v. a.* [stampen, Dutch; stampen, Danish.]
1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.
If Arcite thus deplore
His suff'rings, Palamon yet suffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamorous rings around. Dryden.
2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.
I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and stamped
and ground it very small. Deutr. ix. 21.
- Some apothecaries, upon stamping of coloquintida, have
been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. Bacon.
3. [Stampen, French; stampare, Italian; stampar, Spanish.]
To impress with some mark or figure.
Height of place is intended only to stamp the endowments
of a private condition with lustre and authority. South.
- Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;
There, stamp'd with arms, Newcastle shines complete. Pope.
4. To fix a mark by impressing it.
Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's coin. Shakespeare.
- These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing
abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary no-
tions which nature stamps alike in all men of common sense.
Digby on Bodies.
- There needs no positive law or sanction of God to stamp an
obliquity upon such a disobedience. South's Sermons.
- No constant reason of this can be given, but from the na-
ture of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born
with it, and stamp'd upon it; or is of such a frame, that in
the free use of itself it will find out God. Tillotson.
- Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself,
though he has stamp'd no original characters on our minds,
wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with
those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left
himself without witnesses. Locke.
- Can they perceive the impressions from things without, and
be at the same time ignorant of those characters which nature
herself has taken care to stamp within? Locke.
- What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And stamp'd the noble mark of elderhip
Upon their baser metal? Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.
- What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man en-
gaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of
stamping his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible
characters? Watts.
5. To make by impressing a mark.
If two penny weight of silver, marked with a certain im-
pression, shall here in England be equivalent to three penny
weight marked with another impression, they will not fail to
stamp pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your
silver. Locke.
6. To mint; to form; to coin.
We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which
I did call my father, was I know not where
When I was stamp'd. Shakespeare. Cymbeline.
- TO STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.
What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to stamp, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? Shakespeare.
- The men shall howl at the noise of the stamping of the hoofs
of his strong horses. Jer. xlvii. 3.
- There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that,
if you stamp but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the
sound repeated. Addison's Spectator.
- He cannot bear th' astonishing delights,
But starts, exclaims, and stamps, and raves and dies. Dennis.
- They got to the top, which was flat and even, and stamping
upon it, they found it was hollow. Gulliver's Travels.
- STAMP. *n. f.* [stampen, French; stampa, Italian.]
1. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made.
Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint;
And a weak heart in time destroy:
She has a stamp, and prints the boy. Waller.

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- 'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the stamp without alloy. Dryden.
2. A mark set on any thing; impression.
That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his stamp, makes basest metals pass:
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. Dryd.
- Idea is imprinted on the memory; some by an object af-
fecting the senses only; others, that have more than once
offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the
mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the stamp deep
into itself. Locke.
3. A thing marked or stamped.
The mere despair of surgery he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. Shakespeare. Macbeth.
4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression;
a cut; a plate.
At Venice they put out very curious stamps of the several
edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magni-
ficence. Addison on Italy.
5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.
Indeed the paper stamp
Did very much his genius cramp;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire. Swift.
6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any
thing.
The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar stamp
of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical
society for the finding out new experiments in vice. South.
- Where reason or scripture is exprest for any opinion, we
may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength
of our own persuasions which can give it that stamp. Locke.
7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or
attestation.
Of the same stamp is that which is obtruded upon us, that
an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. Brown.
- The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by mo-
rality, or the immorality, so much as by the stamp that is set
upon't by men of figure. L'Estrange.
8. Make; cast; form.
If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flattery,
Such attribution should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp.
Should go to general current through the world. Shakespeare.
- When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another
of the same stamp in a court of justice, he lies under the dis-
advantage of a strong suspicion. L'Estrange.
- Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of
fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his
own stamp should tell him that the king of Sweden would be
suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. Addison.
- STAMPER. *n. f.* [from stamp.] An instrument of pounding.
From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill;
but of late times they mostly use wet stampers. Carew.
- STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the
superlative degree: so Althefstan, most noble; Beufstan, the best;
Leofstan, the dearest; Wifstan, the wisest; Dyrstan, the
highest. Gifford's Camden.
- TO STANCH. *v. a.* [estancher, French; stagnare, Italian.] To
stop blood; to hinder from running.
Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth stanch the bleeding
of the nose. Bacon's Natural History.
- Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemmia, terra sigillata,
communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemmia is the
chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, stanch-
ing of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. Bacon.
- Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occa-
sion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily stanch'd.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
- He fought to hinder fighting, and ally'd
To stanch blood by breathing of the vein. Dryden.
- TO STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.
A woman touch'd the hem of his garment, and imme-
diately her issue stanch'd. Lu. viii. 44.
- STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]
1. Sound; such as will not run out.
What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some
virtuoso, that shall have stancher vessels, and more sunny
days.
2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.
The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no
man is reckoned a stanch churchman, is that there is a calf's-
head club.
- In politics, I hear, you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French.
Each stanch polemic stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke. Prior.
- Came whip and spur. Dancid.
3. Strong;

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3. Strong; not to be broken.
If I knew
What hoop would hold us staunch from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would pursue it. Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.
- You will lose their love: this is to be kept staunch, and
carefully watched. Locke.
- STANCHION. *n. f.* [estanchon, French.] A prop; a support.
STANCHLESS. *adj.* [from stanch.] Not to be stopped.
There grows
In my most ill compos'd affection, such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. Shakespeare. Macbeth.
- TO STAND. *v. n.* preterite I stood, I have stood. [stāban,
Gothick and Saxon; staen, Dutch; stare, Italian; estar,
Spanish; stare, Latin.]
1. To be upon the feet; not to fit or lie down.
2. To be not demolished or overthrown.
What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to stand? Milton.
3. To be placed as an edifice.
This poet's tomb stood on the other side of Naples, which
looks towards Vesuvio. Addison on Italy.
4. To remain erect; not to fall.
Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming steeds: what stood, recoil'd
O'erwear'd, through the faint fanatic host
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd
Fled ignominious. Milton's Paradise Lost.
5. To become erect.
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror stood;
Fear thrunk my senses, and congeal'd my blood.
Her hair stood up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs. Dryden's Æn.
6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.
The leaders, having charge from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. Shakespeare. H. VI.
- Sun in Gideon stand,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. Milton.
- Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee stand,
And tell thy name. Dryden's Æn.
7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.
This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all
other states of Christendom stand at a stay. Bacon.
- Immense the pow'r, immense were the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they stand? Pope.
8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.
Commonwealths by virtue ever stood.
To stand or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.
My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd,
And stable as the fabric of the world,
Propt on itself. Dryden.
9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.
Seeing how lothly opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose, in fell motion
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body. Shakespeare. King Lear.
- From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they stand against you, may they fall. Shakespeare.
10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.
If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him
go free; but if he should stand upon his defence, he threatened
to make him repent his foolish hardness. Knolles.
- The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together,
and stand for their life. Esth. viii. 11.
- We are often constrained to stand alone against the strength
of opinion. Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.
- It was by the sword they should die, if they stood upon de-
fence; and by the halter, if they should yield. Hayward.
11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.
Who before him stood so to it? for the Lord brought his
enemies unto him. Eccles. xlvii. 3.
- Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to
stand against the wiles of the devil. Eph. vi. 11.
- Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they
stood to it or ran away. Bacon's Henry VII.
12. To stay; not to fly.
At the soldierly word stand the flyers halted a little. Clarend.
13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.
Amongst liquors endued with this quality of relaxing, warm
water stands first. Arbutnot on Aliments.
- Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied
with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let
this therefore stand always chief. Watts.
14. To remain in the present state.
If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while
the world stands. 1 Cor. viii. 13.
- That fots and knaves should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;

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- And stand recorded, at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest. Dryden.
15. [Estar, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be: em-
phatically expressed.
The sea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to stand,
Divided. Milton.
- Accomplish what your signs foreshow:
I stand relign'd, and am prepar'd to go. Dryden's Æn.
- He struck the snakes, and stood again
New sex'd, and strait recover'd into man. Addison.
- They expect to be favoured, who stand not possessed of any
one of those qualifications that belonged to him. Atterbury.
- Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of
their lands stood, in regard to those of our own country. Arbuth.
- God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these
helps: he neither stands in need of logic nor uses it. Baker.
- Perfians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor stood subdu'd by found. Pope.
- Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being dis-
concerted by little occasions, frame their malignant fables ac-
cordingly, and stand detected by it, as by an evident mark of
ignorance. Pope's Essay on Homer.
16. Not to become void; to remain in force.
God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in
matters of controversy he ordained should stand, oftentimes
would be deceived. Hooker.
- A thing within my bosom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can stand. Shakespeare. H. IV.
- I will punish you, that ye may know that my words shall
surely stand against you for evil. Jer. xlv. 29.
- My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall stand
fast with him. Ps. lxxxix. 28.
17. To consist; to have its being or essence.
That could not make him that did the service perfect, as
pertaining to the conscience, which stood only in meats and
drinks. Heb. ix. 10.
18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.
The hirelings stand at a certain wages. Carew.
19. To have a place.
If it stand
Within the eye of honour, be assured
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. Shak. Merch. of Venice.
- My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood that night
Against my fire. Shakespeare. King Lear.
- A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it
but weakly: one of his friends, that stood by, said, Methinks
you were not like yourself last day in argument with the em-
peror; I could have answered better myself. Why, said the
philosopher, would you have me contend with him that com-
mands thirty legions? Bacon.
- This excellent man, who stood not upon the advantage-
ground before, provoked men of all qualities. Clarendon.
- Chariots wing'd
From th' armoury of God, where stand of old
Myriads. Milton.
- We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress
them, and in the interim let the commands stand by ne-
glected. Decay of Piety.
20. To be in any state at the time present.
Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd th' broken senses,
Which stand in hard cure. Shak. King Lear.
- So it stands; and this I fear at last,
Hume's knavery will be the dutchess' wreck. Shak. H. VI.
- Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us
know ourselves, and how it stands with us. Bacon.
- Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly
granted to Saint-John, stood revoked. Clarendon.
- Why stand we longer shivering under fears? Milton.
- As things now stand with us, we have no power to do good
after that illustrious manner our Saviour did. Calamy's Serm.
21. To be in a permanent state.
The broil doubtful long stood,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. Shakespeare.
- I in thy persevering shall rejoice,
And all the blest stand fast. Milton.
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.
I stand in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. Dryden.
23. To have any particular respect.
Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To stand's auspicious mistrefs. Shakespeare. King Lear.
- An utter unfeigned disobedience has to the relation
which man necessarily stands in towards his Maker. South.
24. To be without action.
25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.
This reply standeth all by conjectures. Whitgift.

- The presbyterians of the kirk, left forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *stand* upon the latter only. *Sanders*.
He that will know, must by the connexion of the proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on. *Locke*.
26. To be with regard to state of mind.
Stand in awe and fin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still. *Psal. iv. 4.*
I desire to be present, and change my voice, for I *stand* in doubt of you. *Gal. iv. 20.*
27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.
Readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian critics. *Addison's Spectator*.
28. To be with respect to any particular.
Cæsar entreats,
Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st*.
Further than he is Cæsar. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra*.
To heav'n I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and common-weal;
As for my wife, I know not how it *stands*. *Shak. Henry VI.*
29. To be resolutely of a party.
The cause must be presumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *stood* for the truth, and who for error. *Hooker*.
Shall we found him?
I think, he will *stand* very strong with us. *Shakespeare*.
Who will rise up or *stand* up for me against the workers of iniquity? *Psalms xciv. 16.*
30. To be in the place; to be representative.
Chilon said, that kings friends and favourites were like casting counters; that sometimes *stood* for one, sometimes for ten. *Bacon*.
I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand* for the same things, or really include one another. *Locke*.
Their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand. *Locke*.
31. To remain; to be fixed.
Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. *1 Cor. xvi. 13.*
How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,
Till time *stand* fix'd. *Milton*.
32. To hold a course.
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*.
To the same parts on earth his army *stands*. *Dryden*.
Full for the port the Ithacians *stand*.
And furl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope's Odyssey*.
33. To have direction towards any local point.
The wand did not really *stand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle*.
34. To offer as a candidate.
He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors for the university. *Sanderfon's Life*.
35. To place himself; to be placed.
The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *stand* in better places,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word
Defy the matter. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
He was commanded by the duke to *stand* aside and expect his answer. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.
I *stood* between the Lord and you, to shew you the Lord's word. *Deuter. v. 5.*
36. To stagnate; not to flow.
Stand by when he is going. *Swift's Directions to the Butler*.
Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden*.
37. To be with respect to chance.
Yourself, renowned prince, then *stood* as fair
As any comer I have look'd on,
For my affection. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
Each thinks he *stands* fairest for the great lot, and that he is possessed of the golden number. *Addison's Spectator*.
He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and strook them in oil. *Rowe*.
38. To remain satisfied.
Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shak.*
39. To be without motion.
I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *stands* it still withal?—With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakespeare*.
40. To make delay.
They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke*.
41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.
To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story. *2 Macab. ii. 30.*

- It is so plain that it needeth not to be *stood* upon. *Bacon*.
42. To be exposed.
Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fitters of English. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.
43. To persist; to persevere.
Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living*.
The emperor *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gulliver's Travels*.
Hath the prince a full commission,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall *stand* upon? *Shak. Henry IV.*
44. To persist in a claim.
It remains,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus *stood* for his country. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
45. To adhere; to abide.
Despair would *stand* to the sword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford. *Daniel*.
46. To be confident.
His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may *stand* with the glory of God and their own everlasting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker*.
Some instances of fortune cannot *stand* with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that.
It *stood* with reason that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours since they received pay. *Dennis*.
Sprightly youth and close application will hardly *stand* together. *Pelam*.
47. To *stand* by. To support; to defend; not to desert.
If he meet with a repulse, we must throw off the fox's skin, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen, you'll *stand* by me. *Dryden's Spanish Friar*.
Our good works will attend and *stand* by us at the hour of death. *Calamy*.
48. To *stand* by. To be present without being an actor.
Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For *standing* by when Richard kill'd her son. *Shakespeare*.
49. To *stand* by. To repose on; to rest in.
The world is inclined to *stand* by the Arundelian marble. *Pope's Essay on Homer*.
50. To *stand* for. To propose one's self a candidate.
How many *stand* for consulships?—three; but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakespeare*.
If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he *stood* for the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse. *Dennis*.
51. To *stand* for. To maintain; to profess to support.
Those which *stood* for the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon*.
Freedom we all *stand* for. *Ben. Jonson*.
52. To *stand* off. To keep at a distance.
Stand off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden*.
53. To *stand* off. Not to comply.
Stand no more off,
But give thyself unto my tick desires. *Shakespeare*.
54. To *stand* off. To forbear friendship or intimacy.
Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand* off.
In differences to mighty. *Shakespeare*.
Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it *stand* off in dislike and aversion. *Callier of Friendship*.
Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *stand* off from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury*.
55. To *stand* off. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.
Picture is best when it *standeth* off, as if it were carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth so tender as if it were painted; when there is such a softness in the limbs, as if not a child had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroked them in oil. *Wotton's Architecture*.
56. To *stand* out. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point.
King John hath reconcil'd
Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in,
That so *stood* out against the holy church. *Shakespeare*.
Pompeius knows not you,
While you *stand* out upon these traitorous terms. *Ben. Jon.*
Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and *stand* out against an ill practice; yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves. *Saunders's Sermons*.
Scarce can a good natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and *stand* out against the rivalry of his familiars. *Rogers's Sermons*.
56. To

57. To *stand* out. Not to comply; to secede.
Thou shalt see me at Tullus' face:
What, art thou stiff? *stand'st* out? *Shakespeare*.
If the ladies will *stand* out, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden*.
58. To *stand* out. To be prominent or protuberant.
Their eyes *stand* out with fatness. *Pf. lxxiii. 7.*
59. To *stand* to. To ply; to persevere.
Palinurus, cry'd aloud,
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud
My thoughts preface! ere that the tempest roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden*.
60. To *stand* to. To remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion.
He that will pass his land,
As I have mine, may let his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread
To both our goods if he to it will *stand*. *Herbert*.
I still *stand* to it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words. *Stillfleet*.
As I have no reason to *stand* to the award of my enemies; so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends. *Dryden*.
61. To *stand* under. To undergo; to sustain.
If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot *stand* under them. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*
62. To *stand* up. To arise in order to gain notice.
When the accusers *stood* up, he brought none accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts xxv. 18.*
63. To *stand* up. To make a party.
When we *stood* up about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
64. To *stand* upon. To concern; to interest.
Does it not *stand* me now upon? *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
The king knowing well that it *stood* him upon: by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with the rebels. *Bacon*.
It *stands* me much upon
To enervate this objection. *Hudibras*.
Does it not *stand* them upon, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God. *Locke*.
65. To *stand* upon. To value; to take pride.
Men *stand* very much upon the reputation of their understandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotson*.
We highly esteem and *stand* much upon our birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Roy on the Creation*.
66. To *stand* upon. To insist.
A rascally, yea—fornish, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and *stand* upon security. *Shakespeare*.
To *stand*, &c.
1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding.
None durst *stand* him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakespeare*.
Love *stood* the siege, and would not yield his breast. *Dryd.*
Oh! had bounteous heav'n
Bestow'd Hippolytus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *stood* the shock of angry fate. *Smith's Phædra and Hip.*
That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *stood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critic. *Pope*.
2. To await; to abide; to suffer.
Bid him disband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick censure,
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison's Cato*.
3. To keep; to maintain with ground.
Turning at the length, he *stood* his ground,
And mix'd his friend. *Dryden*.
STAND, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A station; a place where one waits standing.
I have found you out a *stand* most fit,
Where you may have such vantage on the duke,
He shall not pass you. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.
In this covert will we make a *stand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakespeare*.
Then from his lofty *stand* on that high tree,
Down he alights among the sportful herds. *Milton*.
The princely hierarch
In their bright *stand* there left his pow'rs, to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *stand* upon a neighbouring bough and diverts her with his songs during her sitting. *Addison's Spectator*.
I took my *stand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of these female carriers, to look into their several ladings. *Addison's Spectator*.
Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple:

- in order to it they took their several *stands* in the most convenient places. *Addison*.
When just as by her *stand* Arfaces pass,
The window by design or chance fell down,
And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties. *Rowe*.
The urchin from his private *stand*
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Swift*.
2. Rank; post; station.
Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*; I mean not to descend. *Daniel*.
3. A stop; a halt.
A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of musick touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual *stand*;
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze.
The earl of Northampton followed the horse so closely,
that they made a *stand*, when he furiously charged and routed them. *Clarendon*.
Once more the fleeting soul came back,
To inspire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *stand*,
Hov'ring like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden*.
At every turn she made a little *stand*,
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the rose. *Dryden*.
4. Stop; interruption.
The greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the usurer either call in, or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great *stand* of trade. *Bacon*.
Should this circulation cease, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *stand*. *Woodward*.
5. The act of opposing.
We are come off
Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakespeare*.
6. Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive.
Our sons but the same things can wish and do,
Vice is at *stand* and at the highest flow:
Then, satire, spread thy sails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden*.
In the beginning of summer the days are at a *stand*, with little variation of length or shortness; because the diurnal variation of the sun partakes more of a right line than of a spiral. *Dryden*.
The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *stand*, without considerable variation. *Bentley*.
7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.
Every part of what we would,
Must make a *stand* at what your highness will. *Shakespeare*.
When sam'd Varelst this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's science at a *stand*,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand:
And finishing the piece, the smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade. *Prior*.
8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.
A fool may so far imitate the mein of a wife man, as at first to put a body to a *stand* what to make of him. *L'Estrange*.
The well-shipp'd changeling is a man, has a rational soul, tho' it appear not: this is past doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *stand*. *Locke*.
9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.
Such squires are only fit for country towns,
To flink of ale, and dust a *stand* with clowns;
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wise electors. *Dryden*.
After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleas'd might drink; but no liquor was forced. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes*.
STANDARD, n. f. [from *standard*, French.]
1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse.
His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Fairfax*.
Erect the *standard* there of ancient night,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge. *Milton*.
Behold Camillus loaded home,
With *standards* well redeem'd and foreign foes overcome. *Dryden*.
To their common *standard* they repair;
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air. *Dryden*.
2. [From *stand*.] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.
The dogmatist gives the lie to all dissenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fittest intellectual *standard*. *Glauville*.

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The heavenly motions are more stated than the terrestrial models, and are both originals and standards. *Holder.*
These are our measures of length, but I cannot call them standards; for standard measures must be certain and fixed. *Holder on Time.*
When people have brought the question of right and wrong to a false standard, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Estrange.*
The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they subdued the world. *Sprat.*
From these ancient standards I descend to our own historians. *Pelton.*
When I shall propose the standard whereby I give judgment, any may easily inform himself of the quantity and measure of it. *Woodward.*
The court which used to be the standard of propriety, and correctness of speech, ever since continued the worst school in England for that accomplishment. *Swift.*
First follow nature, and your judgment frame;
By her just standard which is still the same. *Pope.*
That which has been tried by the proper test.
The English tongue, if refined to a certain standard, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*
In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;
Imprint on ev'ry act its standard-worth. *Prior.*
4. A settled rate.
That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. *Lodge.*
The device of King Henry VII. was profound in making farms of a standard, that is, maintained with such a proportion of lands as may breed a subject to live in convenient plenty. *Bacon.*
A standard might be made, under which no horse should be used for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horses. *Temp.*
By the present standard of the coinage, sixty two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. *Arbutnot.*
5. A standing stem or tree.
A standard of a damask rose with the root on, was set upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the standard being more than two foot above it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Plant fruit of all sorts and standard, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf. *Evelyn's Kalender.*
In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some standards, some against walls. *Temple.*
STANDARD-BEARER. *n. f.* [standard and bear.] One who bears a standard or ensign.
They shall be as when a standard-bearer fainteth. *Isa. x. 18.*
These are the standard-bearers in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impresses of the giants or knights. *Spenser.*
STANDARD-CROP. *n. f.* An herb.
STANDEL. *n. f.* [from stand.] A tree of long standing.
The Druidians were nettled to see the princely standel of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Havel.*
STANDER. *n. f.* [from stand.]
1. One who stands.
2. A tree that has stood long.
The young spring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very beasts; and also the fairest standers of all were rooted up and cast into the fire. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
3. STANDER by. One present; a mere spectator.
Explain some statute of the land to the standers by. *Hosker.*
I would not be a stander by to hear
My sovereign mistress clouded so, without
My present vengeance taken. *Shakespeare.*
When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any standers by to curtail his oaths. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
The standers by see clearly this event,
All parties say, they're sure, yet all dissent. *Denham.*
The standers by suspected her to be a duchess. *Addison.*
STANDERGRASS. *n. f.* An herb.
STANDING. *part. adj.* [from stand.]
1. Settled; established.
Standing armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers. *Temple.*
Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,
And all the standing army of the sky. *Dryden.*
Money being looked upon as the standing measure of other commodities, men consider it as a standing measure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not so. *Locke.*
Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a standing object of raillery. *Addison.*
The common standing rules of the gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Aterbury.*
Great standing miracle that heav'n assign'd!
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*
2. Lasting; not transitory.
The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and

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worked up his complexion to a standing crimson by his zeal. *Addison's Freeholder.*
3. Stagnant; not running.
He turned the wilderness into a standing water. *Psal. cvii.*
This made their flowing shrink
From standing lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*
4. Placed on feet.
There's his chamber,
His standing bed and truckle bed. *Shakespeare.*
STANDING. *n. f.* [from stand.]
1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.
Nothing had been more easy than to command a patron of a long standing. *Dryden.*
Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a standing as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*
I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years standing. *Swift.*
2. Station; place to stand in.
Such ordinance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little standings. *Knales's Hist. of the Turki.*
His coming is in state, I will provide you a good standing to see his entry. *Bacon.*
3. Power to stand.
I sink in deep mire, where there is no standing. *Psal. lxxix.*
4. Rank; condition.
How this grace
Speaks his own standing? what a mental power
This eye shoots forth? how big imagination
Moves in this lip. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
5. Competition; candidness.
His former standing for a proctor's place, and being disappointed, must prove much displeasing. *Walton.*
STANDISH. *n. f.* [stand and dish.] A case for pen and ink.
A grubbier patriot does not write to secure, but get something: should the government be overturned he has nothing to lose but an old standish. *Addison.*
I bequeath to Dean Swift esq; my large silver standish, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a hand-box. *Swift.*
STANG. *n. f.* [stang, Saxon.] A perch.
These fields were intermingled with woods of half a stang, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high. *Swift.*
STANK. *adj.* Weak; worn out.
Diggon, I am so stiff and so stank,
That uneth I may stand any more,
And how the western wind bloweth fore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*
STANK. The pretence of sink.
The fish in the river died, and the river stank. *Exod. vii.*
STANNARY. *adj.* [from stannum, Latin.] Relating to the tinworks.
A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed stannary courts of the Latin stannum, and hold plea of action of debt or trespass about white or black tin. *Carew.*
STANZA. *n. f.* [stanza, Ital. stanza, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme. Stanza is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a staff.
Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or stanza in every ode.
In quatrains, the last line of the stanza is to be considered in the composition of the first. *Dryden.*
Before his sacred name flies ev'ry fault,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought. *Pope.*
STAPLE. *n. f.* [staple, Fr. staple, Dutch.]
1. A settled mart; an established emporium.
A staple of romance and lies,
Falls tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*
The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the staple of the Indian trade. *Arbutnot on Cain.*
Tyre, Alexander the Great sacked, and establishing the staple at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known.
2. I know not the meaning in the following passage:
Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one staple, and two punchons at a rate. *Camden.*
STAPLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]
1. Settled; established in commerce.
Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spungy softness made:
Did into France or colder Denmark ream,
To ruin with worse war our staple trade. *Dryden.*
2. According to the laws of commerce.
What needy writer would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be staple or no!

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STAR. *n. f.* [stapul, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*
I have seen staples of doors and nails born.
The silver ring the pull'd, the door reclos'd:
The bolts, obedient to the filken cord,
To the strong staple's inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyssey.*
STAR. *n. f.* [stereon, Saxon; stere, Dutch.]
1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky.
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillop the stars;
Murdering impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
When an astronomer uses the word star in its strict sense, it is applied only to the fix stars; but in a large sense it includes the planets.
Hither the Syracusan's art translates
Heaven's form, the course of things and human fates;
Th' included spirit serving the star deck'd signs,
The living work in constant motions winds. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And shape star bright, appear'd. *Milton.*
2. The pole-star.
Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more failing by the star. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*
3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune.
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life.
We are apt to do amiss, and lay the blame upon our stars or fortune. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
4. A mark of reference; an asterisk.
Remarks worthy of ripe observation, note with a marginal star. *Watts.*
STAR OF BETHLEHEM. *n. f.* [ornithogalum, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath a lily-flower, composed of six petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whose centre is possessed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundish fruit, which is divided into three cells, and filled with roundish seeds: to which must be added, it hath a bulbous or tuberoso root, in which it differs from spiderwort. *Miller.*
STARAPPLE. *n. f.* A plant.
It hath an open bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, and cut into several segments towards the top; from whose cup arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of desert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet, and has a strait smooth stem, regularly beset with branches, which are adorned with leaves of a shining green colour on their upper sides, but of a russet colour underneath: from the setting on of the footstalks of the leaves come out the flowers, which have no great beauty, but are succeeded by the fruit, which is about the size of a large apple, and of the same shape. *Miller.*
STARBOARD. *n. f.* [stereon, Saxon.] Is the right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left. *Harvis.*
On shipboard the mariners will not leave their starboard and larboard, because some one accounts it gibbish. *Bramb.*
STARCH. *n. f.* [from starch, Teutonic, stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured.
Has he
Dish'd your yellow starch, or laid your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified. *Flaucher's Queen of Corinth.*
With starch thin laid on, and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground. *Peacham on Drawing.*
TO STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch.
Her goodly countenance I've seen
Set off with kerchief starch'd and pinners clean. *Gay.*
STARCHAMBER. *n. f.* [camara stellata, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now abolished.
I'll make a starch-chamber matter of it: if he were twenty fir John Falstaffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallows, esq; *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
1. Stiffened with starch.
2. Stiff; precise; formal.
Does the Gospel any where prescribe a starched squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manner? *Swift.*
STARCHER. *n. f.* [from starch.] One whose trade is to starch.
STARCHLY. *adv.* [from starch.] Stiffly; precisely.
STARCHNESS. *n. f.* [from starch.] Stiffness; preciseness.
TO STARE. *v. n.* [stapian, Saxon; sterren, Dutch.]
1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror.
Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers, as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenser.*
And ugly shapes, did nigh the man dismay,
That, were it not for shame, he would retire. *Fa. Queen.*

STA

Look not big, nor stare not fixt:
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakespeare.*
They were never satisfied with staring upon their maps,
Sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*
I hear
The tread of many feet fleeing this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to stare
At my affliction, and perhaps t' insult. *Milton's Agonistes.*
A satyr that comes staring from the woods,
Must not at first speak like an orator. *Walker.*
And while he stares around with stupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dies. *Dryden.*
What do'st thou make a shipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?
Stark staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea? *Dryden.*
Struggling, and wildly staring on the skies
With scarce recover'd fight. *Dryden's Ann.*
Trembling the miscreant flood;
He star'd and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*
Break out in crackling flames to thun thy snare,
Or hiss a dragon, or a tiger stare. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Why do'st thou not
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,
To stare me into statue? *Dryden.*
I was unluckily prevented by the presence of a bear, which, as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and stared me out of my resolution. *Addison's Guardian.*
The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and stared him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres. *Addison.*
Narcissa
Has paid a tradesman once, to make him stare.
Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies stare. *Pope.*
I through nature and through art she rang'd,
And gracefully her subject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no share
In all the spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*
2. To STARE in the face. To be undeniably evident.
Is it possible for people, without scruple to offend against the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that stares them in the face, whilst they are breaking it? *Locke.*
3. To stand out.
Take off all the staring straws and jags in the hive, and make them smooth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
STARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Fixed look.
The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red:
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*
2. [Sturnus, Latin.] Starling. A bird.
STARER. *n. f.* [from stare.] One who looks with fixed eyes.
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid stare, and of loud huza's. *Pope.*
STARFISH. *n. f.* [star and fish.] A fish branching out into several points.
This has a ray of one species of English starfish. *Woodw.*
STARGAZER. *n. f.* [star and gaze.] An astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt.
Let the astrologers, the stargazers, and the monthly prognosticators, stand up and save thee. *Is. xlvii. 13.*
A stargazer, in the height of his celestial observations, stumbled into a ditch. *L'Estrange.*
STARHAWK. *n. f.* [astur, Latin.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*
STARK. *adj.* [starp, Saxon; stark, Dutch.]
1. Stiff; strong; rugged.
His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whose fences all were straight benumbed and stark. *Fa. Qu.*
Many a nobleman lies stark and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*
The North is not so stark and cold.
So soon as this spring is become stark enough, it breaks the case in two, and flings the seed. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
2. Deep; full.
Consider the stark security
The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow. *Ben. Johnson.*
3. Mere; simple; plain; gross.
To turn stark fools, and subjects fit
For sport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*
He pronounces the citation stark nonsense. *Collier.*
STARK. *adv.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as stark mad, mad in the highest degree. It is now little used but in low language.
Then are the best but stark naught; for open suspecting others, comes of secret condemning themselves.
The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that sun-shiny shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*
Men and women go stark naked. *Abbot.*

STA

He is *stark* mad, who ever says (i. of monstrous words)
That he hath been in love an hour, is sworn to by *Shakespeare*.
Those seditions, that seemed moderate before, became
desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad;
whence tumults, confused hollowings and howlings. *Hayw.*
Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe him-
self at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark*
naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*
In came quire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons,
stark staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Arbutnot.*
STARCKLY, *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.
As fast lock'd up in sleep as guileless labour, *Shakespeare.*
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Dryden.*
STARLESS, *adj.* [from *stark*.] Having no light of stars.
A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night;
Starless expos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii.
Cato might give them furlor for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*
STARLIGHT, *n. f.* [from *stark* and *light*.] Lustre of the stars.
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* stream. *Shakespeare.*
Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*
They danc'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*
STARLIGHT, *adj.* Lighted by the stars.
Owls, that mark the setting fun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*
STARLIKE, *adj.* [from *stark* and *like*.]
1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.
Nightshade-tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved,
and has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Bright; illustrious.
The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *star-*
like and immortal brightness. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
STARLING, *n. f.* [from *stark* and *ling*.] A small singing bird.
I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him, *Shak. Henry IV.*
STARPAVED, *adj.* [from *stark* and *pave*.] Studded with stars.
In progress through the road of heav'n *starpaved*. *Milton.*
STARPROOF, *adj.* [from *stark* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.
Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton.*
STAR-READ, *n. f.* [from *stark* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars;
astronomy. *Spenser.*
STARRED, *adj.* [from *stark*.]
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.
My third comfort, *starry* as my fate,
starry'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Held out to murder. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
2. Decorated with stars.
That *starry'd* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton.*
He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *starry'd* with golden studs around. *Pope.*
Decorated with stars.
Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope.*
2. Consisting of stars; stellar.
Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh, snow, sun, and snow;
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*
Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame, flow like
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*
3. Resembling stars.
Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shak. Illust.*
STARSHOOT, *n. f.* [from *stark* and *shoot*.] An emission from a star.
I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called
a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling
star. *Boyle.*
TO START, *v. a.* [from *stark* and *start*.] To startle.
To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the
limb animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.
Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared; and in that
kind it is a motion of thinking; and likewise an inquisition,
in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind
it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would
listen suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*, for the starting is an
erection of the spirits to attend. *Bacon's Natural History.*

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A shape appear'd (i. of monstrous words)
Bending to look on me: I *start*ed back, not to motion
It *start*ed back. *Shakespeare.*
I *start* as from some dreadful dream, *Dryden's Span. Trjag.*
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden's Span. Trjag.*
As his doubts decline, *Shakespeare.*
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. *Dryden.*
He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and
solicitous for fear of a surprise. *Collier on Cato's Trjag.*
2. To rise suddenly.
Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Reformar.*
They *starting* up beheld the heavy fight. *Dryden.*
The mind often works in search of some hidden idea,
though sometimes they *start* up in our minds of their own
accord. *Locke.*
Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zollus again would *start* up from the dead. *Pope.*
3. To move with sudden quickness.
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their drooping heads. *Chapelw.*
A spirit fit to *start* into an empire, *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the *starting* serpents from the ground. *Pope.*
4. To shrink; to winch.
What trick, what *starting* hole, can't thou find out to hide
these from this open frame? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back defend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *starts*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare.*
5. To deviate.
The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon
themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, when-
ever any of them *start* out. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Cricht.*
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside; un-
less you will be a slave to every wild imagination. *Watt.*
6. To set out from the barrier at a race.
It seems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle,
as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs. *Boyle.*
Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;
Alham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting* place. *Danham.*
When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*
7. To set out on any pursuit.
Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*,
And run together, heart still yoked with heart. *Waller.*
People, when they have made themselves weary, set up
their rest upon the very spot where they *started*. *L'Estrange.*
When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown
behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased
with the other.
TO START, *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly.
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me. *Shakespeare.*
Being full of supper and distemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery do'st thou come
To *start* my quiet. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
The very print of a fox-foot would have *start*ed ye. *L'Estr.*
2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place.
The blood more *starts* *Shakespeare.*
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakespeare.*
I *start*ed from his vernal bow'r
The rising game, and chae'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to pro-
duce unexpectedly.
Conjure with 'em! *Shakespeare.*
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Caesar. *Shakespeare.*
It was undevotedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier
design, to *start* and follow another of less momenta and sprat.
Insignificant cavils may be *start*ed against every thing that is
not capable of mathematical demonstration. *Addison.*
I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the
people love to *start* in discourse. *Addison's Traveller.*
4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.
The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can
find. *Temple.*
5. To put suddenly out of place.
Once, by a fall in wrestling, *start*ed the end of the clavicle
from the sternon. *W. H. Surgeon.*
START, *n.* [from the verb.]

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START, *n.* [from the verb.]
1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the
frame from fear or alarm.
These flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire. *Shakespeare.*
Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakespeare.*
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*; *Dryden.*
Against his bottom bound'd his heaving heart.
2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.
How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
3. Sudden fit; intermitted action.
Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shakespeare.*
Thy forms are studied arts,
Thy subtle ways be narrow straits;
Thy curtsy but *starting* flirts;
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits. *Ben. Johnson.*
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but
all her motions are gradual. *L'Estrange.*
An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of
passion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*
5. A quick spring or motion.
In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and
thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the
sound; and the flacker they are, or less wound up, the bader is
the sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*. *Bacon.*
How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing,
but by some subtle freezing principle which as suddenly shoots
into it. *Grew's Coptol. Soc.*
6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot. *Chap.*
If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of
first performance is all. *Bacon.*
7. To get the *START*. To begin before another; to obtain ad-
vantage over another.
Get the *start* of the majestic world. *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæs.*
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, un-
der pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that
time, doth cautiously get the *start* and advantage at common
law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in *statu*
quo prius. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Doubtless some other heart
Will get the *start*; *Shakespeare.*
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred store
Of hidden sweets. *Crashaw.*
Ere the knight could do his part,
The figure had got so much the *start*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*
She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the *start* of
her. *Dryden's Ann. Dedication.*
The reason why the mathematics and mechanic arts have
so much get the *start* in growth of other sciences, may be re-
solved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by
that reverential awe of former discoverers. *Glanville.*
The French year has got the *start* of ours more in the works
of nature than the new stile. *Addison.*
STARTER, *n. f.* [from *start*.] One that shrinks from his
purpose.
Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee see I am no *starter*. *Hudibras.*
STARTINGLY, *adv.* [from *start*.] By sudden fits; with
frequent intermission.
Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash. *Shak. Othello.*
TO STARTLE, *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on
feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror.
The *startling* feed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding o'er the pommel cast the knight. *Dryden.*
Back on herself, and *startles* at distraction? *Addison's Cato.*
My frighted thoughts run back,
And *startle* into madness at the sound. *Addison's Cato.*
TO STARTLE, *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with
sudden terror, surprise, or alarm.
They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his

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known affections to the king's service, from which it was not
possible to remove or *startle* him. *Clarendon.*
Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *startle* him, and
would not have attained his end by any gross act of wicked-
ness. *Clarendon.*
Such whisp'ring wak'd her, but with *startled* eye
On Adam. *Milton.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing *startle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the skies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*
The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle*
us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers
seemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*
Incest! Oh name it not!
The very mention shakes my inmost soul. *Shakespeare.*
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,
And nature sickens at the shocking sound. *Smith.*
His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical;
some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced
boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*
Now the leaf
Incessant ruffles, from the mournful grove
O'er *startling* such as studious walk below. *Thomson.*
And slowly circles through the waving air.
STARTLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sud-
den impression of terror.
After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well
pleased at the accident. *Spektor.*
STARTUP, *n. f.* [from *start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into
notice.
That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Sh.*
TO STARVE, *v. n.* [from *stark* and *ve*.] To starve; to die.
1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.
2. To perish with hunger. It has with or for before the cause,
of less properly.
Wherein her guileless friends should hopelessly *starve*. *Pope's*
Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving* with
hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which
to chuse.
An animal that *starves* of hunger, dies feverish and deli-
rious. *Arbutnot.*
3. To be killed with cold.
Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sanders.*
4. To suffer extreme poverty.
Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed.
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*
5. To be destroyed with cold.
Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been born from Java to
these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of
sun. *Woodward's Natural History.*
TO STARVE, *v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger.
I cannot blame his cousin king,
That with'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd*. *Shakespeare.*
Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words;
To push this argument no further,
To *starve* a man in law is murder. *Prior.*
If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand,
they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves. *Pope.*
2. To subdue by famine.
Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*
He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
As men by fasting *starve* th' untam'd disease. *Dryden.*
Attalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy, by stopping their con-
voy of provisions from Africa. *Abutnot on Coins.*
3. To kill with cold.
From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour.
The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have
lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to re-
ceive. *Locke.*
STARVELING, *n. f.* [from *starve*.] An animal thin and weak
for want of nourishment.
If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old sir John
hangs with me, and he's no *starveling*. *Shakespeare.*
Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Denne.*
The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and
calling them *starvelings*. *L'Estrange.*
The thronging clusters thin to nothing
By kind avulsion; else the *starveling* brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender Autumn. *Philips.*
Poor

STA

- Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*
- STARWORT.** *n. f.* [after, Latin.] See **ELECAMPANE**.
It hath a fibrous root; the leaves for the most part intire,
and placed alternately on the branches: the stalks are branched;
the flowers radiated, specious, and have a fealy cup: the seeds
are inclosed in a downy substance. *Miller.*
- STATARY.** *adj.* [from *status*, Latin.] Fixed; settled.
The set and *statary* times of pairing of nails, and cutting
of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition. *Brown.*
- STATE.** *n. f.* [*status*, Latin.]
1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.
I do not
Infer as if I thought my filer's *state*
Secure. *Milton.*
Relate what Latium was,
Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden's Æn.*
Like the papists is your poets *state*,
Poor and disarm'd. *Pope.*
2. Modification of any thing.
Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*
3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next
movement is regression.
The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is
compleat at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as
having passed two general motions; that is, its beginning and
increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its
state and declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Tumours have their several degrees and times; as begin-
ning, augment, *state*, and declination. *Wise.*
4. [*État*, French.] Estate; signiory; possession.
Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*
5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.
If any thing more than your sport
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*,
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health sake. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
A *state's* anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women.
Ben. *Johnson's Catiline.*
What he got by fortune,
It was the *state* that now must make his right. *Daniel.*
The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land for the space
of six weeks. *Bacon.*
It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with par-
ticular loss to many of the people, than that all the people
should be well, and the *state* of the kingdom altogether
lost. *Hayward.*
It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience,
thereby to save *state* fores. *King Charles.*
For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*
Till Alexander came. *Waller.*
Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *state*
to keep them. *Graunt.*
- These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *state*:
He hears and judges. *Dryden's Æn.*
6. Hence *single state* in *Shakspere* for individuality.
My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes to my *single state* of man, that function
Is smother'd in fumes. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
7. A republick; a government not monarchical.
They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in compas of
land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever
been made up of foreign troops. *Tampl.*
8. Rank; condition; quality.
Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect. *Shaksp.*
High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies. *Fairfax.*
9. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.
When in triumphant *state* the British muse,
True to herself, shall barb'rous aid refuse. *Roscommon.*
There kings receiv'd the marks of sov'reign pow'r:
In *state* the monarchs march'd, the lictors bore
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden's Æn.*
Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,
Where least of *state*, where most of love is shown. *Dryden.*
To appear in their robes would be a troublesome piece of
state. *Collier.*
- At home surrounded by a fervile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,
His very *state* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*
10. Dignity; grandeur.
She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with
a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The swan rows her *state* with oar feat. *Milton.*
He was staid, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestic *state*. *Butler.*

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- Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*
Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again. *Pope's Statian.*
11. A seat of dignity.
This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre, and
this cushion my crown. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy,
she thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbutnot.*
The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room. *Arbutnot.*
12. A canopy; a covering of dignity.
Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy, somewhat
whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously wrought with
silver and silk. *Bacon.*
- His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
13. A person of high rank. Obsolete.
She is a dutchess, a great *state*. *Lafayette.*
14. The principal persons in the government.
The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*,
Joined with another word it signifies publick.
I am no courtier, nor versed in *state*-affairs: my life hath
rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*
Council! What's that? a pack of bearded slaves,
The scavengers that sweep *states* nufances,
And are themselves the greatest. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
I am accus'd of reflecting upon great *states*-folks. *Swift.*
- TO STATE.** *v. a.* [*constat*, French.]
1. To settle; to regulate.
This is so *stat'd* a rule, that all casuists press it in all cases
of damage. *Decay of Piety.*
This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchandise
than friendship. *Collier's Friendship.*
He is capable of corruption who receives more than what
is the *stat'd* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Arbutnot.*
2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.
Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *stat'ing* of
this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state*
it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of
fundamentals. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
Its present *state* *stateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*
Were our case *stat'd* to any sober heathen, he would never
guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and
confess the same God, may not alk in the same form. *Decay of Piety.*
To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way
for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which
can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*
I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the
truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*
- STATELINESS.** *n. f.* [from *stately*.]
1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity.
We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by
the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *stateliness*
of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*
For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse?
Mor's Antidote against Ambition.
2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.
She hated *stateliness*; but wisely knew
What just regard was to her title due. *Batterton.*
- STATELY.** *adj.* [from *state*.]
1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent.
A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other
stately trees casting a shade. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first
visit. *South.*
- He many a walk travers'd
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*
2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.
He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately*
without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*
- STATELY.** *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majestically.
Ye that *stately* tread or lowly creep.
STATESMAN. *n. f.* [*state* and *man*.]
1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.
It looks grave enough
To seem a *statesman*. *Ben. Johnson's Epig.*
The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statist*.
Pope.
2. One employed in publick affairs.
If such actions may have passage free,
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be. *Shaksp. Othello.*
It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman*
who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the
plough. *South's Sermons.*
A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off,
whom he cannot gratify, since, to use the phrase of a late *statist*-
man, the pasture is not large enough. *South's Sermons.*

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- Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*
- STATSWOMAN.** *n. f.* [*state* and *woman*.] A woman who
meddles with publick affairs. In contempt.
How she was in debt, and where the meat
To raise fresh fums: she's a great *statswoman*! *B. Johnson.*
Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions
of our *statswomen*. *Arbutnot.*
- STATICAL.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Relating to the science
of weighing.
A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of Winter,
according to experience, and the *statist* aphorisms of Sanc-
torius. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If one by a *statist* engine could regulate his insensible per-
spiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foretell, pre-
vent, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- STATICKS.** *n. f.* [*statique*, French.] The science which
considers the weight of bodies.
This is a catholic rule of *staticks*, that if any body be bulk
for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and if
lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part im-
mersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the
immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*
- STATION.** *n. f.* [*station*, French; *statio*, Latin.]
1. The act of standing.
Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their
meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of
stations given them. *Hooker.*
2. A state of rest.
All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling
forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet,
where there are no joints. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
3. A place where any one is placed.
In *station* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heav'n-kissing hill. *Shaksp. Timon.*
The seditions remained within their *station*, which, by rea-
son of the nativeness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly
be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*
The planets in their *station* list'ning stood.
To single *stations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another song. *Creech.*
4. Post assigned; office.
Michael in ether hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery
serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their
stations to guard the place. *Milton.*
5. Situation; position.
The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station* and an even plain;
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive-hedge is crown'd? *Prior.*
6. Employment; office.
No member of a political body so mean, but it may be
useful in some *station* or other. *L'Estrange.*
They believe that the common size of human understand-
ing is fitted to some *station* or other. *Swift.*
Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that
station more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than
by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much
dispute. *Swift.*
7. Character; state.
Far the greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*
8. Rank; condition of life.
I can be contented with an humbler *station* in the temple of
virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*
- TO STATION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain
post, rank, or place.
STATIONARY. *adj.* [from *statio*.] Fixed; not progressive.
The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it hap-
pened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*
Between the decent and ascent, where the image seem'd
stationary, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that
it should be moved no more. *Newton's Opt.*
- STATIONER.** *n. f.* [from *station*.]
1. A bookseller.
Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet
Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in
his shop. *Dryden.*
With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain th' industrious tribe provoke,
And gentle dulcets ever loves a joke. *Pope's Dunciad.*
2. A seller of paper.
STATIST. *n. f.* [from *state*.] A statesman; a politician; one
killed in government.
I once did hold it, as our *statists* do,
A baseness to write fair, and labour'd much
How to forget that learning. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
I do believe,
Statist though I am none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
Their orators thou then extoll'st, as those
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

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- STATUARY.** *n. f.* [*Statuaire*, French; from *statua*, Latin.]
1. The art of carving images or representations of life.
The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their num-
bers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more
carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary*. *Tongle.*
2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues.
On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from
the poets. *Addison.*
How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, under-
take such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he con-
siders that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years?
This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon
mouldering stone. *Swift.*
- STATUE.** *n. f.* [*statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin.] An image; a solid
representation of any living being.
The prince's beard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many
years in doing, and now newly perform'd by that rare Italian
master. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
- They spake not a word;
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,
Stare'd each on other. *Shakspere's Richard III.*
Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain
Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should
hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in
his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the
mountain. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*
A *statue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deserves that name
for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is
not possible to find a fault in it. *Dryden's Duffessney.*
- TO STATUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue.
Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statued* in thy stead. *Shakspere.*
- STATUOUS.** *n. f.* [*statue*, Fr. *statuas*, Latin.] The height of
any animal.
What *statue* we attain at seven years we sometimes double,
most times come short of at one and twenty. *Brown.*
A creature who might erect
His *statue*, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton.*
Foreign men of mighty *statue* came,
Thyself but dull, thy *statue* but a span;
A moment thy duration, foolish man!
We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies,
and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and
many other antiquities, that human *statue* has not diminished
for above two thousand years. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- STATUTABLE.** *adj.* [from *statute*.] According to statute.
I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the
statutable measure of that club. *Addison's Guardian.*
- STATUTE.** *n. f.* [*statut*, French; *statutum*, Latin.] A law;
an edict of the legislature.
Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of
parliament were specially intended for its benefit. *Spenser.*
Blood hath been shed
Ere human *statute* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakspere.*
There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the
dislike the parliament had of goaling them as chargeable and
pestiferous. *Bacon.*
Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those
immutable rules of justice. *Tilghson's Sermons.*
O queen, indulg'd by favour of the gods,
To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain
The wild inhabitant beneath thy reign. *Dryden's Æneid.*
- TO STAVE.** *v. a.* In the plural *staves*. [from *staff*.]
1. To break in pieces; used originally of barrels made of small
parts or staves.
If irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton are crept
into my verses, let them be *stave'd* or forfeited like contra-
banded goods. *Dryden.*
2. To push off as with a staff.
How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom
the virulency of the calumnies have not *stave'd* off, from read-
ing. *Ben. Johnson.*
The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a distance; but
the gospel speaks nothing but allurements, attraction, and in-
vitation. *South's Sermons.*
3. To pour out by breaking the cask.
The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an
occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been
stave'd. *Sandys's Travels.*
4. To furnish with rundles or staves.
This was the shameful end of Aloysius Grittus, Solyman's
deputy in Hungary; who climbing too fast up the evil *stave'd*
ladder of ambition, suddenly fell, and never rose more. *Kneller.*
- TO STAVE.** *v. n.* To fight with staves.
Equal shame and envy stirr'd
IV P-th enemy, that one should beard
So many warriors, and so stout,
As he had done, and *stave'd* it out. *Hudibras.*
- TO STAVE AND TAIL.** *v. a.* To part dogs by interpoling a staff,
and by pulling the tail.

STA

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla *flav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*.
STAVES. *n. f.* The plural of *staff*.
All in strange manner arm'd,
Some rustick knives, some *staves* in fire warm'd. *Fairy Q.*
They tie reasls up in bundles or *staves*. *Martimer's Husband.*
STAVESACK. *n. f.* Larkspur. A plant.
TO STAY. *v. n.* [*stān*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.
Macheth, we *stay* upon your leisure. *Shakespeare's Macheth.*
If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shakespeare.*
Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye
stay for them from having husbands? *Ruth i. 13.*

Not after resurrection shall he *stay*
Longer on earth than certain times appear. *Milton.*
He did ordain that as many might depart as would; but as
many as would *stay* should have very good means to live from
the state. *Bacon.*

They flocked in such multitudes, that they not only *stayed*
for their resort, but discharged divers.

Th' injur'd sea, which from her wonted place,
To gain some acres, avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. *Waller.*

Stay, I command you, *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*

Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be back again
by one and twenty. The father cannot *stay* any longer. *Locke.*

Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various effects
on those who *stay* near them. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than the message
requires. *Swift.*

2. To continue in a state.
The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full height, then languish to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend.
I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. *Shakespeare.*

We for his royal presence only *stay*
To end the rites. *Dryden.*

I stay for Turnus, whose devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My son and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

4. To stop; to stand still.
When she lift pour out her larger spright,
She would command the hasty sun to *stay*,
Or backward turn his course. *Fairy Queen.*

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down
the hill, they *stay* not without a new force, resolved to try
some exploit upon England. *Bacon.*

Satan
Throws his sleep right in many an airy wheel,
Nor *stay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*

5. To dwell; to be long.
Nor will I *stay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*

I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred the re-
lief of others to the consideration of yourself. *Dryden.*

6. To rest confidently.
Because ye trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon, this shall
be as a breach ready to fall. *Isa. xxx. 12.*

They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay* themselves
upon God. *Isa. xlviii. 2.*

TO STAY. *v. a.*
1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.
All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that true which
they heartily wish were false, but cannot think it so without
some scruple. *Hooker.*

The Syrens sang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus
sang so well that he *staid* them. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his stomach. *Locke.*

To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd
The secret of your love lives with me only. *Rouse.*

Stay her stomach with these half hundred plays, till I can
procure her a romance big enough to satisfy her great soul with
adventures. *Pope.*

Why cease we then the wrath of heaven to *stay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression.
The joyous time will not be *stay'd*.
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser.*

Your ships are *staid* at Venice.
Unto the shore, with sighs, with moans,
They him conduct; curling the bounds that *stay*
Their willing fleets, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*

I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*
Thy coming, and thy soft embraces. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appears
to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.
If as a prisoner I were here, you might
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,
And *stay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

4. [*Esayer*, French.] To prop; to support; to hold up.
On this determination we might *stay* ourselves without fur-
ther proceeding herein.
Aaron and Hur *stay'd* up his hands; the one on the one side
and the other on the other. *Exod. xviii. 12.*

Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found,
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY. *n. f.* [*Esayer*, French.]
1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.
Determine
Of for her *stay* or going; the affair cries haste. *Shakespeare.*
Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place than usually they
do; a day more in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*

Her long with ardent look his eye pursu'd,
Delighted I but desired more her *stay*. *Milton.*

The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from th' Elysiac shades,
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller.*

So long a *stay* will make
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting. *Denham.*

What pleasure hop'st thou in my *stay*,
When I'm constrain'd and with myself away? *Dryden.*

When the wine sparkles,
Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care,
No mortal int'rest can be worth thy *stay*. *Dryden.*

2. Stand; cessation of progression.
Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*; teeth stand at
a *stay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*

Affairs of state seem'd rather to stand at a *stay*, than to ad-
vance or decline. *Heyward.*

Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *stay*. *Milton.*

Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all disputes;
Nor faith nor reason make thee at a *stay*,
Thou leas't o'er all. *Dryden's Medal.*

3. A stop; an obstruction; a hindrance from progress.
His fell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each step, tormented with each *stay*. *Fairfax.*

4. Rest; aint; prudence; caution.
Many just and temperate provisos, well shewed and fore-
tokened the wisdom, *stay* and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*

With prudent *stay* he long deserv'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*

5. A fixed state.
Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works though toughly labour'd will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*

Alas, what *stay* is there in human state!
And who can shun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

6. A prop; a support.
Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay*
of the whole world. *Hooker.*

What fury of the world, what hope, what *stay*,
What this was once a king, and now is clay. *Shakespeare.*

My only strength, and *stay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me?—where submit? *Milton.*

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines, which hang
like garlands from tree to tree. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

7. Tackling. [*See STAYS*.]
With *stays* and cordage list he rig'd a ship,
And roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

8. [*In the plural*.] Boddice.
No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace. *Gay.*

9. Steadiness of conduct.
STAYED. *part. adj.* [*from stay*.]
1. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile.
For her son,
In her own hand the crown kept in store, *Pa. Queen.*
Till riper years he taught, and stronger *stays*. *Pa. Queen.*
Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of shortness of me-
mory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*

He was well *stayed*, and in his gate. *Hudibras.*
Preserv'd a grave majestic state.
A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent as not to find
consolation in each other. *Pope.*

2. Stopped.
STAYEDLY. *adv.* [*from stayed*.] Compotely; gravely; pru-
dently; soberly; calmly; judiciously.
SLAYEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from slayed*.]

1. Solidity; weight.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and
currentness with *stayedness*, how can the language sound other
than most full of sweetness. *Camden's Remains.*

2. Com-

STA

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.
STAY. *n. f.* [*from stay*.] One who stops, holds or supports.
May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *stay* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Philippi.*

STAYLACE. *n. f.* [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women
fasten their boddices.
A *staylace* from England should become a topick for censure
at visits. *Swift.*

STAYS. *n. f.* Without singular.
1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn
by ladies.
2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft. All masts,
topmasts, and flagstaves have *stays*, except the spritfail topmast:
the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them,
have also back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitch-
ing forward or overboard. *Harris.*

They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors
descried a galley. *Sidney.*

3. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.
Weavers stretch your *stays* upon the west. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *n. f.* [*stēd*, Saxon.]
1. Place. Obsolete.
Fly therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon,
Lest thy fool hardize work thy sad confusion. *Fairy Queen.*

They nigh approach'd to the *stead*
Where as those matremids dwelt. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor shorten it;
The soldier may not move from watchful *stead*.
Nor leave his stand until his captain bed. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have.
If we had simply taken them clean away, or else removed
them, so as to place in their *stead* others, we had done worse.
Hooker.

There fell down many slain, and they dwelt in their *steads*
until the captivity. *Chron. v. 22.*

Nor do the bold it attempts bring forth
Events still equal to their worth;
But sometimes fail, and in their *stead*
Fortune and cowardice succeed. *Butler.*

Jealousy then fir'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold despair succeeding in her *stead*,
To livid paleness turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. Use; help. To *stand in stead*; to be of great use; to help; to
advantage.
A complete man hath some parts, whereof the want could
not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him
in singular *stead*, in respect of special uses. *Hooker.*

He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber ra-
ther than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him in *stead*
when he has occasion for it. *Locke.*

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us in great *stead*.
Atterbury's Sermons.

4. The frame of a bed.
The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders and the *stead*. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *stēd*, being in the name of a place that is distant from
any river, comes from the Saxon *stēd*, *stēde*, a place; but if
it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *stēde*,
a shore or station for ships. *Gilson's Camden.*

TO STEAD. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word some-
what obsolete.
We are neither in skill, nor ability of power greatly to
stead you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Rich garments, linnens, stuffs, and necessities,
Which since have *steended* much. *Shakespeare's Temp.*

Madam, so it *steads* you I will write. *Shakespeare.*

Can you so *stead* me
As bring me to the sight of Isabella. *Shakespeare.*

Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rouse.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.
We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your ap-
pointment, and go in your place. *Shakespeare.*

STEADFAST. *adj.* [*stead* and *fast*.]
1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.
Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake
This *steadfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *F. Q.*

Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*, and
immoveable. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

2. Constant; resolute.
I hope her stubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *steadfast* will endure. *Spenser.*

A generation that set not their heart aright, and whose spirit
was not *steadfast* with God. *Psal. lxxviii. 8.*

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *steadfast*
unto him in the time of his trouble. *Eccles. xxii. 23.*

Him resist *steadfast* in the faith. *1 Pet. v. 9.*

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with *steadfast* fight
Cou'd view the furies mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

STEADFASTLY. *adv.* [*from steadfast*.] Firmly; constantly.
God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the greatest and most
slippery uncertainties. *South's Sermons.*

In general, *steadfastly* believe that whatever God hath re-
vealed is infallibly true. *Wade's Preparation for Death.*

STEADFASTNESS. *n. f.* [*from steadfast*.]
1. Immutability; fixedness.
So hard these heavenly beauties be enfir'd,
As things divine, least passions do impress. *Spenser.*

The more they *stayed* be on *steadfastness*, no more. *Spenser.*

2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.
STEADILY. *adv.* [*from steady*.]

1. Without tottering; without shaking.
Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hin-
dered by some accident which no man can *steadily* build upon. *South's Sermons.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.
So *steadily* does fickle fortune steer
Th' obedient orb that it should never err. *Blackmore.*

STEADINESS. *n. f.* [*from steady*.]
1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.
2. Firmness; constancy.
John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought
himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind, to pursue his interest
through all impediments. *Arbutnot.*

3. Consistent unvaried conduct.
Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estr.*
A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steadiness*
of conduct. *Collier of Friendship.*

STEADY. *adj.* [*stēdiz*, Saxon.]
1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.
Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful,
and their hearts resolute. *Sidney.*

He fails 'twixt worlds and worlds with *steady* wing. *Milton.*

Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,
When the storm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*

2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to re-
solution or attention.
Now clear I understand,
What oft my *steadfast* thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton.*

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my af-
flictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all dif-
ficulties. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

STEAK. *n. f.* [*stēk*, Icelandic and *Erse*, a piece; *stēk*, Swedish,
to boil.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.
The surgeon protesteth he had cured him very well, and of-
fered to eat the first *steak* of him. *Taiter.*

Fair ladies who contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Swift.*

TO STEAL. *v. a.* Preterite *stole*, part. pass. *stolen*. [*stēlan*,
Saxon; *stelen*, Dutch.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right.
To *steal* generally implies secrecy, to *rob*, either secrecy or vio-
lence.
Thou ran'st a tilt in honour of my love,
And *stole* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakespeare.*

There are some throwd contents in yon fame paper,
That *steal* the colour from Bassanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

How should we *steal* silver or gold? *Gen. xlii. 8.*

A schoolboy finding a bird's nest, flews it his companion
and he *steals* it. *Shakespeare.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.
The law of England never was properly applied to the Irish,
by a purposed plot of government, but as they could insinuate
and *steal* themselves under the same by their humble carriage
and submission. *Spenser.*

Let us shift away, there's warrant in that theft
Which *steals* itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakespeare.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind
from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*

3. To gain or effect by private means.
Young Lorenzo
Stole her soul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakespeare.*

Were it not that my fellow schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Shakespeare.*

They hate nothing so much as being alone, for fear some
affrighting apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in.
Calamy.

TO STEAL. *v. n.*
1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.
Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all com-
pany, one night the *stole* away. *Sidney.*

My

ASTE

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.
STAY. *n. f.* [*from stay*.] One who stops, holds or supports.
May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *stay* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Philippi.*

STAYLACE. *n. f.* [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women
fasten their boddices.
A *staylace* from England should become a topick for censure
at visits. *Swift.*

STAYS. *n. f.* Without singular.
1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn
by ladies.
2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft. All masts,
topmasts, and flagstaves have *stays*, except the spritfail topmast:
the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them,
have also back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitch-
ing forward or overboard. *Harris.*

They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors
descried a galley. *Sidney.*

3. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.
Weavers stretch your *stays* upon the west. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *n. f.* [*stēd*, Saxon.]
1. Place. Obsolete.
Fly therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon,
Lest thy fool hardize work thy sad confusion. *Fairy Queen.*

They nigh approach'd to the *stead*
Where as those matremids dwelt. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor shorten it;
The soldier may not move from watchful *stead*.
Nor leave his stand until his captain bed. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have.
If we had simply taken them clean away, or else removed
them, so as to place in their *stead* others, we had done worse.
Hooker.

There fell down many slain, and they dwelt in their *steads*
until the captivity. *Chron. v. 22.*

Nor do the bold it attempts bring forth
Events still equal to their worth;
But sometimes fail, and in their *stead*
Fortune and cowardice succeed. *Butler.*

Jealousy then fir'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold despair succeeding in her *stead*,
To livid paleness turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. Use; help. To *stand in stead*; to be of great use; to help; to
advantage.
A complete man hath some parts, whereof the want could
not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him
in singular *stead*, in respect of special uses. *Hooker.*

He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber ra-
ther than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him in *stead*
when he has occasion for it. *Locke.*

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us in great *stead*.
Atterbury's Sermons.

4. The frame of a bed.
The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders and the *stead*. *Dryden.*

STE

My lord of Amiens and myself
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot think it,
That he would *steal* away so guilty like,
Seeing you coming. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him
show what he is, and *steal* out of your company. *Shakespeare.*

At time that lover's flights doth still conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *steal*. *Shakespeare.*

In my conduct shall your ladies come,
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shakespeare.*

Others weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were
stolen away; and they which were left, moided with dirt and
mire. *Kneller.*

A bride
Should vanish from her cloaths into her bed,
As souls from bodies *steal* and are not spy'd. *Donne.*

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many, and it is the
more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and
steals on by little and little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A soft and solemn breathing found,
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air, that even silence
Was took ere she was ware. *Milton.*

As wife artills mix their colours so,
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighbouring white,
So on *stole* our blessed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no steward, he *stole* away.
Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow,
Now sighs *steal* out when tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practise theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievish-
ly; to have the habit of thieving.
Stealing is the taking from another what is his, without his
knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest. — Convey,
the wife it call; *steal*! a fico for the phrase! *Shakespeare.*

STEAL'ER. *n. f.* [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief.
The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shakespeare.*

STEALINGLY. *adv.* [from *stealing*.] Silly; by inviolable mo-
tion; by secret practice.
They were diverse motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one
into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the
eye could discern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *n. f.* [from *steal*.]
1. The act of stealing; theft.
The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon
him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the posses-
sion of the prisoner. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The *stealth* of mutual entertainment
With character too gross is written on Juliet. *Shakespeare.*

In the secret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread. *Spenser.*

The gods persuaded Mercury,
Their good observer, to his *stealth*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

2. The thing stolen.
On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage several. *Fairy Queen.*

Store of cabins are but filthy dens, that breed sickness in
peace, serving to cover *stealths*, and in fight are dangerous to
tear men with splinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. By *stealth* means secretly;
clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *steal*, is
often used in a good sense.
The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from melody that
pleasure, which mingled with heavenly mysteries, caught the
smoothness and softness of that which toucheth the ear, to
convey as it were by *stealth* the treasure of good things into
man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an invisible and subtle *stealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

The monarch blinded with desire of wealth,
With *steal* invades his brother's life by *stealth*
Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealths*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

STEALTHY. *adj.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; perform-
ed by *stealth*.
Now wither'd murder with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

STEAM. *n. f.* [from *steame*, Saxon.] The smoke or vapour of any
thing moist and hot.
Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is *steam* and
heat, things of great refreshment. *Bacon.*

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven.
Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful *steam*. *Milton.*

While the temple smok'd with hallow'd *steam*,
They wash the virgin. *Dryden.*

STE

Such the figure of a feast
Which, were it not for plenty and for *steam*,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream. *King.*

Some it bears in *steam* up into the air, and this in such a
quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur.
Woodward's Natural History.

To STEAM. *v. n.* [from *steaman*, Saxon.]
1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.
Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east,
Got harnessed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest
When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam*. *Fairy Queen.*

See, see, my brother's ghost hangs hovering there,
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

O wretched we! Why were we hurry'd down
This lubrick and adulterate age;
Nay, added far pollutions of our own,
T' increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*

Let the crude humours dance
In heated brats, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

These minerals not only issue out at these larger exits, but
steam forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sul-
phureous and other offensive stench. *Woodward.*

2. To send up vapours.
Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton.*

3. To pass in vapours.
The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin film upon the
liquour, whence it *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

STEAM'ING. *n. f.* [from *steaming*.]
If the matter in a wen resembles milk-curd, the tumour is
called atheroma; if like honey, meliceris; and if composed of
fat, *steatoma*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

STEED. *n. f.* [from *stæda*, Saxon.] A horse for state or war.
My noble *steed* I give him, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

With all his trim belonging. *Milton.*

Impresses quaint, caparisons and *steeds*. *Waller.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*. *Waller.*

She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,
And him the grisly ghost that spur'd th' infernal *steed*. *Dryden.*

Who, like our active African, instructs
The fiery *steed*, and trains him to his hand? *Adams's Cato.*

See! the bold youth strain up the threatening *steed*;
Hang o'er their couriers heads with eager speed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed*. *Pope.*

STEEL. *n. f.* [from *stæla*, Saxon; *stæla*, Dutch.]
1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with
other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer
and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is
that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well
tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and
instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it
red-hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other
substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in
a close furnace. It may also be made by fusion, and several
other ways; but they are greatly in the wrong who prefer
steel to iron for medicinal purposes. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stiff'd with *steel*-headed darts wherewith the quell'd
The savage beasts in her victorious play. *Fairy Queen.*

With mighty bars of long enduring brass
The *steel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties. *Fairy Queen.*

A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looketh whiter than
glass simple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not ready strike fire
with *steel*, much less with one another; nor a flint easily with
a *steel*, if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched
in their eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Both were of shining *steel*, and wrought to pure
As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

2. It is often used metonymically for weapons, or armour.
Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*
Which smok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his passage till he had fac'd the slave. *Shakespeare.*

A grove of oaks,
Whose polish'd *steel* from far severely shines,
Are not so dreadful as this beautiful queen. *Dryden.*

He sudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' bosom plunged the sword;
Toxous amaz'd, and with amazement flows,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Chalybeate medicines.
After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids, and is likewise
an antacid. *Arbutnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness: as heads of *steel*.
To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To point or edge with *steel*.
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings *steel* my lance's point. *Shakespeare's R. II.*

STE

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind,
very often in a bad sense.
Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shakespeare.*

So service shall with *steel'd* fingers toil,
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

From his metal was his party *steel'd*;
Which once in him rebated, all the rest
Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakespeare.*

O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers hearts,
Possess them not with fear. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And *steel* your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

Man, foolish man!
Scarcely know'st thou how thyself began;
Yet *steel'd* with study'd boldness, thou dar'st try
To send thy doubted reason's dazzled eye
Through the mysterious gulph of vast immensity. *Prior.*

Let the *steel'd* Turk be deaf to matrons' cries,
See virgins ravish'd with relentless eyes. *Tickell.*

STEELY. *adj.* [from *steel*.]
1. Made of *steel*.
Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk,
Branch'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shakespeare.*

Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinewy arm,
And early strokes the founding anvil warm;
Around his shop the *steely* sparks flew,
As for the *steed* he flap'd the bending shoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.
That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resist-
ance against the sweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEELYARD. *n. f.* [from *steel* and *yard*.] A kind of balance, in
which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows hea-
vier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum. *Sinnsworth.*

STEEN, or STEAN. *n. f.* A vessel of clay or stone. *Sinnsworth.*

STEEP. *adj.* [from *stæp*, Saxon.] Rising or descending with little
inclination.
He now had conquer'd Anxur's *steep* ascent. *Addison.*

STEEP. *n. f.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to per-
pendicularity.
As that Theban monster that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spite
Cast herself headlong from the Iliac *steep*. *Milton.*

As high turrets for their airy *steep*
Require foundations, in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,
As to the neather heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*

Instructs the beast to know his native force,
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *steep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each side naked rocks and mountains, broken
into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

Leaning o'er the rails, he musing stood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common shores a lulling murmur keep,
Whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal *steep*. *Gay.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [from *stæpen*, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate;
to imbue; to dip.
When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown to fast, and all his armour *steep*,
For very fallness loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*

He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,
His wand'ring thought in deep desire does *steep*;
And his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds. *Fairy Queen.*

A napkin *steep'd* in the harmless blood
Of sweet young Rutland. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Present to her, as sometime Marg'ret
Did to thy father, *steep'd* in Rutland's blood,
A handkerchief; which, say to her, did drain
The purple tide from her sweet brother's body. *Shakespeare.*

The conquering wine hath *steep'd* our sense
In soft and delicate Lethe. *Shakespeare.*

Many dream not to find, neither deserve,
And yet are *steep'd* in favours. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Four days will quickly *steep* themselves in night:
Four nights will quickly dream away the time. *Shakespeare.*

Most of the *steepings* are cheap things, and the goodness of
the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood:
In large forgetful draughts to *steep* the cares
Of their past labours and their iktome years. *Dryden.*

Wheat *steep'd* in brine twelve hours prevents the smuttings. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

STEEPLE. *n. f.* [from *stæpel*, Saxon.] A turret of a church
generally furnished with bells. A spire.
Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanes spout
Till you have drench'd our *steeples*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakespeare.*

STE

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat
fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the seed of ivy-
berries, and though found in *steeples* or high places, might be
conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A raven I saw yesterday *steep*-high, just over your house.
L'Estrange.

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound,
In fields their fullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

STEELY. *adv.* [from *steep*.] With precipitous declivity.
STEEPNESS. *n. f.* [from *steep*.] Precipitous declivity.
The cragg'dness or *steepness* of that mountain maketh many
parts of it inaccessible. *Brerewood on Language.*

Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not
recover the farther side, by reason of the *steepness* of the bank,
and so was drown'd. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Vineyards, meadows, and cornfields lie on the borders, and
run up all the sides of the Alps, where the barrenness of the
rocks, or the *steepness* of the ascent will suffer them. *Addison.*

STEERY. *adj.* [from *steep*.] Having a precipitous declivity.
A poetical word for *steep*.
Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the *steepy* crags do beat. *Wotton.*

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
From *steepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden.*

STEER. *n. f.* [from *stæra*, Saxon; *stæra*, Dutch.]
A young bullock.
They think themselves half exempted from law and obedi-
ence; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a *steer* that
hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and rapine ever after
to come under rule again. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Lacoon, Neptune's priest,
With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a *steer*. *Dryden.*

Nor has the *steer*,
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [from *stæran*, Saxon; *stæran*, Dutch.] To
direct; to guide in a passage.
A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripe years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*,
Left his long way his aged limbs should tire. *Fairy Queen.*

If a pilot cannot see the pole star it can be no fault in him
to *steer* his course by such stars as do best appear to him. *K. Ch.*

To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a course.
As when a ship by skilful *steerman* wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers*, and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the sands, and
wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him
into strange courses, if reason, which is his only star and com-
pass, be not that he *steers* by. *Locke.*

STEERAGE. *n. f.* [from *steer*.]
1. The act or practice of steering.
2. Direction; regulation of a course.
He that hath the *steerage* of my course,
Direct my suit. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed
the *steerage* of it to such as he thought capable of conducting
it. *Spenser.*

3. That by which any course is guided.
His costly frame
Inscrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings, and cut the sky. *Dryden.*

4. Regulation, or management of any thing.
You raise the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steerage*. *Swift.*

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.
STEERSMAN. *n. f.* *Steer* and *man*, or *mate*.] A pilot; one
who steers a ship.
What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Embark'd with such a *steersman* at the helm? *Milton.*

In a storm, though the vessel be press'd never so hard, a skil-
ful *steersman* will yet bear up against it. *L'Estrange.*

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*

STEGANOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *steganos* and *graphos*.] He who
practises the art of secret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *steganos* and *graphos*.] The art of
secret writing by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the
persons who correspond one with another. *Bailey.*

STENO-TICK. *adj.* [from *steno* and *ticken*.] Binding; rendering co-
hesive. *Bailey.*

STILE. *n. f.* [from *stela*, Saxon; *stela*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.
STELLAR. *adj.* [from *stella*.] Astral; relating to the stars.
In part shed down
Their stellar virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the sun's more potent ray. *Milton.*

STE

Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of chrysol, and stellar figure of the stone ashera. *Glauville.*

STELLATE. *adj.* [stellatus, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several stellate regulus's of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLATION. *n. f.* [from stella.] Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS. *adj.* [stella and fero.] Having stars. *Dict. Answorb.*

STELLION. *n. f.* [stellio, Latin.] A newt.

STELLIONATE. *n. f.* [stellionat, French; stellionatus, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM. *n. f.* [stemma, Latin.]

1. The stalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one stem, So with two seeming bodies, but one heart. *Shakespeare.*

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or stem. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Set them alope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a stem. *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in the earth, God made, and every herb, before it grew On the green stem. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

The stem thus threaten'd and the sap in thee, Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whose buds with early care I watch'd, and to the cheerful sun did rear: Who now shall bind your stems? or, when you fall, With fountain streams your fainting souls recall? *Dryden.*

The low'ring Spring with lavish rain Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

This is a stem Of that victorious flock, and let us fear His native mightiness. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

I will assay her worth to celebrate, And so attend ye toward her glittering state; Where ye may all, that are of noble stem, Approach. *Milton.*

Whoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that stem, now so much spoken of. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*

Do'st thou in hounds aspire to deathless fame? Learn well their lineage and their ancient stem. *Tickell.*

3. [Stammen, Swedish.] The prow or forepart of a ship.

Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view, From stem to stern, by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*

To STEM. *v. a.* [stemma, Icelandic.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood, Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape Ply, stemming nightly tow'rd the Pole. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Above the deep they raise their scaly crests, And stem the flood with their erected breasts. *Denham.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide, Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn. *Dryden.*

Or fin-like oars did spread from either side, At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name, Stem'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age, And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. f.* [from stencan, Saxon.]

1. A stink; a bad smell.

Death, death; oh amiable and lovely death! Thou odoriferous stench, found rottenness, Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night. *Shaksp. K. John.*

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench, Are from their hives, and houses, driv'n away. *Shakespeare.*

Physicians by the stench of feathers cure the rising of the mother. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The ministry will be found the salt of the earth, the only thing that keeps societies of men from stench and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

The hoary Nar, Corrupted with the stench of sulphur flows, And into Tiber's streams th' infected current throws. *Addis.*

2. I find it used once for a good smell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie, And clouds of sav'ry stench involve the sky. *Dryden.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To make to stink.

The foulness of the ponds only stencheth the water. *Mortim.*

STE

2. [For staunch, corruptly.] To stop; to hinder to flow.

They had better skill to let blood than stench it. *K. Chord.*

Restraints to stench and incrustatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Consumption.*

STENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [στένός and γραφή.] Short-hand.

O the accurst stenography of state! The princely eagle shrunk into a bat. *Cleveland.*

STENTOROPHONIC. *adj.* [from Stentor, the Homeric herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνή a voice.] Loudly speaking or founding.

Of this stentorophonic horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [stæppan, Saxon; stappen, Dutch.]

1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot.

Whoever first after the troubling the water stepped in, was made whole.

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace to step constantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. To advance by a sudden progression.

Ventidius lately Bury'd his father, by whose death he's stepp'd Into a great estate. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

3. To move mentally.

When a person is hearing a sermon, he may give his thoughts leave to step back so far as to recollect the several heads.

They are stepping almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity, the only true mirror of that ancient world. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood Stept in so far, that should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

5. To take a short walk.

See where he comes: so please you, step aside; I'll know his grievance.

My brothers, when they saw me wearied out, Stepp'd, as they said, to the next thicket-side To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your master wants a servant who happens to be abroad, answer, that he had but just that minute stept out. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*

6. To walk gravely and slowly.

Pyrrhus, the most ancient of all the bathaws, stept forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earnestly requested him to spare his life.

When you stepp'd forth, how did the monster rage, In scorn of your soft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

Home the swain retreats, His flock before him stepping to the fold. *Thomson's Summer.*

STEP. *n. f.* [stæp, Saxon; stap, Dutch.]

1. Progression by one removal of the foot.

Thou found and firm-set earth, Hear not my steps, which way they walk. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Ling'ring perdition, worse than any death, Can be at once, shall step by step attend You and your ways. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a stair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, seven bloody heads of bishops, slain in the battle, were all set in order upon a wooden step. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

The breadth of every single step or stair should be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Watson.*

Those heights where William's virtue might have slid, And on the subject world look'd safely down, By Marlbro' pass'd, the props and steps were made Sublimar yet to raise his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a saying among the ancients, truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may justly say, that logic does supply us with steps, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a step, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. A small length; a small space.

There is but a step between me and death. *1 Sa. xx. 3.*

5. Walk; passage.

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me, Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree. *Dryden's En.*

6. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifold principles, would be a very great step in philosophy, though the causes of those principles were not yet discovered. *Newton.*

One

STE

One injury is best defended by a second, and this by a third: by these steps the old masters of the palace in France became masters of the kingdom; and by these steps a general, during pleasure, might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*

The querist must not proceed too swiftly towards the determination of his points, that he may with more ease draw the learner to those principles step by step, from whence the final conclusion will arise. *Watts.*

7. Footstep; print of the foot.

From hence Astrea took her flight, and here The prints of her departing steps appear. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne With a submissive step I halted down; The glowing garland from my hair I took, Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

9. Action; influence of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the first steps he makes in the world.

STEP, in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage. [Scop, Saxon, from steppan, to deprive or make an orphan: for the Saxons not only said a step-mother, but a step-daughter, or step-son; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now seldom applied but to the mother, it seems to mean, in the mind of those who use it, a woman who has stepped into the vacant place of the true mother.]

How should their minds chafe but mid'doubt, left this discipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true filter, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a step-mother. *Hooker.*

His wanton step-dame loved him more; But when the law her offered sweets refuse, Her love she turn'd to hate. *Fairy Queen.*

You shall not find me, daughter, After the slander of most step-mothers, Ill-ey'd to you. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

A father cruel, and a step-dame false. *Shakespeare.*

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his son came to him, and said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a step-mother into your house? The old man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son; thou pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to have more such. *Bacon.*

The name of step-dame, your practis'd art, By which you have estrang'd my father's heart, All you have done against me, or design, Shows your aversion, but begets not mine. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

A step-dame too I have, a curst she, Who rules my hen-peck'd fire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have guessed misis to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel step-dame, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

STEP-PINGSTONE. *n. f.* [step and stone.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

Like steppingstones to save a stride, In streets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORACEOUS. *adj.* [stercoraceus, Latin.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid stercoraceous taste and odour, in taste resembling putrid flesh, and in smell human faeces. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

STERCORATION. *n. f.* [from stercora, Latin.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

The first help is stercoration: the sheep's dung is one of the best, and next the dung of kine, and that of horses. *Bacon.*

Stercoration is seasonable. *Euclid's Kalendar.*

The exterior pulp of the fruit serves not only for the security of the seed, whilst it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the stercoration of the soil, and promotion of the growth, though not the first germination of the seminal plant. *Key on the Creation.*

STEREOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [στερεός and γραφή; stereographic, Fr.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREOMETRY. *n. f.* [στερεός and μετρίω; stereometrie, French.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*

STERILE. *adj.* [sterilis, French; sterilitas, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

Our elders say, The barren, touch'd in this holy chafe, Shake off their sterility. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*

Thy sea marge sterility, and rocky hard. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

In very sterile years corn sown will grow to another kind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To separate seeds, put them in water: such as are corrupted and sterile swim. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

She is grown sterile and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

When the vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yield-

ing only mere sterile and mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERILITY. *n. f.* [sterilitas, French; sterilitas, from sterilis, Latin.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.

Spain is thin town of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of specific gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any sterility of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To STERILIZE. *v. a.* [from steril.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the sterilizing the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward's Natural History.*

Go! sterilize the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STERLING. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by Camden, who derives it from the Easterlings, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated. The king's treasure of store, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds sterling. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in testresses than in pounds sterling. *Addison.*

2. Genuine; having past the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, sterling, and authentic. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*

STERLING. *n. f.* [sterlingum, low Lat. from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries, And knows that to be rich is to be wife: By useful observation he can tell The sacred charms that in true sterling dwell; How gold makes a patrician of a slave, A dwarf an Atlas, a Therites brave. *Garth.*

Great name, which in our rolls recorded stands, Leads honours, and protects the learned bands, Accept this offering to thy bounty dues, And Roman wealth in English sterling views. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

STERN. *adj.* [stern, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.

Why look you still so stern and tragical. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

I would outface the sternest eyes that look, Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth, Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear, Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey, To win thee, lady. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

It shall not be amiss here to present the stern but lively countenance of this so famous a man. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

My sometime general, Fear'd her stern frown, and she was queen o' th' woods. *Milt.*

I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld Heart-hard'ning spectacles. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible; Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shaksp.*

The common executioner, Whole heart th' accustom'd sight of death makes hard, Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck, But first begs pardon: will you sterner be Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakespeare.*

Did this in Caesar seem ambitious? When that the poor have cry'd, Caesar hath wept; Ambition should be made of sterner stuff. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

Then shall the war, and stern debate and strife Immortal, be the bus'ness of my life; And in thy fane the dusty spoils among, High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

How stern as tutors, and as uncles hard, We lash the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Persif.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time, Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key, All cruels else subscib'd. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

STERN. *n. f.* [stern, Saxon. Of the same original with steer.]

1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and stern, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

They

STE

- They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryd.*
 2. Post of management; direction.
 The king from Eltam I intend to fend,
 And fit at chiefest *stern* of publick weal. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
 3. The hinder part of any thing.
 She all at once her beastly body raised,
 With doubled forces high above the ground,
 Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Fa. Queen.*
STERNAGE. n. f. [from *stern*.] The *sternage* or *stern*. Not used.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
 And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakespeare.*
STERNLY. adj. [from *stern*.] In a *stern* manner; severely; truculently.

Sternly he pronounc'd
 The rigid interdiction. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
 Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face the fame,
 Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;
 Thou look'st more *sternly*, do'st more strongly move,
 And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love. *Dryden.*
STERNNESS. n. f. [from *stern*.]

1. Severity of look.
 Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
 That sons of men amaz'd their *sternness* to behold. *Spenser.*
 How would he look to see his work so noble
 Wildly bound up! or how
 Should I, in these my borrow'd haunts, behold
 The *sternness* of his presence! *Shakespeare.*
 2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
 To hear of soldiers work. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
STERNON. n. f. [from *stern*.] The breast-bone.
 A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*. *Wise man.*
STERNUTATION. n. f. [from *sternutatio*, Latin.] The act of sneezing.

Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, first occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils.
Quincy.
 Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

STERNUTATIVE. adj. [from *sternutatio*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of sneezing.

STERNUTATORY. n. f. [from *sternutaire*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensue, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*
STEVEN. n. f. [from *stevan*, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but swifter than thought,
 Fast by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught;
 And had not Rolly renne to the *stevan*,
 Lowder had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*

To *STEW. v. a.* [from *stewer*, French; *stewen*, Dutch.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat.

Ere I was risen from the place, that show'd
 My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,
 Steu'd in his haste, half breathless. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 I bruised my skin with playing at sword and dagger with a
 master of fence, three venes for a dish of *stew'd* prunes. *Shak.*

To *STEW. v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW. n. f. [from *stewe*, French; *stufa*, Italian; *estufa*, Spanish.]

1. A bagnio; a hot-house.

As burning *Ætna* from his boiling *stew*
 Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
 And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
 Enwrap't in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Fa. Queen.*
 The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stew*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. [This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licenced brothels near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took a bad signification from bad use.]
 There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that
 abhor fallhood, and never brake promise. *Ascham.*

My business in this state
 Made me a looker-on here in Vienna,
 Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
 'Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakespeare.*

With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no curtelans. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Her, though seven years she in the *stew* had laid,
 A nunnery durst receive and think a maid
 And though in childbed's labour she did lie,
 Midwives would swear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*

What moderate top would rake the park or *stews*,
 Who among troops of faultless nymphs can chuse? *Roscom.*
 Making his own house a *stew*, a bordel, and a school of
 lewdness, to infill the rudiments of vice into the unwary
 flexible years of his poor children. *South's Sermons.*

STI

3. [from *staven*, Dutch, to store.] A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STEWARD. n. f. [from *steward*, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.
 There sat yclad in red,
 Down to the ground, a comely personage,
 That in his hand a white rod managed;
 He *steward* was, hight diet, ripe of age,
 And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Fa. Queen.*
 Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shak. Timon.*

Take on you the charge
 And kingly government of this your land;
 Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,
 Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy
stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer *steward*. *Lu. xvi.*
 When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the
 rest of the servants while they are following the same practice.

What can be a greater honour than to be chosen one of the
stewards and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What
 can give a generous spirit more complacency than to consider,
 that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence,
 and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*

2. An officer of state.

The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims
 To be high *steward*. *Shakespeare.*
STEWARDSHIP. n. f. [from *steward*.] The office of a
steward.

The earl of Worcester
 Hath broke his staff, resign'd his *stewardship*. *Shaksp. R. II.*
 Shew us the hand of God

That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*. *Shakespeare.*
 If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to
 our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be
 one day severely accountable to God for it. *Calamy's Sermons.*

STIBIAL. adj. [from *stibium*, Latin.] Antimonial.
 The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy,
 and the latter upon an adust *stibial* or eruginous sulphur. *Hart.*

STICADOS. n. f. [from *sticadus*, Latin.] An herb.

STICK. n. f. [from *sticca*, Saxon; *sticca*, Italian; *stick*, Dutch.] A
 piece of wood small and long.

Onions as they hang will shoot forth, and so will the herb
 orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, bind-
 ing it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Some strike from clashing flints their fiery feed,
 Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*

To *STICK. v. a.* preterite *stuck*; participle pass. *stuck*. [from
 Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment flow'd;
 The next, a field with fallen bodies frow'd;
 The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,
 The steeds without their riders scour the field,
 The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against
 their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common
 enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their fa-
 vour? *Addison.*

Oh for some pedant reign,
 Some gentle James to bless the land again;
 To *stick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
 Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To *STICK. v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating
 power.
 I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales. *Ez.*
 The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses
 not blown, where the dew *sticketh*. *Bacon.*

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suf-
 fer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able
 to draw it readily, when need requires. *Raleigh.*

2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. Generally
 in an ill sense.

Now does he feel
 His secret murders *sticking* on his hands. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick*
 by him whilst the world lasteth. *Sanderjon.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, 'till they
 light upon one that is sure to *stick*. *Swift.*

3. To rest upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet
stick with me. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To stop; to lose motion.

I shudder at the name!
 My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
sticks at the found. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolitus.*

5. To resist emission.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
 I had most need of blessing, and amen
stuck in my throat. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

STI

6. To be constant; to adhere with firmness.

The knave will *stick* by thee, I can assure thee that: he will
 not out, he is true bred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 The first contains a *sticking* fast to Christ, when the Chris-
 tian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from sin,
 as he rose, to a new Christian life. *Hammond.*

Some *stick* to you, and some to t'other side.
 They could not but conclude, that to be their interest, and
 being so convinced, pursue it and *stick* to it. *Tillotson.*
 The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick* to its essen-
 tials. *Addison's Freeholder.*

7. To be troublesome by adhering.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick*
 by me. *Pope's Letters.*

8. To remain; not to be lost.

Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they
stick upon the memory. *Watts.*

9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to
 it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave
 it 'till it has mastered the difficulty. *Locke.*

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved stu-
 dies which the mind will more closely *stick* to. *Locke.*

10. To cause difficulties or scruple.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable
 of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the Revolu-
 tion. *Swift.*

11. To scruple; to hesitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer
 he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes
 the other party *stick* the less. *Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of Scrip-
 ture, doth not *stick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption,
 we do not *stick* to arraign providence itself. *L'Estrange.*

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks*
 not to ascribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the same place is a truth
 that no body any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is
 impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*

To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest is represented as
 the refined part of the Venetian wisdom. *Addison on Italy.*

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a
 will. *Arbutnot.*

12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we should fail.
 — We fail!
 But screw your courage to the *sticking* place,
 And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in
 the lords house, and desired the names of those who hindered
 the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd
 Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
 On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last. *Dryden.*

13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.

Where they *stick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by
 putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke.*

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of
 perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more
 exercised, is as visible as anything. *Locke.*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of
 a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick*
 and are confounded. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

14. To *STICK out.* To be prominent with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his
 bones that were not seen *stick out*. *Job xxxiii. 21.*

15. To *STICK out.* To be unemployed.

To *STICK. v. a.* [from *sticca*, Saxon; *sticca*, Dutch.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fell sick, *stuck* them
 with a dagger. *Grew.*

2. To fix upon a pointed body.

3. To fasten by transfixion.

Her death!
 I'll stand betwixt: it first shall pierce my heart:
 We will be *stuck* together on his dart. *Dryd. Tyrant Love.*

4. To set with something pointed.

A lofty pile they rear;
 The fabric's front with cypress twiss they strew,
 And *stick* the sides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

STICKINESS. n. f. [from *sticky*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity;
 glutinousness; tenacity.

To *STICKLE. v. n.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who
 placed seconds with slaves or *sticks* to interpose occasionally.]

1. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd fickle,
 And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Hudibras.*

2. To contend; to altercation; to contend rather with obstinacy
 than vehemence.

Let them go to't, and *stickle*,
 Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. *Cleveland.*

STI

Heralds *stickle*, who got who,
 So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between op-
 posites.

When he sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in
 a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of
 God's host and the race of fiends. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

STICKLEBAG. n. f. [Properly *stickleback*, from *stick*, to prick.]
 The smallest of fresh-water fish.

A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body
 fenced with several prickles. *Watson's Angler.*

STICKLER. n. f. [from *stickle*.]

1. A fideleman to fence; a second to a duellist; one who stands
 to judge a combat.

Basilus came to part them, the *stickler's* authority being un-
 able to persuade choleric hearers; and part them he did. *Sidon.*

Basilus, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets;
 whom the others should obey. *Sidon.*

Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,
 First fought 't' inflame the parties, then to poise:
 The quarrel lov'd, but did the cause abhor;
 And did not strike to hurt, but made a noise. *Dryden.*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing.

Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the *tria prima*,
 has this concession of the irresolubleness of diamonds. *Boyle.*
 The inferior tribe of common women have, in most reigns,
 been the professed *sticklers* for such as have acted against the
 true interest of the nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers*
 against the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*

All place themselves in the list of the national church,
 though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience. *Swift.*

STICKY. adj. [from *stick*.] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell and with
 a *sticky* stalk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STIFF. adj. [from *stiff*, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish; *stif*, Swedish; *stijf*,
 Icelandic; *stijf*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber;
 not easily flexible; not pliant.

They rising on *stiff* pinions tower
 The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

The glittering robe
 Hang floating loose, or *stiff* with mazy gold. *Thomson.*

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to
 the touch.

Still less and less my boiling spirits flow;
 And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorpo-
 rate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one sub-
 stance. *Burnet's Theory of the Barbs.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted.

On a *stiff* gale
 The Theban swan extends his wings. *Denham.*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vile sense,
 That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling
 Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract! *Shakespeare.*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious.

We neither allow unmeet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of
 any unnecessary custom heretofore received. *Hosker.*

Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to
 stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*

A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in
 behaviour; starched; affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians
stiff, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison on Italy.*

8. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean strongly maintained, or af-
 fected with good evidence.

This is *stiff* news. *Shakespeare.*

To *STIFFEN. v. a.* [from *stiffen*, Saxon.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
 Disguise fair nature with hard favour'd rage. *Shaksp. H. V.*

He *stiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning
 unto the Lord. *Chron. xxxvi. 13.*

The poor, by them disrobed, naked lie,
 Veil'd with no other covering but the sky;
 Expos'd to *stiff'ning* frosts, and drenching showers,
 Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours. *Sandys.*

Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn. *Dryden.*

2. To make obstinate.

Her *stiff'ning* grief,
 Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,
 Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To *STIFFEN. v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.

Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,
 I stood; like bristles rose my *stiff'ning* hair. *Dryden.*

STI

- Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee,
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven;
Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addison's Cato.*
2. To grow hard; to be hardened.
The tender soil, then *stiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas. *Dryden.*
3. To grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate.
Some souls, we see,
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*
- STIFFHEARTED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *heart*.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.
They are impudent children, and *stiffhearted*. *Ezek. ii.*
- STIFFLY. *adv.* [*from stiff*.] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.
In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*, that they have no *stiffnecked* force. *Hooker.*
- I commended them that stood so *stiffly* for the Lord. *2 Esdr.*
- The Indian fig of itself multiplieth from root to root, the plenty of the sap and the softness of the stalk making the bough, being overladen and not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*
- STIFFNECKED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *neck*.] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.
An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *stiffnecked*. *Spenser.*
- This *stiffneck'd* pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-blown hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*
- STIFFNESS. *n. f.* [*from stiff*.]
1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.
The *stiffness* and dryness of iron to melt, must be helped by moistening or opening it. *Bacon.*
- The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Estrange.*
2. Ineptitude to motion.
The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*
3. Tension; not laxity.
To try new frowds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below, their ease or *stiffness* notes. *Dryden.*
4. Obstinate; stubbornness; contumaciousness.
The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too; and as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfittest of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South's Sermons.*
- Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*
- These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness*; being generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*
5. Unpleasant formality; constraint.
All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances which disparage the actions of the sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*
6. Rigorousness; hardness.
There fill yourself with those most joyous sights;
But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain. *Spenser.*
7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.
Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a *stiffness* and affectation, which is utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*
- TO STIFFLE. *v. a.* [*stouffer*, French.]
1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate.
Where have you been broiling?
—Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a finger
Cou'd not be wedg'd in more; I am *stiffled*. *Shakespeare.*
- With the mere rankness of their joy,
Pray'r against his absolute decree,
No more avails than breath against the wind;
Blown *stiffing* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton.*
- That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *stiffing* steams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*
- Stiffed* with kisses a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*
- At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to *stifle* them with care; and all on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*
- I took my leave, being half *stiffled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*
2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.
Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously than the rest, they stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. To extinguish by hindering communication.
To extinguish by artful or gentle means.
Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheerfulness for *stiffing* a civil war in its birth. *Addison's Freeholder.*
4. To suppress; to conceal.
If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,
That I may ever after *stifle* mine. *Orway's Orphan.*

STI

- These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputers themselves, till with labour and study they had *stified* their first convictions. *Rogers.*
- You excel in the art of *stifling* and concealing your resentment. *Swift.*
- STYGMA. *n. f.* [*stigma*, Latin.]
1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.
2. A mark of infamy.
- STIGMATICAL. *adj.* [*from stigma*.] Branded or marked.
- STIGMATIC. *adj.* with some token of infamy.
Foul *stigmatic*, that's more than thou canst tell. *Shak.*
- Thou'rt like a soul mishapen *stigmatic*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided. *Shakespeare.*
- He is deformed, crooked, old and ere,
Vicious, ungente, foolish, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatic in making, worse in mind. *Shakespeare.*
- TO STIGMATIZE. *v. a.* [*stigmatizer*, French, from *stigma*.]
To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach.
Men of learning who take to business, discharge it with greater honesty than men of the world; because the former in reading have been used to find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*, while the latter have seen vice triumphant and virtue discountenanced. *Addison.*
- Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- The privileges of juries should be ascertained, and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by publick censure. *Swift.*
- STYLAR. *adj.* [*from stile*.] Belonging to the stile of a dial.
At fifty one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark, and laying a ruler to the center of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *stilar* line. *Moxon.*
- STILE. *n. f.* [*stigele*, from *stigan*, Sax. to climb.]
1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.
There comes my master and another gentleman from Frog-mare over the *stile* this way. *Shakespeare.*
- If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at. *L'Estrange.*
- The little strutting pile,
You see just by the church-yard *stile*. *Swift.*
2. [*Stile*, Fr.] A pin to call the shadow in a sun dial.
Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the subdial line, so as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mach. Exercise.*
- STILETTO. *n. f.* [*Italian*; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.
When a senator should be torn in pieces, he hired one, who entering into the senate-house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and stabbing him with *stilettes* leave him to be torn by others. *Hobbes on Providence.*
- TO STILL. *v. a.* [*stillan*, Sax. *stille*, Dutch.]
1. To silence; to make silent.
Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shakespeare.*
2. To quiet; to appease.
In all refrainings of anger, it is the best remedy to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a time for it, and so to *still* himself in the mean time, and reserve it. *Bacon.*
3. To make motionless.
He having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*
- The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,
And a dead silence *still'd* the watry world. *Pope.*
- STILL. *adj.* [*stil*, Dutch.]
1. Silent; uttering no noise. It is well observed by *Junius* that *st* is the sound commanding silence.
We do not act, that often jest and laugh;
'Tis old but true, *still* twine eat all the draught. *Shakespeare.*
- Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And *still* conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Denuring upon me. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
- The storm was laid, the winds retir'd,
Obedient to thy will;
The sea that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *still*. *Addison.*
2. Quiet; calm.
Atin when he spied
Thus in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him loudly cry'd. *Fairy Queen.*
- From hence my lines and I depart,
I to my soft *still* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurse, they to the child of art.
Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly.
It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober. *South's Sermons.*

STI

- Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remis and indolent hours. *Addison.*
- Silius Italicus has represented it as a very gentle and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has given of it. *Addison.*
- How all things listen, while thy mule complains;
Such silence waits on philomela's strains,
In some *still* ev'ning, when the whisp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*
3. Motionless.
Gyrecia fit *still*, but with no *still* pensiveness. *Sidney.*
- Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing seems to stand *still*, as we find in the hands of clocks.
That in this state of ignorance, we short-sighted creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire. This is standing *still* where we are not sufficiently assured. *Locke.*
- This stone, O Syphilus, stands *still*;
Ixion rests upon his wheel. *Pope.*
- STILL. *n. f.* Calm; silence.
Hence the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the winter time at *still* of mid-night,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakespeare.*
- He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things pass'd in a *still*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- STILL. *adv.* [*stille*, Saxon.]
1. To this time; till now.
It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received, that extreme applauses of great multitudes have so rarified the air, that birds dying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*
- Thou, O matron!
Here dying to the shore hast left thy name:
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee, *Dryden's Æneid.*
2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryden's Æneid.*
3. In an increasing degree.
As God sometimes addresses himself in this manner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will receive such motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *still* more and more powerfully. *South.*
- The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider them, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them. *Atterbury.*
4. Always; ever; continually.
Unless God from heaven did by vision *still* shew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*
- My brain I'll prove the female to my soul;
My soul, the father; and these two beget
A generation of *still*-breeding thoughts.
Whom the disease of talking *still* once possesseth, he can never hold his peace. *Ben. Johnson.*
- He told them, that if their king were *still* absent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies on Ireland.*
- Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in great quantities, what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*
- Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*
- The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more,
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*
5. After that.
In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*
6. In continuance.
I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakespeare's King John.*
- STILL. *n. f.* [*from distil*.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick.
Nature's confessor, the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchemy;
The *still* of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Clarendon.*
- In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*. *Newton's Opticks.*
- This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of summer. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- TO STILL. *v. a.* [*from distil*.] To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation.

STI

- TO STILL. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops; Out of use.
His sceptre gainst the ground he threw,
And tears *still'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapm.*
- Short thick fobs, whose thund'ring volleys float,
And roll themselves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *still'd* out of her breast,
That ever-bubbling spring. *Crashaw.*
- STILLATIOUS. *adj.* [*stillatius*, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.
- STILLATORY. *n. f.* [*from still* or *distil*.]
1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed.
In all *stillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itself, by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*. *Bacon.*
2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory.
All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *stillatories*, roves, should be meridional. *Wotton's Architecture.*
- These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aquaviva, that good fresh water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
- STILLBORN. *adj.* [*still* and *born*.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth.
Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *stillborn*; and that we now possess
The utmost man of expectation; we are
A body strong enough to equal with the king. *Shak.*
- Many casualties were but matter of sense, as whether a child were abortive or *stillborn*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
- The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd:
The *stillborn* sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*
- I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your *stillborn* poems shall revive,
And scorn to wrap up spice. *Swift.*
- STILLICIDE. *n. f.* [*stillicidium*, Latin.] A succession of drops.
The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread; because they will not discontinue. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- STILLICIDIOUS. *adj.* [*from stillicide*.] Falling in drops.
Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the stitious or *stillicidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*
- STILLNESS. *n. f.* [*from still*.]
1. Calm; quiet.
How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the founts of musick
Creep in our ears; soft *stillness* and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shakespeare.*
- When black clouds draw down the lab'ring skies,
And horrid *stillness* first invades the ear;
And in that silence we the tempest fear. *Dryden.*
- Virgil, to heighten the horror of Æneas' passing by this coast, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral and the *stillness* of the night. *Dryden.*
- If a house be on fire, those at next door may escape, by the *stillness* of the weather. *Swift.*
2. Silence; taciturnity.
The gravity and *stillness* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- STILLSTAND. *n. f.* [*still* and *stand*.] Absence of motion.
The tide swell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *stillstand*, running neither way. *Shakespeare's Temple.*
- STILLV. *adv.* [*from still*.]
1. Silently; not loudly.
From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *stillv* sounds. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
2. Calmly; not tumultuously.
- STILTS. *n. f.* [*stytor*, Swedish; *stelten*, Dutch; *prelcan*.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.
Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they must put themselves upon *stilts*. *Howel's Eng. Tears.*
- The heron and such like fowl live of fishes, walk on long *stilts* like the people in the marshes. *More's Ant. against Atheism.*
- Men must not walk upon *stilts*. *L'Estrange.*
- TO STIMULATE. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Latin.]
1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.
3. [*In physick*.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.
Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which *stimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *stimulate*. *Sharpe.*
- STIMULATION. *n. f.* [*stimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.
Some persons, from the secret *stimulations* of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

STI

To STING. *v. a.* Preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stung*, and *stung*. [Irish, Saxon; *stungen*, fore pricked, Icelandic.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare.*

That snakes and vipers *sting* and transmit their mischief by
the tail is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the
teeth and communicated by the bite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right,
To his doghearted daughters: these things *sting* him
So venomously, that burning flame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their

sting. His rapier was a hornet's *sting*,
It was a very dangerous thing.
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in
it, shews that the authority was high.

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming
contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

STINGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STINGINESS. *n. s.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; nig-
gardiness.

STINGLESS. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Piety.*

STINGO. *n. s.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A
cant word.

STINGY. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its de-
rivative, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; nig-
gardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow hearted fellow that had a deal of choice
fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten.

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole,
which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay
aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once.

To STINK. *v. n.* Preterite *I stunk*, participle *stunk*, and *stunk*. [Irish, Saxon; *stinken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a
smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakespeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stunk* before
David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Sam. x. 6.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stink-
ing* goat?

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our
turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them
pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing sweet into a common store;
Not all Arabia would sufficient be,
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granv.*

STINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most
pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's
body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,
That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*. *Pope.*

STINKARD. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by
the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers*
in contagious lanes.

STINKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Can't thou believe thy living is a life,
So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakespeare.*

STINKPOT. *n. s.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition
offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, especially
in close places, by burning of stinkpots. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [Irish, Saxon; *stunta*, Icelandic.] To bound;
to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and
the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his

power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but cor-
respondently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hobbes.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief,
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Farquhar.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

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upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but
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of the earth. *Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes,
so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to con-
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Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not sup-
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are not extremely *stinted* in necessities. *Swift.*

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and other external things of the like nature being hurtful unto
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habits are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

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St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offer-
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STIPENDIARY. *adj.* [from *stipendarius*, Latin.] Receiving salaries;
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1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* but as
it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:
This foreign, by his arbitrary nod,
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Swift and obedient to his high command
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of ju-
risdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it
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To STIVE. *v. a.* [Supposed of the same original with *stew*.]

1. To stuff up close.
You would admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships.
Sandy's Journey.

2. To make hot or sultry.
His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other.
Watson.

STOAT. *n. f.* A small stinking animal.
STO'CAH. *n. f.* [Irish; *stock*, *Erie*.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot; a horseboy.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which he faith is the life of a peasant; but thenceforth becometh an horseboy, or a *stock* to some kern, inuring himself to his sword, and the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser.*
STOCCA'DO. *n. f.* [from *stock*, from *stucco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust with the rapier.
I have heard the Frenchman hath good skill in his rapier.
—You stand on distance, your passes, *stuccado's*, and I know not what.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

STOCK. *n. f.* [from *stoc*, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, French.]
1. The trunk; the body of a plant.
That furious beast
His precious horn, fought of his enemies,
Strikes in the *stock*, ne thence can be releas'd. *Fa. Queen.*
There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job xiv. 8.*

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.
The cion over-rueth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is but passive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft.
Bacon's Natural History.

As fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*

3. A log; a post.
That they kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,
Forget not. *Milton.*

Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France? *Prior.*

4. A man proverbially stupid.
What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die?
Spenser.

While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let's be no *stocks*, nor no *stocks*. *Shakespeare.*

5. The handle of any thing.
6. A support of a ship while it is building.
Fresh supplies of ships,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden.*

[*Stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a *stoccado*.
To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy puncho, thy *stock*, thy reverie. *Shakespeare.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a *stocken*.
His lackey with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.
Say what *stock* he springs of.—
—The noble house of Marcius. *Shakel. Coriolanus.*

His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*

The like shall sing
All prophesy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed. *Milton.*

10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided.
Thou hast seen one world begin, and end,
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed. *Milton.*

To no human *stock*
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,
That cloven rock produc'd thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred. *Denham.*

11. The principal; capital store; fund already provided.
Prodigal men
Feel not their own *stock* wasting. *Ben. Jonst. Catiline.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value
than the importation of foreign; so the *stock* of the kingdom
shall yearly increase; for then the balance of trade must be
returned in money or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A king, against a storm, must foresee to a convenient *stock*
of treasure. *Bacon.*

'Tis the place where God promises and delights to dispense
larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of

STO

honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the sons of
men, upon the *stock* of their own interest as well as his own
glory. *South.*

Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow,
Of those blest shades to whom you all things owe. *Dryden.*

Yet was she not profuse; but fear'd to waste,
And wisely manag'd that the *stock* might last;
That all might be supply'd, and the not grieve,
When crouds appear'd, she had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, she still increas'd her store;
Laid up, and spar'd, that the might give the more. *Dryden.*

Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *stock* their traffick drive:
All is the state's, the state provides for all. *Dryden's Georg.*

If parents die without actually transferring their right
to another, why does it not return to the common *stock*
of mankind? *Locke.*

When we brought it out it took such a quantity of air into
its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before; and it
was perhaps on this *stock* of air that it lived a minute longer
the second time. *Addison on Duty.*

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by setting apart
something out of thy *stock* for the use of some charities. *Atterb.*

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat. *Prior.*

They had law-suits; but, though they spent their income,
they never mortgag'd the *stock*. *Arbutnot.*

11. Quantity; store; body.
A great benefit such a natural history, as may be confided
in, will prove to the whole *stock* of learned mankind. *Glanv.*

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey;
But oftner bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryd.*

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages,
in being the first who has undertaken this design. *Arbutnot.*

12. A fund established by the government, of which the value
rises and falls by artifice or chance.
An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the hands of
those who had been plundering the publick. *Swift.*

Statefman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*,
Peers and builer share alike the box. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To store; to fill sufficiently.
If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and *stock*
his mind with portions of Scripture answerable to all the heads
of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss. *South.*

I, who before with shepherds in the groves,
Sung to my eaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the glebe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*

The world begun to be *stocked* with people, and human in-
dustry drain'd those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked*
with water. *Woodward.*

2. To lay in store.
3. To put in the *stocks*. See STOCKS.
Call not your *stocks* for me: I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you:
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger. *Shakel. King Lear.*

4. To STOCK up. To extirpate.
The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks* up
her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

STOCKDOVE. *n. f.* Ringdove.
Stockdoves and turtles tell their am'rous pain;
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain. *Dryden.*

STOCKFISH. *n. f.* [*stockvisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called
from its hardness.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER. *n. f.* [*leucosium*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower is composed, for the most
part, of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross; out
of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a long flat
pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to
which the valves adhere on both sides, and are furnished with
flat smooth seeds, which are orbicular, and bordered round
their edges; to which may be added, the flowers are specious,
and sweet smelling. *Miller.*

The *stockgillyflowers* are commonly biennial plants, and
there are many different species of them, including the various
sorts of wallflowers, of which the common fort grows on the
walls of ruinous houses, and is used in medicine. The Rave-
nal wallflower is remarkable for the beauty and sweetness of
its flower. *Hill.*

STOCKING. *n. f.* The covering of the leg.
In his first approach before my lady he will come to her in
yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour she abhors. *Shakespeare.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured shoes, *stocking*,
and money for his soldiers. *Clarendon.*

STO

Unless we should expect that nature should make jerkins
and *stockings* grow out of the ground, what could the do better
than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of
sheep? *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

He spent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*, when he
had them both upon a leg. *L'Estrange.*

See how he rolls his *stockings*!
At am'rous Flavio is the *stocking* thrown,
That very night he longs to lie alone. *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without
a shoe or *stocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To STOCKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings.
Stocking'd with loads of fat town-dirt, he goes. *Dryden.*

STOCKJOBBER. *n. f.* [*stock and job*.] A low wretch who gets
money by buying and selling shares in the funds.
The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

STOCKISH. *adj.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish.
The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature. *Shakel.*

STOCKLOCK. *n. f.* [*stock and lock*.] Lock fixed in wood.
There are locks for several purposes; as street-door-locks,
called *stocklocks*; chamber-door-locks, called spring-locks, and
cupboard-locks. *Maxon's Mech. Exer.*

STOCKS. *n. f.* [Commonly without singular.] Prison for the
legs.
Fetch forth the *stocks*:
As I have life and honour, there shall he sit 'till noon. *Shak.*

Tom is whipt from tything to tythings, *stock*-punish'd, and
imprisoned. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I have fat in the *stocks* for the puddings he hath stol'n, other-
wise he had been executed. *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing, his legs
being fast in a pair of *stocks*. *Peacocks.*

The *stocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of
his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

STOCKSTILL. *adj.* [*stock and still*.] Motionless as logs.
Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and will not so
much as move a finger to set off the best sermon. *Addison.*

STOCK. *n. f.* [*stock*, Fr.] A philosopher who followed
the sect of *Zeno*; holding the neutrality of external things.
While we admire
This virtue, and this moral-discipline,
Let's be no *stocks*, nor no *stocks*, I pray. *Shakespeare.*

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STO

4. [*Stomachus*, Latin.] Anger; resolution.
Disdain he called was, and did disdain
To be so call'd, and who so did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vaiv, *Fairy Queen.*

His portance terrible, and stature tall.
Is't near dinner-time?—I would it were,
That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Instead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *stomach* come. *Budr.*

5. Sullenness; resentment.
Some of the chiefest laity profess'd with greater *stomach*
Some of the chiefest laity profess'd with greater *stomach*
their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than
popish tyranny disguised under a new form. *Hooker.*

Arius, a subtle witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man,
was discontented that one should be placed before him in
honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because
through envy and *stomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

They plainly saw, that when *stomach* doth strive with wit,
the match is not equal. *Hooker.*

Whereby the ape in wondrous *stomach* wox,
Strongly encouraged by the crafty fox. *Habberd's Tale.*

That nobles should such *stomachs* bear!
I myself fight not once in forty year. *Shakel. Henry VI.*

It stuck in the camel's *stomach*, that bulls should be armed
with horns, and that a creature of his size should be left de-
fenceless. *L'Estrange.*

Not courage but *stomach* that makes people break rather
than they will bend. *L'Estrange.*

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and
stomach, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.
He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*stomach*, Latin.] To relent; to
remember with anger and malignity.
Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakel. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only
Saul *stomach'd* him, and therefore hated him. *Hall's Contempl.*

The lion began to shew his teeth, and to *stomach* the af-
front. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

To STO'MACH. *v. n.* To be angry.
Let a man, though never so justly, oppose himself unto
those that are disorder'd in their ways, and what one amongst
them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction, storm
at reproach, and hate such as would reform them? *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED. *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Filled with passions of re-
sentment.
High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakespeare.*

STO'MACHER. *n. f.* [from *stomach*.] An ornamental covering
worn by women on the breast.
Golden quilts and *stomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakel. Winter's Tale.*

Instead of a *stomacher*, a girding of sackcloth. *Is. iii. 24.*
Thou marry'st every year
The lyric lark and the grave whispering dove,
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red *stomacher*. *Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL. *adj.* [*stomachous*, Latin; *stomach* and *full*.]
Sullen; stubborn; perverse.
A *stomachful* boy put to school, the whole world could not
bring to pronounce the first letter. *L'Estrange.*

Obstinate or *stomachful* crying should not be permitted, be-
cause it is another way of encouraging those passions which
'tis our business to subdue. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *stomachful*.] Stubbornness;
sullenness; obstinacy.

STO'MACHICAL. *adj.* [*stomachique*, Fr.] Relating to the sto-
mach; pertaining to the stomach.

An hypochondriack consumption is an extenuation, occa-
sioned by an infarction and obstruction of the *stomachick* ves-
sels through melancholy humours. *Harvey.*

By a catarrh the *stomachical* ferment is vitiated. *Flyer.*

STO'MACHICK. *n. f.* [from *stomach*.] A medicine for the stomach.

STO'MACHOUS. *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Stout; angry; fullen;
obstinate. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in preference came,
And goodly falved them; but nought again
Him answered, as courteously became;
But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain. *Fa. Queen.*

STONN. *n. f.* [for *stoned*.]
1. Post; station.
On th' other side, th' affieged castle's ward
Their steadfast *stonds* did mightily maintain. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Stop; indisposition to proceed.
There be not *stonds* nor relievence in a man's nature; but
the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his
fortune. *Bacon's Essays.*

STONE.

STONE. *n. f.* [*stain*, Gothick; *ſtan*, Saxon; *ſtein*, Dutch.]
1. Stones are bodies inſoluble, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water.

We underſtand by the term *ſtones* ſolide bodies, ſolid, not ductile under the hammer, fixed in the fire, not eaſily melted in it, and not to be diſſolved by water. *Stones* are arranged under two diſtinct ſeries, the ſofter and the harder. Of the ſofter *ſtones* there are three general diſtinctions. 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibroſe, as the albeſtus. 3. The granulated, as the gypſum. Of the harder *ſtones* there are alſo three general diſtinctions. 1. The opaque ſtones, as liſtſtone. 2. The ſemi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as cryſtal and the gems.

Should I go to church, and ſee the holy edifice of ſtone,
And not bethink me ſtrait of dang'rous rocks! *Shakeſp.*
The Engliſh cut the *ſtones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*

2. Piece of ſtone cut for building.
He ſhall bring forth the head ſtone with ſhoutings. *Zech. iv.*

3. Gem; precious ſtone.
I thought I ſaw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inſeſſimable ſtones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

4. Any thing made of ſtone.
Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or ſtain the ſtone, *Shakeſp.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus.
A ſpecifick remedy for preventing of the ſtone I take to be the conſtant uſe of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*

A gentleman ſuppoſed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the ſtone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed.
To make fruits without core or ſtone is a curioſity. *Bacon.*

7. Telfice.
A weight containing fourteen pounds.
Does Wood think that we will ſell him a ſtone of wool for his counters? *Swift.*

8. *STONE* is uſed by way of exaggeration.
What need you be ſo boiſt'rous rough?
I will not ſtruggle, I will ſtand ſtill. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

And there lies Whacum by my ſide,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras.*

The fellow held his breath, and lay ſtill, as if he was dead.
She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for ſtone dead. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cottages having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and ſtood ſtill with amazement. *Pope.*

10. To leave no *STONE* unturned. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that left no ſtone unturned
In which the cauſe might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's ſpoons and whiſtles,
To purchaſe ſwords, carbines, and piſtols. *Hudibras.*

He crimes invented, left unturned no ſtone
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

STONE. *adj.* Made of ſtone.
Because the bought ſtone jugs, and no ſcal'd quarts. *Shakeſp.*

To *STONE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To peſt or beat or kill with ſtones.

2. To harden.
On perjur'd woman! thou do'ſt ſtone my heart;
And mak'ſt me call what I intend to do,
A murder, which I thought a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

STONEBREAK. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainworth.*

STONECHATTER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainworth.*

STONECROP. *n. f.* A ſort of tree.

STONECUP tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortim.*

STONECUTTER. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *cutter*.] One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.

A *ſtonecutter's* man had the veliculae of his lungs ſo ſtuffed with duſt, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of ſand. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

My proſecutor provided me a monument at the *ſtonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the pariſh-church. *Swift.*

STONEFERN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainworth.*

STONEFLY. *n. f.* An inſect. *Ainworth.*

STONEFRUIT. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect ſome other ſorts of *ſtonefruit*. *Boyle.*

STONEHAWK. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainworth.*

STONEHORSE. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *horse*.] A horſe not caſtrated.

Where there is moſt arable land, *ſtonehorſes* or geldings are moſt neceſſary. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

STONEPIT. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug.

There's one found in a *ſtonepit*. *Woodward.*

STONEPITCH. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pitch*.] Hard inſoluble pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *ſtonepitch*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

STONEPLOVER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainworth.*

STONEMICKLE. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainworth.*

STONENETWORK. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *work*.] Building of ſtone.

They make two walls with flat ſtones, and fill the ſpace with earth, and ſo they continue the *ſtonework*. *Mortimer.*

STONINESS. *n. f.* [from *stone*.] The quality of having many ſtones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *ſtonineſs* of the place.

Small gravel or *ſtonineſs* is found therein. *Mortimer.*

STONY. *adj.* [from *stone*.]

1. Made of ſtone.
Nor *ſtony* tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shak. Jul. Ceſ.*

With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe walls;
For *ſtony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Nor ſlept the winds
Within their *ſtony* caves, but ruſh'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vex'd wilderneſs, whoſe tall'eſt pines,
Though rooted deep as high and ſturdi'eſt oaks,
Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Paraſiſe Regain'd.*

Here the marſhy grounds approach your fields,
And there the foil a *ſtony* harveſt yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*

As in ſpires he ſtood, he turn'd to ſtone;
The *ſtony* ſnake retain'd the figure ſtill his own. *Dryden.*

They ſuppoſe theſe bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into theſe ſpary or *ſtony* icicles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with ſtones.
From the *ſtony* Maenalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrified.
Now let the *ſtony* dart of ſenſeleſs cold
Pierce to my heart, and paſs through every ſide. *F. Quar.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.
The *ſtony* hardneſs of too many patrons hearts, not touch'd with any feeling in this caſe. *Hudibras.*

Thou art come to anſwer
A *ſtony* adverſary, an inhuman wretch
Unſcapable of pity. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threeſcore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *ſtony* hearted villains know it. *Shakeſp.*

At this fight
My heart is turn'd to ſtone; and while 'tis mine,
It ſhall be *ſtony*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

I will clear their ſenſe dark,
What may ſuffice, and ſoften *ſtony* hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Indiſſerence, clad in wildom's guiſe,
All fortitude of mind ſupplies;
For how can *ſtony* bowels melt,
In thoſe who never pity felt? *Swift.*

STOOD. The preterite of *to ſtand*.
Adam, at the news,
Heart-ſtruck with chilling gripe of ſorrow *ſtood*. *Milton.*

STOOL. *n. f.* [*ſtol*, Gothick; *ſtol*, Saxon; *ſteel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair.
If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a *ſteel* is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back.

Thou fearful fool,
Why takeſt not of the ſame fruit of gold?
Ne ſitt'eſt down on that ſame ſilver *ſteel*,
To reſt thy weary perſon in the ſhadow cold? *Fa. Queen.*

Now which were wife, and which were fools?
Poor Alma ſits between two *ſteels*. *Prior.*

The more the reads, the more perplex'd.

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.
There be medicines that move *ſteels*, and not urine; ſome other urine, and not *ſteels*: thoſe that purge by *ſteels*, are ſuch as enter not at all, or little, into the meſentery veins; but either at the ſtrict are not digeſtible by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or elſe are afterwards rejected by the meſentery veins, and ſo turn likewise downwards to the guts.

The perſiſtence motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts; elſe one would have a continual need of going to *ſteel*. *Abbatini on Alimenti.*

3. *STOOL* of Repentance, or *catty ſteel*, in the kirk of Scotland, is ſomewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it; but it is generally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after ſermon

ſermon is called upon by name and ſurname, the headle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his poſt; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are ſet to publick view adulterers; only theſe are habited in a coarſe canvas, analogous to a hairy or monaſtick veſt, with a hood to it, which they call the ſack or ſackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreaſonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the *ſteel* of repentance. *L'Eſtrange.*

STOOLBALL. *n. f.* [*ſtool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Suſan is at *ſteelball* ſeen. *Prior.*

To *STOOP*. *v. n.* [*ſteupian*, Saxon; *ſtuypen*, Dutch.]
1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward,
and *ſtooped* toward the earth. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking.
When Pelopidas and Iſmenias were ſent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Iſmenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *ſtooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

He *ſtooping* open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton.*

3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit.
I am the ſon of Henry the fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *ſtoop*. *Shakeſp.*

Mighty in her ſhips flood Carthage long,
And ſwept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *ſtoop'd* to Rome, leſs wealthy, but more ſtrong. *Dryd.*

4. To deſcend from rank or dignity.
He that condeſcended ſo far, and *ſtooped* ſo low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not reſuſe us a gracious reception there. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Where men of great wealth *ſtoop* to huſbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

5. To yield; to be inferior.
Death his death-wound ſhall then receive,
And *ſtoop* inglorious. *Milton.*

6. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend.
They, whoſe authority is required unto the ſatisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit ſuch concurrence of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once ſolemnly eſtabliſhed, are to exact obedience of all men and to conſtrain thereunto, ſhould ſo far *ſtoop* as to hold themſelves in ſuſpence from taking any effect upon you, till ſome diſputer can perſuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.
The bird of Jove *ſtoop'd* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayett plume before him drove. *Milton.*

8. To alight from the wing.
Satan ready now
To *ſtoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outſide of this world. *Milton.*

9. To ſink to a lower place.
Cow'ring low
With blandiſhment, each bird *ſtoop'd* on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.

2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority.
Can any loyal ſubject ſee
With patience ſuch a *ſtoop* from ſovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.
Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *ſtoop* at ev'ry fair. *Waller.*

4. [Scoppa, Saxon; *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor.
Come, lieutenant, I have a *ſtoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a meaſure to the health of Othello. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

There's nothing more in me, fir, but may be ſqueez'd out without racking, only a *ſtoop* or two of wine.

A caldron of fat beef, and *ſtoop* of ale,
On the huzzaging mob ſhall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the nicelt art,
Ragouls of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*

STOOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtooping*.] With inclination downward.
Nani was noted to tread ſoſtly, to walk *ſtoopingly*, and raiſe himſelf from benches with laborious geſture. *Wotton.*

To *STOP*. *v. a.* [*ſtopper*, Fr. *ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progrefſive motion.
From the oracle
They will bring all; whoſe ſpiritual counſel had
Shall *ſtop* or ſpur me. *Shakeſp.*

Can any drefſes find a way
To *ſtop* thy approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Darſet.*

2. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.

3. To hinder from action.
As the truth of Chriſt is in me, no man ſhall *ſtop* me of this boaiſting. *2 Cor. xi. 10.*

4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing.
Friend, 'tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *ſtopp'd*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon ſtood,
And *ſtopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*

5. To ſuppreſs.
Every bold ſinner, when about to engage in the commiſſion of any known ſin, ſhould arreſt his confidence, and *ſtop* the execution of his purpoſe with this queſtion: Do I believe that God has denounced death to ſuch a practice, or do I not? *South.*

He, on occaſion of *ſtopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by repreſenting it as long ago deſigned. *Dryden.*

6. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers.
In inſtruments of ſtrings, if you *ſtop* a ſtring high, whereby it hath leſs ſcope to tremble, the ſound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. To cloſe any aperture.
Smite every fenced city, *ſtop* all wells of water, and mar land with ſtones. *2 Kings iii. 19.*

They pulled away the ſhoulder, and *ſtopp'd* their ears, that they ſhould not hear. *Zech. vii. 11.*

A hawk's bell, the holes *ſtopp'd* up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glaſs, and *ſtop* the glaſs cloſe with wax. *Bacon.*

His majeſty *ſtopp'd* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*

Stoppings and ſuffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*

They firſt raiſed an army with this deſign, to *ſtop* my mouth or force my conſent. *King Charles.*

Celfus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein ſhould be *ſtopp'd*. *Arbutnot.*

8. To obſtruct; to encumber.
Mountains of ice that *ſtop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*

To *STOP*. *v. n.* To ceſſe to go forward.
Some ſtrange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and ſtarts;
Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtraight
Springs out into faſt gait, then *ſtops* again. *Shak. H. VIII.*

When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they *ſtop* at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop ſhort, nor ſtruggle through. *Gay.*

STOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Ceſſation of progrefſive motion.
Thought's the ſlave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes ſurvey of all the world,
Muſt have a *ſtop*. *Shakeſp.*

The marigold, whoſe courtier's face
Echoes the ſun, and doth unlace
Her at his riſe, at his full *ſtop*
Packs and ſhuts up her gawdy ſhop,
Miſtakes her cue, and doth diſplay. *Cleaveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *ſtop* on a ſudden at a hideous yelling noiſe, which ſtartled him. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Hindrance of progrefſ; obſtruction.
In weak and tender minds we little know what miſery this ſtrict opinion would breed, beſides the *ſtops* it would make in the whole courſe of all mens lives and actions. *Hooker.*

Theſe gates are not ſufficient for the communication between the walled city and its ſuburbs, as daily appears by the *ſtops* and embarrasſes of coaches near both theſe gates. *Grant.*

My praife the Fabii claim,
And thou great hero, greateſt of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to ſave the ſinking ſtate,
And, by delays, to put a *ſtop* to fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

Occult qualities put a *ſtop* to the improvement of natural philoſophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton's Opt.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *ſtops*, ſo that the returns muſt neceſſarily be ſlower and ſcantier. *Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from ſo good a principle, if we may believe the French hiſtorians, often put a *ſtop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Hindrance of action.
'Tis a great *ſtop* towards the maſtery of our deſires to give this *ſtop* to them, and ſhut them up in ſilence. *Locke.*

4. Ceſſation of action.
Look you to the guard to-night;
Let's teach ourſelves that honourable *ſtop*,
Not to outſport diſcretion. *Shakeſp.*

5. Interruption.
Thou art full of love and honeſty,
And weigh'ſt thy words before thou giv'ſt them breath;
Therefore theſe *ſtops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakeſp.*

6. Prohibition

STO

6. Prohibition of sale.
If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and salts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*
7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.
The proud Duessa, full of wrathful spite
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,
Infore'd her purple beast with all her might,
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow. *Fairy Queen.*
On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*
Blessed be that God who cast rubs, *stops*, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a sin. *South's Sermons.*
So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodliness. *Rogers.*
8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated.
Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated. *Shakespeare.*
Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingl'd,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what *stop* the please. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
The harp
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop*. *Milt. Par. Left.*
The found
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *stops*, and chords, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pass'd transferr'd the resonant fugue. *Milton.*
A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of *stops* on their tubæ; which shews the little foundation that such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a classic author, have determined the precise shape of the ancient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes, strings, and *stops*. *Addison on Italy.*
9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.
The further a string is strained, the less superstraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*
10. The act of applying the stops in musick.
Th' organ-found a time survives the *stops*,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel's Civil War.*
11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.
Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes
Of the flinty destinies,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been afraid to spoil
His life's sweet story by the haste
Of a cruel *stop* ill-plac'd. *Crashaw.*
- STO'CK. *n. f.* [*stop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopp'd by a turning cock.
No man could spit from him without it, but would drivel like some paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *stopcock* to the air, till upon its removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew.*
- STO'PPAGE. *n. f.* [*from stop*.] The act of stopping; the state of being stopp'd.
The effects are a *stoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbutnot.*
The *stoppage* of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in the stomach. *Floyer on the Humours.*
- STO'PPLE, or Stepper. *n. f.* [*from stop*.] That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.
Bottles swung, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some air; for if the liquor come close to the *stopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*
There were no *stops* or *stopples* made for the ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray on the Creation.*
- STO'RAX TREE. *n. f.* [*Styrax*, Latin.]
A tree.
The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, and cut into several segments, out of whose flower-cup rises the point, which is fixed like a nail in the forepart of the flower: this afterwards becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, including one or two seeds in hard shells. *Miller.*
2. A refinous and odoriferous gum.
I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum, and sweet *storax*. *Eclat xxiv. 15.*
- STORE. *n. f.* [*stör*, in old Swedish and Runick, is much, and is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; *stora*, Danish; *stör*, Islandick, is great. The Teutonick dialects nearer to English seem not to have retained this word.]
Large number; large quantity; plenty.
The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and good quantity of treasure. *Bacon.*

STO

- None yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aerial vapours flew,
Of all things transitory and vain, when fin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milt. Par. Left.*
Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *store*
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.
We liv'd
Supine amidst our flowing *store*,
We slept securely, and we dream'd of more. *Dryden.*
Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores:
How has the oft exhausted all her *store*,
How oft in fields of death thy presence fought?
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addison.*
Their minds are richly fraught
With philosophick *store*. *Thomson.*
3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.
Is not this laid up in *store* with me, and sealed up among my treasures?
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred *store*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*
4. Storehouse; magazine.
Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and adulter'd, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd. *Milton.*
- STORE. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.
What floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action, so that the cause of Christendom is raised since twenty times told: of this treasure the gold was accumulate and *store* treasure; but the silver is still growing. *Bacon's Holy War.*
- TO STORE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To furnish; to replenish.
Wife Plato said the world with men was *stor'd*,
That succour each to other might afford.
Her face with thousand beauties blest;
Her mind with thousand virtues *stor'd*;
Her pow'r with boundless joy content,
Her person only not ador'd. *Prior.*
2. To stock against a future time.
Some were of opinion that it were best to stay where they were, until more aid and *store* of victuals were come; but others said the enemy were but barely *stor'd* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turb.*
One having *stor'd* a pond of four acres with carp, tench, and other fish, and only put in two small pikes, at seven years end, upon the draught, not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Holt.*
The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby *stores* itself with a new set of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection.
To *store* the vessel let the care be mine,
With water from the rocks and rosy wine,
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. To lay up; to hoard.
Let the main part of the corn be a common stock, laid in and *stor'd* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*
- STO'REHOUSE. *n. f.* [*store* and *house*.] Magazine; treasury; place in which things are hoarded and deposited against a future time.
By us it is willingly confessed, that the Scripture of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely necessary.
They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain. *Fairy Queen.*
Suffer us to famish, and their *storehouses* cram'd with grain!
Joseph opened all the *storehouses*, and sold unto the Egyptians. *Gen. xli. 56.*
- To these high pow'rs a *storehouse* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and general reasons lay;
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethæan flood can wash away.
My heart hath been a *storehouse* long of things
And sayings laid up, portending strange events. *Parad. Reg.*
The image of God was resplendent in man's practical understanding, namely that *storehouse* of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South's Sermons.*
- As many different sounds as can be made by single articulations, so many letters there are in the *storehouse* of nature. *Hold.*
- STO'RER. *n. f.* [*from store*.] One who lays up.
STO'RIED. *adj.* [*from story*.] Adorned with historical pictures.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high embow'd roof,
With antic pillar mally proof,
And *storied* windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

STO

- Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The trophy'd arches, *story'd* halls invade. *Pope.*
- STORK. *n. f.* [*stork*, Saxon.] A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.
Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon serpents, frogs, and insects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head and thighs black: it sits for thirty days and lays but four eggs. Formerly they would not eat the *stork*; but at present it is much esteemed for the deliciousness of its flesh: they go away in the middle of August, and return in spring. *Calmet.*
The *stork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jer.*
- STO'RKBILL. *n. f.* An herb.
- STORM. *n. f.* [*storm*, Welsh; *sturm*, Saxon; *storm*, Dutch; *sturm*, Italian.]
1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements.
O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *storm*-beat vessel safely ride.
We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm*.
Them the uplays, mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,
From her best prop so far and *storm* to high.
Sulphurous hail shot after us in *storm*.
Then stay my child! *storms* beat and rolls the main;
Oh, beat those *storms* and roll the seas in vain. *Pope.*
2. Assault on a fortified place.
How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor lack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*
3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.
Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shakespeare.*
Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakespeare.*
4. Affliction; calamity; distress.
5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.
As of as we are delivered from those either imminent or present calamities, against the *storm* and tempest whereof we all instantly crave favour from above, let it be a question what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally, sensibly, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*
- TO STORM. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To attack by open force.
From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and *storm* the shaken town. *Dryden.*
There the brazen tow'r was *storm'd* of old,
When Jove defended in almighty gold. *Pope.*
- TO STORM. *v. n.*
1. To raise tempests.
So now he *storms* with many a sturdy *stour*,
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser.*
2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.
Hoarse, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *storm*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
When you return, the master *storms*, the lady scolds, *Swift.*
While thus they rail, and scold, and *storm*,
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*
- STO'RMY. *adj.* [*from storm*.]
1. Tempestuous.
Bellowing clouds burst with a *stormy* found,
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison's Italy.*
The tender apples from their parents rent
By *stormy* shocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*
2. Violent; passionate.
The *stormy* sultan rages at our stay. *Irene.*
- STORY. *n. f.* [*storie*, Saxon; *storie*, Dutch; *storia*, Italian; *istoria*.]
1. History; account of things past.
The fable of the dividing of the world between the three sons of Saturn, arose from the true *story* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren the sons of Noah.
Ther I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *story* which perhaps thou hast not heard.
To king Artaxerxes, thy servants Rathumnus the *story*-writer, and Smellius the scribe. *Esdr. ii. 17.*
The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*
Governments that once made such a noise, as founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest force; yet by some slight miscarriage which let in ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the least traces of them to be found but only in *story*. *South's Sermons.*
2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.
In the road between Bern and Soleure, a monument erected by the republic of Bern, tells us the *story* of an Englishman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addison.*
3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.
These flaws and starts, would well become
A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,
Author'd by her grandame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

STO

- This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feasts, their revels, and their am'rous flames. *Denham.*
My maid left on the table one of her *story*-books, which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*
4. [*stori*, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.
Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, as well as irregular forms, and the contrary fault of low distended fronts. *Wotton.*
- Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,
Might raise a house about two *stories*; that of bachelors
A lyric ode would flate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*
- TO STORRY. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To *story* a story.
1. To tell in history; to relate.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimera's and enchanted isles, a bold *story*
And sifted rocks; whose entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*
It is *storied* of the brazen Colossus, in the island of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being so big, that no man could grasp one of them about with both his arms. *Wilkins.*
- Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,
To wound with *storied* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*
2. To range one under another.
Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *storied* according to the difference of it; any concretion that can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically made in such a fluid, must have a like structure of its several parts; that is, either be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- STO'RYTELLER. *n. f.* [*story* and *tell*.] One who relates tales; an historian. In contempt.
In such a future all would seek a share,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *storytellers* too must pine and die,
To see their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who mis'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon. *Dryden.*
Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*
- STOVE. *n. f.* [*stov*, Islandick; a fire place; *stove*, Saxon; *stove*, French; *stove*, Dutch.]
1. A hot house; a place artificially made warm.
Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows congealed in clods, of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and sides of the grotto's, which are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stove* or sweating vaults. *Woodward.*
The most proper place for unction is a *stove*. *Wifeman.*
2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.
If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoking, put them into a hole funk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the safest *stove*. *B Evelyn.*
- TO STOVE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated.
For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram warm set. *Bacon.*
- TO STOUND. *v. n.* [*stounds*, I grieved, Islandick.]
1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.
2. For stund.
- STOUND. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.
Begin and end the bitter baleful *stounds*,
If less than that I fear. *Fair, Queen.*
The fox his copemate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy *stounds*,
He with him far'd some better chance to find. *Hubbard.*
2. Astonishment; amazement.
Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gey.*
3. Hour; time; season. *Spenser.*
- STOUR. *n. f.* [*stör*, Runick, a battle; *stour*, Saxon, to disturb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.
And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bower. *Fairy Queen.*

STR

Love, that long since has to thy mighty pow'r
Per force subdu'd my poor captiv'd heart;
And raging now therein with restless *stours*,
Do'st tyrannize in every weaker part.

The giant struck so mainly mercilefs;
That could have overthrown a stony tower;
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower.

But he was wary of that deadly *stour*.
STOUT. *n. f.* [from *stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *staudan*, Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stout* champion never handled sword. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*
Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a rascal who pretends to more.

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *stout*-hearted are spoiled, they have slept their sleep.
He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be.

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,
To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*.
There virtue and *stout* honour pals'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debar'd.

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And luck'd through loos'n'd planks the rushing sea.

STOUR. *n. f.* A cant name for strong beer.
A slice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*.
He flies and leaves the stars behind.

STOUTLY. *adv.* [from *stout*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS. *n. f.* [from *stout*]

1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldness; fortitude.
3. Obstinance; stubbornness.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after.

3. Obstinance; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let *stout* in ruin dwell,
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear,
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death,
With as stout heart as thou wilt.

STOUT. *v. a.* [from *stout*, Sax. *stout*, old Frisick, a place; *stouten*, Dutch; to lay up.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?
I'll holsters of the fiddle-bow,
Two aged pistols he did *stow*.
Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides.
All the patriots of their ancient liberties were beheaded,
flour'd in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines.

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores.

STOWAGE. *n. f.* [from *stow*]

1. Room for laying up.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandise of as great a value.

2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare devices, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*.

STOWE. *stet.* Whether singly or jointly are the same with the Saxon *stow*, a place.

STRA'BISM. *n. f.* [from *strabism*, Fr. *strabisme*.] A quinting; act of looking askint.

TO STRADDLE. *v. n.* [Supposed to come from *straddle* or *stride*.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked *straddling* animal, with bandy legs.

TO STRAGGLE. [Of this word no etymology is known; it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *stracciare*, Italian, of extraviare, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.

But stay, like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end:
I *straggle* on too far.

Having passed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *straggle* rocks, which seem'd to cast out great store of flames and smoke.

STR

A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid, and pursued him. *L'Estr.*
Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot keep their minds from *straggling*.

2. To wander idly.

He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great quantity.

They found in Burford some of the *straggling* soldiers, who out of weariness stayed behind.

From *straggling* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake.

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine,
Of *straggling* branches, and improve the wine,
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge that *straggle* too far out.

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body, to stand single.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *straggling* house;
Yet still he was at hand.

STRAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *straggle*.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company, one who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers* from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and sometimes use to work much mischief.

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars.

His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines.
Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*, and the other half broken.

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth.

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [from *strack*, old Dutch. It is well observed by *Antiquaries*, that for not crooked we ought to write *straight*, and for narrow *strait*; but for *straight*, which is sometimes found, there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva.

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have like-wise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the oblique, differ little in found, save that the *straight* require somewhat a stronger blast.

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there is one only which is *straight*.
Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round.

When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a false idea.

2. Narrow; close.

This should properly be *strait*, *strait*, Fr. [See STRAIT.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great officers, that they were like to garments, *strait* at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough.

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [from *strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly.

This sense is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not fend them. I will after *straight*.
And tell him so.

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are not the most pernicious.

With chalk I first describe a circle here,
Where the æthereal spirits must appear:
Come in, come in; for here they will be *strait*.
Around, around the place I fumigate.

I know thy generous temper well,
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze.

TO STRAIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not crooked; to make *straight*.

A crooked flick is not *straightened* except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side.

Of our selves being so apt to err, the only way which we have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right.

STRAIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *straight*.] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness.

Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length and *straightness*.

STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* [from *straight* and *way*.] Immediately; *straight*.

STR

Let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare.

Soon as he entered was, the door *straightway*
Did shut.

Thus stand, my state, 'twixt Cade and York distressed;
Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,
Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate.

Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch,
And *straightway* give thy soul to him thou serv'st.

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight.
As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways*.

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after the percussion; but ceaseeth *straightways* if the bell or string be touched.

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then *straightway* hurries steams up into the atmosphere.

TO STRAIN. *v. a.* [from *strain*, French.]

1. To squeeze through something.

Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and *strained*.
To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand.

3. To squeeze in an embrace.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he slipped and vanish'd.

Old Evander, with a close embrace,
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow his face.

4. To strain; to weaken by too much violence.

The jury make no more scruple to pass against an Englishman and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back.

5. To put to its utmost strength.

By this we see in a cause of religion, to how desperate adventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own part, having law and authority against them.

Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *strain*.

Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I set my foot on his neck—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he sweats,
Strain his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words.

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to th' height
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled and spent, sunk down.

The lark and linner sing with rival notes;
They *strain* their warbling throats,
To welcome in the spring.

Nor yet content, the *strain* her malice more,
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before.

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to *strain* himself a little for his son's breeding.

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome.

Strain'd to the root, the sloping forest pours
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves.

6. To make *strait* or tense.

A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*, may fall into the same tone.

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care.

7. To push beyond the proper extent.

See they suffer death,
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous.

There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it.

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

The lark sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasant strains.

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *strain'd*: in his looks appears
A wild distracted fierceness.

TO STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start.

That death may not them idly find t' attend
Their certain last, but work to meet their end.

STR

Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epistles to the king.

2. To be filled by compression.

Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural springs of fresh water: but it is the sea water; because the pit filled according to the measure of the tide, and the sea water passing or *straining* through the sands leaveth the saltness behind them.

STRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*; but if broken, is never well set again.

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or *strains*.

2. [Trenge, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent.

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain*,
Of approv'd valour.

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strain*,
I took alive: and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital spirits.

Why do'st thou fallally feign
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain*
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name
Of love.

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallick *strain*.

3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy! the *strain*
of man's bred out into baboon and monkey.

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated,
spoil the *strain* of a nation.

4. A stile or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all religion and virtue.

In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language.

Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty *strains*.

5. Song; note; found.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an instrument, and play false *strains* upon thee.

Orpheus self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of hap'd Elysian flowers, and hear
Such *strains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite let free
His half-regain'd Eurydice.

Their heav'nly harps a lower *strain* began,
And in soft music mourn the fall of man.

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his *strain*,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main.

6. Rank; character.

But thou who lately of the common *strain*,
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vices, and still a slave.

7. Turn; tendency.

Because heretics have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements, which with respect of time might haply reduce her to good order.

8. Manner of violent speech or action.

You have shew'd to-day your valiant *strain*,
And fortune led you well.

Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, *ultima primis cedebant*.

STRAINER. *n. f.* [from *strain*.] An instrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin.

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a *strainer* to dispart
The husky terrene dregs from purer must.

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal vessels the *strainers* to separate the pure emulsion from its feces.

These when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth, in rain or gentle showers,
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land.

STRAIT. *adj.* [from *strait*, French; *stretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witnesses, like watches go
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;
And where in conscience they're *straight* laid,
'Tis ten to one that side is cast.

2. Close; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive.

3. Strict;

STR

3. Strict; rigorous.
Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor.
Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straiter* order taken.
He now, forthwith, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*
4. Difficult; distressful.
Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Gloucester,
Than from the evidence of good esteem.
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. [See *STRAIGHT*.]
A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones. *Newton's Opticks.*
- STRAIT, n. f.**
1. A narrow pass, or frith.
Plant garrisons to command the *straights* and narrow passages.
Honour travels in a *straight* to narrow,
Where one but goes abreast. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*
Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's Straits. *Aboet.*
They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain. *Judith.*
The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coast of Africa, even from Egypt to the *straights* of Gibraltar. *Brewster on Languages.*
2. Distress; difficulty.
The independent party which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *straights* as the other how to carry on their designs.
It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *straight* he was in, which being pursued might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*
- Thyself
Bred up in poverty, and *straights* at home,
Lost in a desert here, and hunger-bit. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*
Thus Adam, fore-betel reply'd,
O heav'n! in evil *straight* this day I stand
Before my Judge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Let no man who owns a Providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him. *South's Sermons.*
Some modern authors observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- 'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I must not merit you, or must forfake:
But in this *straight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*
- Cæsar fees
The *straights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison's Cato.*
Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Brome.*
- To **STRAIT, v. a.** [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.
If your last
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty; you were *straited*
For a reply, at least, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- To **STRAITEN, v. a.** [from *strait*.]
1. To make narrow.
The city of Sion has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrances, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the mole. *Samuel's Journey.*
If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuits, *straiten'd* by a foe,
Subtle or violent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore *strait* cloaths and cold baths, heat. *A butner on Diet.*
2. To contract; to confine.
The *straitning* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the church. *Clarendon.*
The landed man finds him aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *straitning* of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*
Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *straitened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison.*
The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addison's State of the War.*
3. To make tight; to intend.
Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *straiten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryden.*

STR

- Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn,
Gasp, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when dulness gives her page the word. *Hume.*
4. To deprive of necessary room.
Waters when *straiten'd* as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He could not be *straiten'd* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*
Several congregations find themselves very much *straiten'd*, and if the mode encrease, I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addison's Spectator.*
5. To distress; to perplex.
Men by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straiten'd* for want of room. *Roy.*
- STRAITLY, adv.** [from *strait*.]
1. Narrowly.
2. Strictly; rigorously.
Those laws he *straitly* requir'd to be observed without breach or blame. *Hobbes.*
3. Closely; intimately.
STRAITNESS, n. f. [from *strait*.]
1. Narrowness.
The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places. *Strabo.*
It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in fact.
The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such crimes. *King Charles.*
2. Strictness; rigour.
If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shakespeare.*
Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships which were successively remedied. *Hale.*
3. Distress; difficulty.
4. Want; scarcity.
The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst them had never reached so far, as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them. *Locke.*
- STRAITLACED, adj.** [from *strait* and *lace*.] Stiff; constrained; without freedom.
Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tamper'd with. *Locke on Education.*
- STRAKE, v.** The obsolete preterite of *strike*. *Struck.*
Didst thou not see a bleeding hind
Whose right haunch earl my deadliest arrow *strake*? *Spenser.*
Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-fands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Atterbury.*
- STRAND, n. f.** [from *stranden*, Saxon; *strande*, Dutch; *strand*, Danish.] The verge of the sea or of any water.
I saw sweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand*. *Shakespeare.*
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*. *Prior.*
Warm'd with new fires.
To **STRAND, v. a.** [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.
Tarchon's alone was lost, and *stranded* flood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*
I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but few that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms. *Woodward on Fishes.*
Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way,
Fearful of fate they meet it in the sea;
Some who escape the fury of the waves,
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*
- STRANGE, adj.** [from *strange*, French; *extraneus*, Latin.]
1. Foreign; of another country.
I do not condemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues.
The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*
2. Not domestic.
As the man loves least at home to be,
That hath a fluttish house, haunted with spirits;
So he, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Davies.*
Wonderful; causing wonder.
It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in fables, that the whole sound is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air.
Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

STR

- It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies. *Tillotson.*
- Strange* to relate, from young Iulus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Strange to relate, the flames, involv'd in smoke
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.
Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *strange* and peevish. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*
4. Unknown; new.
Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hobbes.*
Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you. *Shakespeare.*
Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them. *Gen. lxii. 7.*
- Here passion first I felt,
Commotion *strange*! *Milton.*
5. Remote.
She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shakespeare.*
6. Uncommonly good or bad.
This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*
7. Unacquainted.
They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*
- STRANGE, interj.** An expression of wonder.
Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*
Strange! that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*
To **STRANGE, v. n.** [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished.
Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one, of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glare.*
- STRANGELY, adv.** [from *strange*.]
1. With some relation to foreigners.
As by *strange* fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but with a degree of dislike.
My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,
Things have been *strangely* borne. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*
We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us. *Sprat's Sermons.*
In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits. *Calamy.*
- STRANGENESS, n. f.** [from *strange*.]
1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.
If I will obey the Gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country can make any man a stranger to me. *Sprat.*
2. Unguardedness; distance of behaviour.
Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
3. Remoteness from common apprehension; uncouthness.
Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;
And undergo, in an observing kind,
His humorous predominance. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*
This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South's Sermons.*
4. Mutual dislike.
In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borders. *Bacon.*
5. Wonderful; power of raising wonder.
If a man, for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STR

- STRANGER, n. f.** [from *stranger*, French.]
1. A foreigner; one of another country.
I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*. *Shakespeare.*
Of here and every where.
There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear, *Granville.*
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*
After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*
2. One unknown.
Strangers and foes do funder, and not kiss. *Shakespeare.*
You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you spurn a *stranger* cur
Over your threshold. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers*; the one to the other. *Bacon.*
That *stranger* guest the Taphean realm obeys. *Pope.*
They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest. *Pope.*
3. A guest; one not a domestic.
He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton.*
4. One unacquainted.
My child is yet a *stranger* in the world;
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. *Shakespeare.*
I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it. *Dryden.*
5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.
I unspeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
To **STRANGER, v. a.** [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate.
Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakespeare.*
- To **STRANGLE, v. a.** [from *strangle*, Latin.]
1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.
His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out, than when he liv'd;
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in;
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakespeare.*
Do'st thou not know that thou hast *strangled* thine husband? *Job. iii. 8.*
The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey. *Neh.*
So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulterers to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*
2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.
By th' clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- STRANGLER, n. f.** [from *strangle*.] One who strangles.
The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- STRANGLES, n. f.** [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.
- STRANGULATION, n. f.** [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.
A sponge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and occasioning its continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation*. *Wise.*
- STRANGURY, n. f.** [from *stranguria*, French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.
- STRAP, n. f.** [from *stroppe*, Dutch; *stroppa*, Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.
These cloaths are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
I found but one husband, a lively cobbler, that kicked and purred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce pass'd a day without giving her the discipline of the *strap*. *Addison's Spectator.*
- STRAPPADO, n. f.** Chastisement by blows.
Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. *Shakespeare.*
- STRAPPING, adj.** Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt. *STRATA.*

STR

STRATA. *n. f.* [The plural of *stratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. A philosophical term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be.

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd!

STRATAGEM. *n. f.* [*stratagem*, French.]
1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot, I did send for thee,
To tutor thee in stratagems of war.

Should be the father of some stratagem.

2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,
And think on all those stratagems which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers.

Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream.

STRATIFY. *v. a.* [*stratify*, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRATUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland.

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum*, every way
The waters with the sandy *stratum* rise.

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,
Intending deep suspicion.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;

Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it.

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *straw* more.

My new *straw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear.

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,
And trusts a *straw* breadth nearer to the skies.

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *straw*.

'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause be right or wrong.

STRAWBERRY. *n. f.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial fibrous root: the leaves are veined, growing upon each footstalk; the stalks trail upon the ground: the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, divided into ten equal parts, and expands in form of a star: the flower consists, for the most part, of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose, and having many stamina in the middle, round the base of the ovary: the fruit is globose or oval, and consists of a fleshy cartilaginous pulp, full of protuberances. The species are seven.

The *strawberry* grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.

Content with food, which nature freely bled,
On wildings and on *strawberries* they feed.

Strawberries, by their fragrant smell, seem to be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in winter, are an excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of *strawberries* and limmons in spring-water is an excellent drink in bilious fevers.

STRAWBERRY TREE. *n. f.* [*arbutus*, Latin.]

It is ever green, the leaves roundish and serrated on the edges: the flowers consist of one leaf, and shaped like a pitcher: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry; divided into five cells, which contain many small seeds.

STRAWBUILT. *adj.* [*straw* and *built*.] Made up of straw.

The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, exultate.

STRAWCOLOURED. *adj.* [*straw* and *colour*.] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcoloured* beard.

STRAWWORM. *n. f.* [*straw* and *worm*.] A worm bred in straw.

STRAWWY. *adj.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of straw.

There the *straw* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *straw* parts than the rest.

STR

TO STRAY. *v. n.* [*stree*, Danish, to scatter; *stravare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays*.

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play.

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or dost thy feeble feet unwitting hither *stray*?

No: where can I *stray*,
Save back to England? all the world's my way.

Stray'd his affection in unlawful love?
She doth *stray* about
By holy crosses, where the kneeling prayers
For happy wedlock hours.

Wand'ring thou within this lucid orb,
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want it a guide
To reconduct thy steps?

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed*.

STRAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *stray*.

The king of Scots.
Should I take you for a *stray*,
You must be kept a year and day.

When he has traced his talk through all its wild ramblings,
let him bring home his *stray*; not like the lost sheep with joy,
but with tears of penitence.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*.
He cries out, neighbour, hast thou seen a *stray*?

Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way?

2. A *stray* of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate.

STREAK. *n. f.* [*streak*, Saxon; *streak*, Dutch; *streak*, Ital.] A line of colour different from that of the ground.

The West yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;
Now spurs the late traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn.

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heav'n,
Disended, as the brow of God appears?

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
Till the last *streaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear!

While the fantastical tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*.

TO STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

Mark what Jacob did;
When all the yearlings which were *streak'd* and pieb,
Should fall as Jacob's hire.

A mule, admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black.

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streaks* the East,
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry arbours.

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon azure sky:
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red;

Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chusing fable for the peaceful night.

2. To stretch.

She lurks in midst of all her dens, and *streaks*
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glotting round her rock, to fish the falls.

STREAKY. *adj.* [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the leaf, and still between
The fits of falling snows appears the *streaky* green.

STREAM. *n. f.* [*stream*, Sax. *stream*, Islandick; *stream*, Dut.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current.

As plays the fun upon the glassy *stream*,
T'winkling another counterfeited beam.

He brought *stream* out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any *stream* of weather.

Thus from one common source our *streams* divide,
Ours is the Trojan, yours th' Arcadian hide.

Divided interests, while thou think'st it to ways,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away.

STR

2. Anything issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *stream* of brimstone.

You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words.

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several rivulets, which have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current.

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

The very *stream* of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must give him a better proclamation.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion, against the current *stream* of antiquity.

TO STREAM. *v. n.* [*stream*, Islandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

On all sides round
Streams the black blood, and smokes upon the ground.

2. To flow with a current; to pour out water in a *stream*; to be overflowed.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes would raise
Historic marbles to record his praise.

3. To issue forth with continuance.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream*.

TO STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold.

STREAMER. *n. f.* [from *stream*.] An ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a flock.

His brave fleet
With silken *streamers*, the young Phœbus fanning.

The roly morn began to rise,
And wav'd her saffron *streamer* through the skies.

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows.

The man of sense his meat devours;
But only smells the peel and flow'rs:
And he must be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer*.

STREAMY. *adj.* [from *stream*.]

1. Abounding in running water.

However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Denn'd the goddess water: where deep Melas,
And rocky Cræta flow, the chariot smok'd
Obscure with rising dust.

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming his enormous shield,
Like the broad sun, illum'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray.

STREET. *n. f.* [*street*, Saxon; *stree*, German; *stada*, Spanish and Ital. *streda*, Danish; *street*, Dutch; *stratum*, Lat.]

1. A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair *streets*; and all the way we went there were gathered people on both sides, standing in a row.

The *streets* are no larger than allies.

When night
Darkens the *streets*, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;
Witness the *streets* of Sodom.

The Italians lay the ancients always considered the situation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open square, or in a narrow *street*, and more or less deviated from their rule of art.

When you tattle with some crony servant in the same *street*, leave your own *street*-door open.

2. Proverbially, a public place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *streets*.

Our public ways would be so crowded, that we should want *street*-room.

Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised in the world, and can we believe, if an apostle of Christ appeared in our *streets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world?

STREETWALKER. *n. f.* [*street* and *walk*.] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the open *street*.

STRENGTH. *n. f.* [*strength*, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

Thy youth, thy *strength*, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and grey.

Th' insulting Trojan came,
And menac'd us with force, our feet with flame:
Was it the *strength* of this tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that sav'd you from the sword?

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness.

Not founded on the brittle *strength* of bones.

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

The allies, after a successful Summer, are too apt, upon the *strength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign.

4. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration of thought, and *strength* of judgment, few have equalled.

STR

He enjoyed the greatest *strength* of good-sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness.

5. Potency of liquors.

6. Fortification; fortress.

The rashness of talking should not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *strengths* placed in the mouth.

He thought
This inaccessible high *strength* to have seiz'd.

Betray'd in all his *strengths*, the wood beset;
All instruments, all arts of ruin met.

7. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths*.

8. Armament; force; power.

What is his *strength* by land?

Nor was there any other *strength* designed to attend about his highness than one regiment.

9. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well with *strength* and soundness of reason, thus to answer.

TO STRENGTH. *v. a.* To strengthen. Not used.

Edward's happy-order'd reign, most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strengthen* his state.

TO STRENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *strengthen*.]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish.

Let us rise up and build; so they *strengthened* their hands for this work.

Authority is by nothing so much *strengthened* and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily distrusts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to.

Thou, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,
And bless your critic with a poet's fire:

An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;
Whose own example *strengthen* all his laws,
And is himself that great sublime he draws.

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him and *strengthen* him.

4. To make to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.

They fought the *strengthening* of the heathen.

TO STRENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow strong.

Oh men for stat'ry and deceit renown'd!
Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him,
'Till as your years increase, that *strengthen* too,
T' undo poor maids.

STRENGTHENER. *n. f.* [from *strengthen*; by contraction.]

STRENGTHNER. *n. f.* [*strengthen*.]

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

Garlick is a great *strengthen* of the stomach upon decays of appetite or indigestion.

2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids: cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina.

STRENGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *strengthen*.]

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.

Yet are these feet, whose *strengthless* stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay.

As the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like *strengthless* hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms.

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of liquors.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet subtle and pungent, which may be called spirit; or else *strengthless* or insipid, which may be named phlegm.

STRENUOUS. *adj.* [*strenuus*, Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant.

Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty.

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be *strenuous* for taking off the test, against the maxims of all wise Christian governments, which always had some established religion, leaving at best a toleration to others.

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *strenuous* against the church and crown.

STRENUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *strenuous*.]

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *strenuously* make use of neither.

STR

STRESS. *n. f.* [Fræce, Saxon, violence; or from *distress*.]

1. Importance; important part.

A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better. *L'Estrange*.

The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous stock of children. *L'Estrange*.

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient. *Locke*.

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it. *Atterbury*.

2. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.

By *stress* of weather driv'n, *Dryden's En.*

At last they landed.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*.

To *STRESS*. *v. a.* [Evidently from *distress*.] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight

Of this sad realm. *Fairy Queen.*

To *STRETCH*. *v. a.* [Fræcan, Saxon; *strecken*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.

The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land. *Is. viii. 8.*

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Eccles. vii. 32.*

Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand. *Ex. vii. 19.*

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

3. To expand; to display.

Leviathan on the deep, *Milton.*

Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps.

What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotson.*

4. To strain to the utmost.

This kiss, if it durst speak,

Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air. *Shak. K. Lear.*

5. To make tense.

So the *stretch'd* cord the skak'd dancer tries. *Smith.*

6. To carry by violence farther than is right: as, to *stretch* a text.

To *STRETCH*. *v. n.*

1. To be extended.

Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance *stretch* unto it. *Whitgift.*

A third is like the former: a fourth? start eye!

What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,

And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone. *Cowley.*

Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

2. To bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To fall beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event, that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*? *Gov. Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings the spread,

And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:

Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove

To print a kiss. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon.*

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,

By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden's En.*

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the South, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,

And all beyond is fullness, false, and vain. *Granville.*

STRETCHER. *n. f.* [from *stretch*.]

1. Any thing used for extension.

Tooth in the *stretching* course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Moxon.*

2. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends,

They tug at ev'ry oar, and ev'ry *stretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To *STREW*. *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is generally written *strew*, and I have followed custom; but *Skinner* likewise proposes *strow*, and *Junius* writes *strow*. Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawen*, Gothic; *stroyen*, Dutch; *strecan*, Sax. *strewen*, German; *strewen*, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,

Did never whiter shew. *Spenser.*

2. To scatter loosely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *strewed* it upon the water, and made Israel drink of it. *Ex.*

With furies and nocturnal orgies fired,

Whom ev'n the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,

And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STREWMENT. *n. f.* [from *strew*.] Any thing scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful. For charitable prayers,

Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,

Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home

Of bell and burial. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

STRIFE. *n. f.* [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair crystalline *strife*, than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRIFE. *adj.* [from *strife*, Latin; *stris*, French.] Formed in strife.

These effluvia fly by *strifed* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by streams attached from either pole unto the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

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Crytal, when incorporated with the fibrous tales, shews, if broke, a *strifed* or fibrous texture, like those tales. *Warton.*

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STRIFE. *n. f.* [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair crystalline *strife*, than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation. *Boyle.*

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11. To cause to found by blows. With *up* only emphatical. The drums presently *striking up* a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Kneller.*
Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war Plead for our interest, and our being here. *Shakespeare.*
12. To forge; to mint. Some very rare coins *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick. *Arbutnot.*
 13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for advanced in years. The king Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen Well *struck* in years; fair and not jealous. *Shakespeare.*
 14. To *STRIKE off*. To erase from a reckoning or account. Deliver Helen, and all damage else Shall be *struck off*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
 But I shall in a more convenient time *Strike off* this score of absence. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Ask mens opinions: Scots now shall tell How trade encreases, and the world goes well: *Strike off* his pension by the setting sun, And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*
15. To *STRIKE off*. To separate as by a blow. Germany had *stricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*
 They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay *struck off* his head. *Kneller.*
 He was taken prisoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *struck off* his head. *Hakewell.*
 A mass of water would be quite *struck off* and separate from the rest, and tolt through the air like a flying river. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
16. To *STRIKE out*. To produce by collision. My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires; My manhood long misled by wand'ring fires, Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpe was gone, My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own. *Dryden.*
17. To *STRIKE out*. To blot; to efface. By expurgatory animadversions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*
 To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*. *Pope.*
18. To *STRIKE out*. To bring to light. Whether thy hand *strikes out* some free design, Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line, Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mafs, And from the canvass call the mimic face. *Pope.*
- To *STRIKE v. n.*
 1. To make a blow. I in mine own woe charm'd, Could not find death, where I did hear him groan; Nor feel him where he *struck*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 It pleas'd the king To *Strike* at me upon his misconstruction; When he tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 He wither'd all their strength before he *struck*. *Dryden.*
2. To collide; to clash. Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. To act by repeated percussion. Bid thy mistress when my drink is ready, She *strike* upon the bell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles like kings, Cities their lutes, and subjects hearts their strings; On which with so divine a hand they *struck*, Consent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*
4. To found by the stroke of a hammer. Caesar, 'tis *strucken* eight. *Shakespeare.*
 Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*
5. To make an attack. Is not the king's name forty thousand names? Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject *strikes* At thy great glory. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
 When by their designing leaders taught To *strike* at power, which for themselves they fought: The vulgar gull'd into rebellion arm'd, Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*
6. To act by external influx. Consider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*
7. To found with blows. Whilst any trumpet did found, or drum *struck up*, His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*
8. To be dashed upon shallows; to be stranded. The admiral galley wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Kneller.*

STR

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect. Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*
 10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. We see the wind fit fore upon our sails; And yet we *strike* not, but securely perish. *Shakespeare.*
 I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow, And with the other fling it at thy face, Than bear so low a sail, to *strike* to thee. *Shakespeare.*
 The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing town: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swift.*
11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth. It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publicly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
12. To *STRIKE in with*. To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once. Those who by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really vicious that they may be thought young. *South.*
 They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture with the next companion, and so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*
 The cares or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought. *Addison.*
 He immediately *struck in with* them, but described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he shiver'd every joint. *Addison's Freeholder.*
13. To *STRIKE out*. To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and dispersed, the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue. *Collier of Popularity.*
- STRIKE. n. f.* A buffet; a dry measure of capacity. Wing, cartnave and bufhel, peck, *strike* ready at hand. *Tusser's Hu bandry.*
- STRICKBLOCK. n. f.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Mason's Mechanical Exercise.*
- STRICKER. n. f.* [from *strike*.] One that strikes. A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no *striker*. *1 Tim. iii. 3.*
 He thought with his staff to have struck the *striker*. *Sandys.*
 The *striker* must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*
- STRICKING. parti. adj.* [from *strike*.] Affecting; surprising.
- STRING. n. f.* [from *string*, Saxon; *string*, German and Danish; *stringe* Dutch; *stringo*, Latin.]
1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band; a riband; any thing tied. Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived, as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper. *Wilkins's Dialect.*
 Round Ormond's knee thou ty'd the mystick *string*, That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*
2. A thread on which any things are filed. Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillington.*
3. Any set of things filed on a line. I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. The chord of a musical instrument. The *string* that jars When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense, With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers, Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Race.*
 By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string*-instrument that seems comparable to our violins. *Addison.*
5. A small fibre. Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer's Fishland.*
6. A nerve; a tendon. The most piteous tale which in recounting, His grief grew puffed, and the *strings* of life Began to crack. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 The *string* of his tongue loosed. *Mark xxvii. 35.*
7. The nerve of the bow. The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *string*. *Psalms xi. 2.*
8. Any concatenation or series, as a string of propositions. To have two *STRINGS to the bow*. To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security. *No.*

STR

- No lover has that pow'r To enforce a desperate amour, As he that has two *strings* to his bow, And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*
- To *STRING. v. a.* Preterite *I string*, part. pass. *stringed*. [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with strings. Has not wife nature *stringed* the legs and feet With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Gay.*
2. To put a stringed instrument in tune. Here the muse so oft her harp has *stringed*, That not a mountain rears its head unsung. *Addison.*
3. To file on a string. Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them. *Speet.*
4. To make tense. Toil *stringed* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*
- STRINGED. adj.* [from *string*.] Having strings; produced by strings. Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs. *Psalm.*
 Divinely warbl'd voice, Answering the *stringed* noise, As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton.*
- STRINGENT. adj.* [from *stringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting.
- STRINGHALT. n. f.* [from *string* and *halt*.] *Stringhalt* is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*
- STRINGLESS. adj.* [from *string*.] Having no strings. Nothing; all is said; His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument, Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. *Shakespeare.*
- STRIP. v. a.* [from *strip*.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads. A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*
- To *STRIP. v. a.* [from *strip*, Dutch; *strippen*, stripped, Sax.]
1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. They began to *strip* her of her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*
 They *strip* Joseph out of his coat. *Gen. xxxvii. 23.*
 Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*
 Hadst thou not committed Notorious murder on those thirty men At Askelen, who never did thee harm, Then like a robber *strip* off their robes. *Milton.*
 You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your matter that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*
 A rattling tempest through the branches went, That *stript* them bare. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*
 He saw a beauteous maid With hair dishevel'd, issuing through the shade, *Stript* of her cloaths. *Dryden.*
 He left the pillagers, to rapine bred, Without controul to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*
 The bride was put in form to bed; He follow'd *stript*. *Swift.*
2. To deprive; to divest. The apostle in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand that those are even the lowest of things necessary, that if we should be *stript* of all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*
 We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*
 It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped* of those specifick differences we give them. *Locke.*
 One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript* of all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries; and now sitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*
3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one and supported by the other. *South's Sermons.*
4. To peel; to decorticate. If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than that of wheat or rye. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
5. To deprive of all. When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been required with beggary? *South's Sermons.*
6. To take off covering. He *stript* off his cloaths. *1 Sam. xix. 24.*
 Logick helps us to *strip* off the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

STR

7. To cast off. His unkindness That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her To foreign casuaries, gave her dear rights To her doghearted daughters: these things *strip* him. *Shakespeare.*
8. To separate from something adheive or connected. Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*
- STRIP. n. f.* [Probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred. These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*
- To *STRIP. v. a.* [from *stripen*, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours.
- STRIPE. n. f.* [from *stripen*, Dutch.]
1. A lineary variation of colour. This seems to be the original notion of the word. Gardeners may have three roots among an hundred that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes*. *Bacon.*
2. A shred of a different colour. One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbutnot.*
3. A weal; or discolouration made by a lash or blow. Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*
4. A blow; a lash. A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*
 To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience; I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*
- STRIPING. n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence. Thwart the lane, He, with two *stripings*, lads, more like to run The country bafe, than to commit such slaughter, Made good the passage. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 Now a *striping* cherub he appears, Not of the prime, yet such as in his face Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *stripings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton on Education.*
 As when young *stripings* whip the top for sport, On the smooth pavement of an empty court; The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden's Æneid.*
 As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *stripings*, old men and young men must have divers diets. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- To *STRIVE. v. n.* Preterite *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [from *strevan*, Dutch; *striver*, French.]
1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*
 Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*
Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Rom. xv. So have I strived to preach the gospel. Rom. xv. 20.*
2. To contend; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed. Do as adversaries do in law, *Strive* mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakespeare.*
 Thou art caught, because thou hast *striven* against the Lord. *Jer. i. 24.*
Strive for the truth unto death. *Eccles. iv. 28.*
 Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Job xxxiii. 13.*
 Charge them that they *strive* not about words to no profit. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*
 Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Tit. iii. 9.*
 This is only warrantable conflict for the trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *L'Estrange.*
- Thus does every wicked man that contemns God, who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker. *Tillotson.*
 Now private pity *strove* with publick hate, Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*
 If intestine broils alarm the hive, For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*, The vulgar in divided factions jar; And murm'ring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*
3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. Nor that sweet grove Of Daphne by Orontes, and the insipid Castalian springs, might with this paradise Of Eden *strive*. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
- STRIVER. n. f.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends.
- STROKAL. n. f.* An instrument used by glass makers. *Bailey.*
- STROKE. or Struck.* O'd preterite of *strikes*, now commonly *struck*. *He*

STR

- He hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*
- STROKE**. *n. f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike*]
1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another. *Th' oars were silver,*
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 2. A hostile blow.
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakespeare.*
He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without
striking *stroke*. *Bacon.*
His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*
Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*
I had a long design upon the ears of Curi, but the rogue
would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my pen-
knife was ready. *Swift.*
 3. A sudden disease or affliction.
Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
 4. The found of the clock.
What is't o'clock?—
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
 5. The touch of a pencil.
Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*
 6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.
Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of
good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*
The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most
delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
As he purchased the first success in the present war, by for-
cing, into the service of the confederates, an army that was
raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to
it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*
A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I que-
stion not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbutnot.*
Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which
in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent for-
gery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
 7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.
 8. Power; efficacy.
These having equal authority for instruction of the young
prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers facul-
ties. *Hayward.*
Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams,
those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction
has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by
the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a
rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*
He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any
of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of
them. *Dryden.*
The subtle effluvia of the male feed have the greatest *stroke*
in generation. *Rey.*
- TO STROKE**. *v. a.* [from *strecan*, Saxon.]
1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endear-
ment; to fathom.
- Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*
The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
More *stroken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pail. *Tass.*
Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben. Jonst.*
He set forth a proclamation *stroaking* the people with fair
promises, and humouring them with invectives against the
king and government. *Bacon.*
He dry'd the falling drop, and yet more kind,
He *strook* her cheeks. *Dryden.*
Come, let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*
She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak* d his head. *Addison.*- 2. To rub gently in one direction.
When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *stroakings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

TO STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be
a vagrant.
She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granv.*
Your wine lock'd up, your butter *stroll* d abroad. *Pope.*
These mothers *stroke*, to beg sustenance for their helpless in-
fants. *Swift.*

STROLLER. *n. f.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a va-
gabond.
Two brother-hermits, faints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;

STR

- Where, in the *strollers* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*
The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their
ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe
in the streets. *Swift.*
- STROND**. *n. f.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the
water.
So looks the *strond* whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakespeare's II. IV.*
- STRONG**. *adj.* [from *strecg*, Saxon.]
1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.
Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Fairy Queen.*
The *strong-wing'd* Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal. cxlv. 14.*
The Marlian and Sabellian race,
Strong limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*
Ofies the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*
 2. Fortified; secure from attack.
Within Troy's *strong* immures
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare.*
An army of English engaged in the midst, between an army
of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and
a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other.
Bacon's War with Spain.
It is no matter how things are, so a man observe but the
agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it
is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of
truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*
 3. Powerful; mighty.
While there was war between the houses of Saul and David,
Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Sam. iii. 6.*
The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and
well underlaid with rich men and good order, held out bravely.
Bacon.
Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what
terms they please. *Addison.*
The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to
proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*,
by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless
as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*
 4. Supplied with forces.
When he was not six and twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven
thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*
In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tidell.*
 5. Hale; healthy.
Better is the poor being found and *strong* in constitution,
than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Eccles. xxx. 14.*
 6. Forcibly acting in the imagination.
This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that
ever was. *Bacon.*
 7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.
Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakefp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*
In choice of committees for ripening business for the
council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make
an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both
sides. *Bacon.*
The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in
town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Add.*
 8. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the
fight or smell forcibly.
Add with Cecropian thyme *strong-scented* centaury. *Dryd.*
By mixing such powders we are not to expect a *strong* and
full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure
one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and dark-
ness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or rus-
set brown. *Newton's Opticks.*
Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior
and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior
and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every
reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*
 9. Potent; intoxicating.
Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*
 10. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.
Many of their propoitions favour very *strong* of the old
leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*
 11. Affecting the smell powerfully.
The prince of Cambay's daily food
Is asps, and basilisk and toad,
Which makes him have to *strong* a breath,
Each night he thinks a queen to death. *Hindibrot.*

STR

- The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense,
makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbutnot.*
11. Hard of digestion; not easily nutritimental.
Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*
 13. Furnished with abilities for any thing.
I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*
 14. Valid; confirmed.
In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was
kept as a law. *Wisdom xiv. 16.*
 15. Violent; vehement; forcible.
In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong*
crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.*
The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds
of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of reli-
gion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*
 16. Cogent; conclusive.
Messengers
Of *strong* prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shakespeare.*
What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown to loud a
clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*
Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Isa.*
 17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.
There is no English soul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
It with the sap of reason you would quench,
Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
 18. Firm; compact; not soon broken.
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*
 19. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.
STRONGSTATED. *adj.* [from *strong* and *stated*.] Stronghanded.
John, who was pretty *strong* fistful, gave him such a squeeze
as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot.*
- STRONGHAND**. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence.
When their captain dieth, if the seniors should descend to
his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by
stronghand, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*
They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and
the Tulsans having more than enough, it was their meaning
to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*
- STRONGLY**. *adv.* [from *strong*.]
1. Powerfully; forcibly.
The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draw-
eth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*
Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbutnot.*
When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that
is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*
 2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last;
in such a manner as not easily to be forced. *Shakespeare.*
Great Dunstons he *strongly* fortifies. *Ezra vi. 3.*
 3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.
All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakespeare.*
The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been
strongly represented by both houses. *Swift.*
- STRONGWATER**. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.
Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters*
do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch
upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- STROOK**. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.
A sudden tempest from the desert flew,
And horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then whirling round, the quins together *strook*. *Sandys.*
That conqu'ring look
When next beheld, like light'ning *strook*
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*
He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*
- STROPHE**. *n. f.* [from *strophe*, Fr. *estrope*.] A stanza.
STROYE. The preterite of *strove*.
Having quite lost the way, of nobleness, he *strove* to climb
to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*
- TO STROUT**. *v. n.* [from *strecen*, German.] To swell with an ap-
pearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut.
This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.
TO STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by
affectation.
I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical
truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*
- TO STROW**. *v. n.* [See *STREW*.]
1. To spread by being scattered.
Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Valombrosa. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.
All the ground
With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Come, shepherds come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*
With offer floats the standing water *strow*,
With many stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

STR

3. To spread.
There have been three years dearth of corn, and every
place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*
 4. To scatter; to throw at random.
Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *strow* my store,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*
The tree in flours
The glad earth about her *strows*,
With treasure from her yielding boughs.
Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*
- TO STROWL**. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See *STROLL*.]
'Tis he who nightly *strowls* with faunt'ring pace. *Gay.*
- TO STROY**. *v. a.* [For *destruy*.]
Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*
- STRUCK**. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.
This message bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*
In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several
centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Spektator.*
High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*
Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*
- STRUCKEN**. The old participle passive of *strike*.
Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd afinder,
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.*
All liquours *strucken* make round circles, and dath. *Bacon.*
Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat, as *strucken* mute. *Milton.*
- STRUCTURE**. [from *structure*, Fr. *structura*, from *struere*, Latin.]
1. Act of building; practice of building.
His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*
 2. Manner of building; form; make.
Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of
insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous
globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*
 3. Edifice; building.
Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*
High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*
There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*
- STRUDE**. or *Strode*. *n. f.* A flock of breeding mares.
Ba l. y.
- TO STRUGGLE**. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]
1. To labour; to act with effort.
 2. To strive; to contend; to contest.
No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might
have forborn it; not without some trouble from the *strugglings*
of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*
In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore
the nation into two mighty factions, and under the name of Papist
and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various
events. *Temple.*
I repent, like some despairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants, and *struggles* with the whirling waves;
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*
 3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.
Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*
'Tis wisdom to beware
And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*
If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as
to be happy; my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spett.*
He *struggling* groans beneath the cruel hands
Even of the clowns he feeds. *Thomson.*
- STRUGGLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; effort.
 2. Contest; contention.
When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the
first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look
upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*
It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles*
for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great
city. *Asterbury.*
 3. Agony; tumultuous distress.
- STRUMA**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.
A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard
and deep about the tendons. *Wise's Surgery.*
- STRUMOUS**. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Having swelling in the glands.
How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhus, or cancerous.
Wise's Surgery.
- STRUMPET**. *n. f.* A whore; a prostitute. Of doubtful original.
Strope vieux mot *palliarde*. *Stuprum*, Lat.
How like a younker or a prodigal
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay, *Hugg'd*

STU

Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth the return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind. *Shakesp.*
Ne'er could the *strumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art and nature,
Once stir my temper, but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
If to preserve this vessel for my lord
From any other, foul, unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shakesp. Othello.*
Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*.
Honour had his due;
Before the holy priest my vows were ty'd:
So came I not a *strumpet* but a bride. *Dryden.*
To *STRUMPET*, *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.
If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakesp.*
STRUNG, The preterite and participle passive of *string*.
The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*
To *STRUT*, *v. n.* [*strufen*, German.]
Adore our errors, laugh at's while we *strut*
To our confusion. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shakesp.*
Though thou *strut* and paint,
Yet art thou both *strunk* up and old. *Ben. Johnson.*
The false *strut*
Struts on th' waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*
We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryd.*
2. To swell; to protuberate.
The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryd.*
The pow'r appears'd, with winds suffic'd the fail,
The bellying canvass *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*
As thy *strutting* bags with money rife,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*
STRUT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.
Certain gentlemen of the gown, by smirking countenances
and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment.
Swift.
STUB, *n. f.* [*streb*, Sax. *Stubbe*, Danish; *stob*, Dutch; *stipes*, Latin.]
1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.
Dametas guided the horses to ill, that the wheel coming
over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*
All about, old stocks and *stubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Fairy Queen.*
To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*
Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put
out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
We here
Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirst inur'd,
Men to much misery and hardships born. *Milton.*
Trickly *stubs* instead of trees are found,
Cr woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryd. Knights Tale.*
2. A log; a block.
You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest
youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a
happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to
that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*
To *STUB*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.
His two tulks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help
whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears
off the bark of trees. *Grew's Museum.*
The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubby, dry'd a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*
STUBBED, *adj.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick.
A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Against a *stubb'd* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*
To spight the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *stubb'd* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *Ben. Johnson.*
STUBBEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *stubb'd*.] The state of being short,
thick, and truncated.
STUCKLE, *n. f.* [*stouble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch; *stipula*, Latin.]
The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.
This suggested
At some time, when his soaring insolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *stubbles*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakesp.*
If a small red flower in the *stubble*-fields, called the winco-
pipe, open in the morning, you may be sure of a fair day.
2

STU

His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble* of his own harvest.
Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubbles*. *Dryden.*
Thy toil is lessen'd and thy profits double.
After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat *stubble*.
Stubb, perhaps from *stubb-born*.
STUBBORN, *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minshew* from *stubb-born*, related by *Juvius* to *stubb*, and deduced better by *Mr. Lye*, from *stubb*, perhaps from *stubb-born*.]
1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.
The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
You *stubborn* ancient knave, you reverend braggart,
We'll teach you.—
He believed he had so humbled the garison, that they would
be no longer so *stubborn*. *Clarendon.*
2. Perfitting; persevering; steady.
All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with
stubborn attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*
3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.
Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd.
Love suffers me, and blows up fires which pass
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mass. *Dryd.*
I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,
But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*
Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*
4. Hardy; firm.
Patience under torturing pain,
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*
5. Harsh; rough; rugged.
We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but
by a soft answer deaden their force. *Bacon.*
6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality.
STUBBORNLY, *adv.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; contumaciously; inflexibly.
Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain question in the law. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any
thing he can do. *Lake.*
So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*
STUBBORNNESS, *n. f.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; vicious
stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility.
Happy is your grace,
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stub-*
bornness and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*
Patriots, in peace, assert the people's rights,
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*
Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mal-
tered with blows. *Lake.*
It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by
the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief
it was designed. *Swift.*
STUBBY, *adj.* [from *stub*.] Short and thick; short and strong.
The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby*
bristles. *Grew's Museum.*
STUBNAIL, *n. f.* [*stubb* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a short
thick nail.
STUCCO, *n. f.* [Ital. *stucco*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grottesco roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*
STUCK, The preterite and participle passive of *stick*.
I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all, and he gives me
the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.
What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any,
than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Decay of Pity.*
The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up and see their fellow- traitors
stuck on a fork. *Addison.*
When the polypus from forth his cave,
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*
Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings, *Pope.*
That thou may't be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*
STUCKLE, *n. f.* [*stuck*, Scottish.] A number of sheaves laid to-
gether in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*
STUD, *n. f.* [*studu*, Saxon.]
1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be
taken in the following passage, which I do not understand.
A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one
height of *studs* to the roof, is two shillings a foot. *Mortimer.*
2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamen-
tal knob or protuberance. *Handley.*

STU

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *studs*. *Chapman's Iliad.*
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Raleigh.*
Crystal and inyrbine cups emboss'd with gems,
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly
in a quincunx order. *Woodward on Fossils.*
A desk he had of curious work,
With glitt'ring *studs* about. *Swift.*
[Scobe, Saxon; *stud*, Islandick, is a stallion.] A collection
of breeding horses and mares. *Temple.*
In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses
bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size.
To *STUD*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with *studs* or
shining knobs.
Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harnesses *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakesp.*
A silver *studded* ax, alike bestow'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
STUDENT, *n. f.* [*studens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a
scholar; a bookish man.
Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his
book. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
This grave advice some sober *student* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden's Pers.*
A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur
to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull sea-
son. *Watts's Logic.*
I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some
student of the profession. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
STUDIED, *adj.* [from *study*.]
1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.
He died
As one that had been *studied* in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shaksp.*
I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks,
Which I do owe you. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law,
go as chancellor. *Bacon.*
2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.
A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so
weak a composition. *Shaksp.*
STUDIER, *n. f.* [from *study*.] One who studies.
Lipius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon
his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use ar-
guments to persuade him to patience, the philosophy which he
had studied would furnish him; he answers him, Lord Jesus,
give me Christian patience. *Tillotson.*
There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature
and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of common-
wealths. *Locke.*
STUDIOUS, *adj.* [*studieux*, French; *studiosus*, Latin.]
1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.
A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall
propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contempla-
tive part of mankind. *Locke.*
2. Diligent; busy.
Studious to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*
3. Attentive to; careful.
The people made
Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade.
There are who, fondly *studious* of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*
4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloister's pale.
Him for the *studious* shade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson's Summer.*
STUDIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *studious*.]
1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.
2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.
On a short pruning hook his head reclines,
And *studiously* surveys his gen'rous vines. *Dryden's Æn.*
All of them *studiously* cherish'd the memory of their hon-
ourable extraction. *Atterbury.*
STUDIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *studious*.] Addition to study.
STUDY, *n. f.* [*estude*, French; *studium*, Latin.]
1. Application of mind to books and learning.
Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temp.*
Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine
pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*
2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.
Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*
The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said,
that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.
What can happen
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*
Make me a curle like this. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

STU

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*
4. Any particular kind of learning.
Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for or-
nament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and dis-
position of business. *Bacon's Essays.*
5. Apartment set off for literary employment.
Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*
Knock at the *study*, where, they say, he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*
Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the East. *Wotton.*
Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused
members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*
Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *study*, t'other for the stage. *Dryden.*
To *STUDY*, *v. n.* [*studeo*, Latin; *estudier*, French.]
1. To think with very close application; to muse.
I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*
2. To endeavour diligently.
Study to be quiet, and do your own business. *1 Thes. iv. 11.*
To *STUDY*, *v. a.*
1. To apply the mind to.
Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milton.*
If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be
that of his own country. *Locke.*
2. To consider attentively.
He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty
into English. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Study thyself: what rank, or what degrees
The wife Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden's Pers.*
You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which
has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*
3. To learn by application.
You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines,
which I would set down. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
STUFF, *n. f.* [*stoffs*, Dutch; *estuffe*, French.]
1. Any matter or body.
Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve: though
his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty, which
otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*
The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show,
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*
Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*
Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle
hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
2. Materials out of which any thing is made.
Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shaksp. Timon.*
Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shaksp.*
Thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject, who in fright put *stuff*
To some the-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shaksp. Timon.*
Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscom.*
3. Furniture; goods.
Fare away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shaksp.*
He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayw.*
Groaning waggons loaded high
With *stuff*. *Cowley's Davideis.*
4. That which fills any thing.
With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous *stuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shaksp.*
5. Essence; elemental part.
Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience
To do no contriv'd murder. *Shaksp. Othello.*
6. Any mixture or medicine.
I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize
The present power of life. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
7. Cloth or texture of any kind.
Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.
Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *stuffs* of
our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into
linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
8. Matter or thing. In contempt.
O proper *stuff*!
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Such *stuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shaksp.*
At this *stuff* *stuff*
The large Achilles, on his preft bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shaksp.*
Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden's Pers.*
25 M
Anger

STU

- Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden's Juven.*
To-morrow will be time enough
To hear such mortifying *stuff*. *Swift.*
The free things that among takes pass for wit and spirit,
Must be hocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Cariff.*
10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.
To *STUFF*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill very full with any thing.
When we've *stuff'd*
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare.*
If I find him comforting the king,
It will *stuff* his suspicion more fully. *Shakespeare.*
Though plenteous, all too little seems
To *stuff* this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*
What have we more to do than to *stuff* our guts with these
figs? *L'Estrange.*
This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts for brown. *Gay.*
2. To fill to uneasiness.
With some oblivious antidote
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous *stuff* *Shakespeare.*
Which weighs upon the heart.
3. To thrust into any thing.
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them
close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and
colour fresh a year. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. To fill by being put into any thing.
Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuff's out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakespeare.*
With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden's Æn.*
A bed,
The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*
5. To swell out by something thrust in.
I will be the man that shall make you great.—I cannot
perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and *stuff* me
out with straw. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*
The gods for sin
Should with a swelling droply *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*
Officious Baniis lays
Two cushions *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*
6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.
It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of
particular lives with matter of public record. *Watson.*
Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the
proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*
For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*
7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.
These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent per-
fume.—I am *stuffed*, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakespeare.*
8. To fill meat with something of high relish.
She went for partly to *stuff* a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*
He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*
9. To form by stuffing.
An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sen-
tence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and
placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*
To *STUFF*. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.
Wedge'd in a spacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble share,
As if she ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*
STUFFING. *n. f.* [from *stuff*.]
1. That by which any thing is filled.
Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and
Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the
people that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed
before. *Hale.*
2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.
Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mort.*
STUKE, or *Stuck*. *n. f.* [*stuc*, French; *stucco*, Italian.] A com-
position of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly
called plaiter of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments
resembling sculpture are made. *Bailey.*
STULM. *n. f.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*
STULTILOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*stultus* and *loquens*, Lat.] Foolish
talk. *Ditt.*
STUM. *n. f.* [*stum*, Swedish, supposed to be contracted from
mustum, Latin.]
1. Wine yet unfermented; the cremor or froth on must.
An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of
grapes, when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light,
when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*
2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.
Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noodle. *B. Johns.*

STU

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.
Drink ev'ry letter on't in *stum*,
And make it brisk champagne become. *Hudibras.*
To *STUM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing
fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.
Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give
them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floy.*
To *STUMBLE*. *v. n.* [This word *stunus* derives from *stump*,
and says the original meaning is to strike or trip against a
stump. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]
1. To trip in walking.
When the will take the rein, I let her run;
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakespeare Winter's Tale.*
A headfall being restrained to keep him from *stumbling*,
hath been often burst. *Shakespeare Taming of the Shrew.*
As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that *Gloster stumbled*; and, in falling,
Struck me, that fought to stay him, overboard. *Shakespeare.*
The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know not at
what they *stumble*. *Prov. iv. 19.*
Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
He faints: his steed no longer hears the rein;
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain. *Prior.*
2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.
He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is
none occasion of *stumbling* in him. *1 Jo. ii. 10.*
This may day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*
3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance.
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a
great lady of that country, by which occasion she had *stumbled*
upon such mischances as were little for the honour of her or
her family. *Sidney.*
What man art thou, that, thus bescreen'd in night,
So *stumblest* on my counsel. *Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet.*
A mouse, bred in a chett, dropped out over the side, and
stumbled upon a delicious morsel. *L'Estrange.*
Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, upon Livia in a
bath. *Dryden.*
Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally
stumbled upon by men busy and inquisitive. *Rai.*
Write down *p* and *q*, and make signs to him to endeavour
to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion
of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour,
stumble upon one of them. *Helders Elements of Speech.*
To *STUMBLE*. *v. a.*
1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.
2. To make to boggle; to offend.
Such terms amus'd them all, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
And *stumbled* many.
One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this
hypothesis. *Lack.*
STUMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure.
One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an hon-
ourable life. *L'Estrange.*
STUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles.
Be sweet to all: is thy complexion four?
Then keep such company; make them thy ally:
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r;
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Herbert.*
STUMBLINGBLOCK. *n. f.* [from *stumble*.] Cause of stumbling;
STUMBLINGSTONE. } cause of error; cause of offence.
We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*,
and unto the Greeks foolishness. *1 Cor. i. 23.*
This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away.
Shakespeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid critics. *Speiser.*
STUMP. *n. f.* [*stump*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stompen*, Dan.
to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest
is taken away.
He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting
Of his huge tail he quite in funder cleft;
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser.*
Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a
stump. *Shakespeare.*
He through the bushes scrambles;
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace;
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,
Amongst the briars and brambles. *Dryden's Nymphid.*
Who, 'cause they're waded to the *stumps*,
Are represented best by rumps. *Hudibras.*
A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I drest
the *stump* with common digestive. *Wise man's Surgery.*
A poor ass, now wore out to the *stump*, fell down under his
load. *L'Estrange.*
Against a *stump* he tucks the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden.*
A tongue

STU

- A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a
feather. *Gower's Museum.*
Worn to the *stumps* in the service of the maids, 'tis thrown
out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*
STUMPY. *adj.* [from *stump*.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff;
strong. A bad word.
They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom
plow in. *Mortimer.*
To *STUN*. *v. a.* [reunan, Saxon, *ge-run*, noise.]
1. To confound or dizzy with noise.
An universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear. *Milton.*
Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,
Stun'd with hoarse Codrus' Thecid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*
Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does
not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*
So Alma, weary'd of being great,
And nodding in her chair of state,
Stun'd and worn out with endless chat,
Of Will did this, and Nan said that.
Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *stun* the birds releas'd.
The Britons, once a savage kind,
Descendants of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*
2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.
One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*
STUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sting*.
To both these filters have I sworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare King Lear.*
With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds,
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*
STUNK. The preterite of *stink*.
To *STUNT*. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Italian.] To hinder from growth.
Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave
her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbutnot.*
There he stop'd short, nor since has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the most of little;
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*
The tree grew scrubby, dry'd a-top and *stunted*,
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*
STUPE. *n. f.* [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloath or flap dipped in warm
medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.
A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied
with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his
leg. *Wise man's Surgery.*
To *STUPE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with *stupes*.
The scar divide, and *stupa* the part affected with wine. *Wise man.*
STUPES. *n. f.* [*stupes*, Latin; *stupa*, Latin.] Insen-
sibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.
All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hard-
ness and *stupescence* upon it. *South.*
She sent to ev'ry child
Firm impudence, or *stupescence* mild;
And strait succeeded, leaving shame no room,
Cerberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Dunciad.*
STUPES. *adj.* [from *stupescere*, Latin; *stupescere*, Fr.]
Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narco-
tic; opiate.
It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture,
of some *stupescitive*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Opium hath a *stupescitive* part, and a heating part; the one
moving sleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*
STUPENDOUS. *adj.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing;
astonishing.
All those *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a his-
tory, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*
Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight
Of that *stupendous* bridge his joy increas'd.
Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd;
But most, when this *stupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*
Mortals, fly this curst detested race:
A hundred of the same *stupendus* size,
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addison.*
Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity
of systems in this *stupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*
STUPID. *adj.* [*stupidus*, French; *stupidus*, Latin.]
1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy;
sluggish of understanding.
O that men should be so *stupid* grown
As to forsake the living God.
Men, boys and women, *stupid* with surprise,
Where e'er she passes, fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden.*
If I by chance succeed,
Know, I am not so *stupid*, or so hard,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryden.*

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- With wild surprise
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*
2. Performed without skill or genius.
Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Disdains to serve ignoble ends:
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhimes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*
STUPIDITY. *n. f.* [*stupiditas*, Fr. *stupiditas*, Latin.]
Dulness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.
Shadwell alone, of all my sons, is he
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*. *Dryden.*
STUPIDLY. *adv.* [from *stupid*.]
1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.
That space the evil one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. Dully; without apprehension.
On the shield there was engraven maps of countries, which
Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *stupidly* as his
fellow-beast the lion. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*
STUPIDIFIER. *n. f.* [from *stupidify*.] That which causes stu-
pidity.
To *STUPIDIFY*. *v. a.* [*stupescere*, Latin.] This word should
therefore be spelled *stupescify*; but the authorities are against it.]
To make *stupid*; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupescid*. *Bac.*
Those
Will *stupidify* and dull the sense a while. *Shakespeare Cymbeline.*
Pounce it into the quicksilver, and so proceed to the *stupi-*
fying. *Bacon.*
Consider whether that method, used to quiet some con-
sciences, does not *stupify* more. *Decay of Piety.*
The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discern-
ing faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and *stupify* the
brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*
Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stupifies*; and con-
scious of its own impotence, folds its arms in despair. *Catler.*
STUPOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *stupor*, French.] Suspension or dimi-
nution of sensibility.
A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *stupor*, or
dull pain in the thigh and colic, are symptoms of an inflam-
mation of the kidneys. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
To *STUPRATE*. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Latin.] To ravish; to violate.
STUPRATION. *n. f.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Lat.] Rape; vio-
lation.
Stupration must not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*
STURDILY. *adv.* [from *sturdy*.]
1. Stoutly; hardily.
2. Obstinately; resolutely.
Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurse; and, as the rest,
Here roughly chew and *sturdily* digest
Th' immense vast volumes of our common law. *Donne.*
STURDINESS. *n. f.* [from *sturdy*.]
1. Stoutness; hardiness.
Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some little skill
of bustling for himself, by his conversation with vicious boys,
when the chief use of that *sturdiness*, and standing upon his
own legs, is only for the preservation of his virtue. *Locke.*
2. Brutal strength.
STURDY. *adv.* [*esourd*, French.]
1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. It is always used of men
with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness.
This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gain say.
A *sturdy* hardened finner shall advance to the utmost pitch
of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first steps,
whilst his conscience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*
Aw'd by that house, accus'd to command,
The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; forcible.
The ill-appareled knight now had gotten the reputation of
some *sturdy* lout, he had so well defended himself. *Sidney.*
Ne ought his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *F. 2.*
3. Stiff; stout.
He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather
sturdy than dainty. *Watson.*
Sturdy oaks
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
STURGEON. *n. f.* [*sturio*, *tursio*, Latin.] A sea-fish.
It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*, being flat, of
a porous or cellular constitution on one side, the cells being
worn down, and smooth on the other. *Woodward.*
STURK. *n. f.* [*sturn*, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*
Thus they are still called in Scotland.
To *STUT*. *v. n.* [*stuten*, to hinder, Dutch.] To speak
To *STUTTER*. } with hesitation; to stammer.
Divers *stut*: the cause is the refrigeration of the tongue, where-
by it is less apt to move; and therefore naturals *stut*. *Bacon.*
STUTTER.

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STUTTER. *n. f.* [from *stut*.] One that speaks with hesitation; a stammerer.
Many *stutters* are very choleric, cholera inducing a dryness in the tongue.

STY. *n. f.* [Frige, Saxon.]
1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,
That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakef. R. III.*
When her hogs had mis'd their way,
Th' untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,
And whistl'd all the way.

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,
And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King.*
2. Any place of bestial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*
With what ease
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,
Now made a *sty*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a *sty*.
Here you *sty* me

In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The rest of th' island. *Shakefear's Tempest.*

To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*
STY'GIAN. *adj.* [Stygian, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that so sudden blaze the Stygian throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STYLE. *n. f.* [Stylus, Latin.]
1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet, and so sweet a *style*. *Shakefear.*
Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon
so tender and nice a subject with my feverish *style*. *Morse.*
Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of
a *style*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, and the *style* refines. *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.
No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philosopher,
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the *style* of gods,
And make a pilch at chance and sufferance. *Shakefear.*

3. Title; appellation.
Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *style*; thou shalt
know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakefear.*

The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appella-
tion which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *style*; O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryden's Æn.*

Propitious hear our prayers,
Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,
Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Courte of writing. Unusual.
While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

5. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.
6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.

Placing two *styles* or needles of the same steel, touched
with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a
span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

7. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.
Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant,
which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and
long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *style*, and
seed-vessel. *Roy.*

8. STYLE of Court, is properly the practice observed by any court
in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to
name.

The chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind should
be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that fo shall end
The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*
The strife of glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *style* their own rewards. *Denham's Septh.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought
to carry the cause, and is ready to *style* it impudence in any one
who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *stil'd*. *Swift.*
A father, and the nymph his child.

STYPTICK. *adj.* [from *stypsis*, Fr. *stypsis*, Fr.] This is usually writ-
ten *stiptick*. See STIPTICK. The same as astringent; but
generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or
those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an

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essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour or *stypick*.
STYPTICITY. *n. f.* [Properly *stipticity*.] The power of stanch-
ing blood.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their
stypicity, and mix with all animal acids. *Flyer.*

To STYTHY. *v. a.* [See STYTHY.] To forge on an anvil.
By the forge that *styth'd* Mars his helm,
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakefear.*

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *suade*, Latin.] Easy to be persuaded.
SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *suades*, Lat.] Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its
command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had
the force of coercion, and despotical. *South's Sermons.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [from *suasus*, Latin.] Having tendency to per-
suade.

SUA'VITY. *n. f.* [from *suavis*, French; *suavitas*, Latin.]
1. Sweetness to the senses.
She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.
SUB. in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID. *adj.* [from *sub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a small
degree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body,
not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *sub-
acid* in all plants. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

SUBACRID. *adj.* [from *sub* and *acridus*, Latin.] Sharp and pungent in a small
degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid*, or
a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Flyer.*

To SUBACT. *v. a.* [from *subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.
Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but
endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUBACTION. *n. f.* [from *subactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to
any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any
thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation,
or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation;
whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in
which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the
nourishment into the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUBALTERN. *adj.* [from *subalternus*, French.] Inferior; subordi-
nate; that which in different respects is both superior and in-
ferior. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*,
upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Add.*

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lantern in his hand,
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining
against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet after
he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the
spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily
increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered
as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watt.*

SUBALTERNATE. *adj.* [from *subalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by
turns. *Ditt.*

SUBASTRINGENT. *adj.* [from *sub* and *stringent*.] Astringent in a
small degree.

SUBBEADLE. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle.
They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messen-
gers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

SUBCELESTIAL. *adj.* [from *sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the
heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but
more faint resemblances of these. *Glenn's Scyl.*

SUBCHANTER. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *chanter*; *sucentor*, Lat.] The
deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN. *adj.* [from *sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]
Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoul-
der, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *sub-
clavian* division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity
unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian*
vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very im-
perfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation
to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Art.*

SUBCONSTELLATION. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *constellation*.] A subordi-
nate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant
the pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with
what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary
eye may discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUBCONTRARY. *adj.* [from *sub* and *contrary*.] Contrary in an in-
ferior degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *sub-
contraries*; as, some vine is a tree: some vine is not a
tree. These may be both true together, but they can never
be both false. *Watt.*

SUBCONTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted
after a former contract.

SUB

SUBCONTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted
after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your bane. *Shakef. K. Lear.*

SUBCUTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the
skin.

SUBDEACON. *n. f.* [from *subdeacon*, Latin.]
In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the
deacon's servant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBDEAN. *n. f.* [from *subdean*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean.
Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such
confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and
not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *deceptus*, Latin.] Containing one
part of ten.

SUBDERISORIOUS. *adj.* [from *sub* and *derisorius*.] Scoffing or ridi-
culing with tenderness and delicacy.

This *subderisorous* mirth is far from giving any offence to us:
it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *Morse.*

SUBDITITIOUS. *adj.* [from *subditi*, Latin.] Put secretly in the
place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify
again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it
into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiversify*
according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVIDE. *v. a.* [from *subdividere*, French; *sub* and *divide*.]
To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the life of eight, in tones, there be two beemols, or half
notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but
seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into
half notes, as in the strops of a lute, it maketh the number
thirteen. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after An-
tonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *Roscommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into
colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others,
in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine
worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVISION. *n. f.* [from *subdivisio*, French; from *subdivide*.]
1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in
order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *sub-
division*; as when a year is divided into months, each month
into days, and each day into hours, which may be further *sub-
divided* into minutes and seconds. *Watt's Logic.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.
How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so
many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurd-
ity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many
reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span,
palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDOLOUS. *adj.* [from *subdolosus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [from *subducere*, Latin.]
To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [from *subducere*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.
Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain;
Or from my side *subducing*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.
Take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction*: if out
of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations
we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it
was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDUCTION. *n. f.* [from *subducere*.]
1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the Divine Beneficence *subducing* that influence,
which it communicated from the time of their first creation,
they were kept in a state of immortality 'till that moment of
the *subduction*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.
Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduc-
tion*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent genera-
tions we should *subduct* ten, the residue must be less by ten
than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be
infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [from *subducere*, or *subducere*, Latin.]
1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *subdu'd* nature
To such a lowliness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakefear.*

Them that rose up against me, hast thou *subdu'd* under me.
2 Sa. xxii. 40. *Milton.*

If aught were worthy to *subduce*
The soul of man.

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.
Be fruitful, and replenish the earth, and *subduce* it. Gen. i. 28.

SUB

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peach.*
To overcome in battle, and *subdue*
Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their wit,
when they *subdued* the world. *Spenser.*

3. To tame; to subact.
Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
By often exercise; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. *Mar's Virgil.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. f.* [from *subducere*.] Conquest. A word not
used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Bravely despoiling foetics and *subdu'ement*. *Shakefear.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. f.* [from *subducere*.] Conquerour; tamer.
Great god of might, that reignest in the mind,
And all the body to thy heft do'st frame;
Victor of gods, *subducere* of mankind,
That do'st the lions and fell tyers tame,
Who can expels the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Their curious eye
Discerns their great *subducer's* awful mien
And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *subducers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness
and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDU'PLE. *adj.* [from *subduplus*, Fr. *sub* and *duplus*, Latin.]
SUBDUPLICATE. *adj.* [from *subduplus*, Fr. *sub* and *duplus*, Latin.]

Contains one part of two.
As one of these under *subduples* doth abate half of that heaviness
which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to
be in a *subduplex* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate
half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* propor-
tion, and three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins's Math. A. ar.*

The motion generated by the forces in the whole passage of
the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplex* te
proportion of the forces. *Newton's Opt.*

SUBJACENT. *adj.* [from *subjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.
The superficial parts of rocks and mountains are washed
away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Wood.*

To SUBJECT. *v. a.* [from *subjactus*, Latin.]
1. To put under.

The angel led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
To the *subjected* plain. *Adison.*

The medal bears each form and name:
In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make
submissive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminish'd name
Shall lose of lustre, by *subjecting* rage
To the cool dictates of experience'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.
I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taste grief, need friends, like you. *Subjected* thus,
How can you say to me, I am a king? *Shakef. Rich. II.*

I see thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
Led hence a slave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into
the ditch: and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who
is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable.
If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconve-
niences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbutnot.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.
God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the
scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing
but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.
Subjected to his service angel-wings. *Milton.*

SUBJECT. *adj.* [from *subjactus*, Latin.]
1. Placed or situated under.

Th' eastern tower,
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale
To see the fight. *Shakef. Troilus and C. effida.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.
Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people
and government, and was himself prince over them. *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.
Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overpread with them. *Shakefear.*

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons, monarchs must obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual
or material.

I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SUBJECT. *n. f.* [from *subjactus*, Latin.]
1. One who lives under the dominion of another.

Every *subject's* duty is the king's,
But every *subject's* soul is his own. *Shakefear's Henry V.*

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*
Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign. *Davies.*

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,
And not from birth did force'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*
2. That on which any operation either mental or material is performed.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
This *subject* for heroic song pleas'd me. *Milton.*
Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. *Deacy of Piety.*
I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my feverish style. *More.*

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of design can give, shall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts's Logic.*

My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exists.
Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects*, in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In Grammar.] The nominative case to a verb, is called by Grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

SUBJECT. *n. f.* [from *subject*.] *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*
1. The act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting against the king had saved themselves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [Subjection, Fr.] The state of being under government.
Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore stand in need of direction after what fort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to *subjection*, that having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found one's engagement. *Spenser.*

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite. *Milton.*
SUBJECTIVE. *adj.* [from *subject*.] Relating not to the object but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*: objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRESSION. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *ingressus*, Latin.] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which, forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle.*
TO SUBJOIN. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *joine*, French; *subjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason. *Saunders's Sermons.*

SUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *jugare*, Latin.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fair virgin that hast warm'd the breast,
Whole sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east! *Prior.*
He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGATION. *n. f.* [from *subjugate*.] The act of subduing. This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *subjungo*, Latin.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to some other verb. *Clarke.*
SUBJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [from *subjunctus*, Latin; *subjunctus*, Fr.] 1. Subjoined to something else.

2. [In Grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLAPARY. *adj.* [from *sub* and *lappus*, Latin.] Done after the fall of man.

SUBLATION. *n. f.* [from *sublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away. SUBLAVATION. *n. f.* [from *sublevo*, Latin.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE. *adj.* [from *sublimare*.] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *sublimabile*.] Quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniac. *Boyle.*

SUBLIMATE. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*.]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.
Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimata* makes. *Bacon.*
2. Quicksilver raised in the retort. *Dryden's Duff's Journey.*

The particles of mercury uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt compose mercury *sublimata*; and with the particles of sulphur, cinnabar. *Newton's Opticks.*

TO SUBLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*.]

1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aerial and *sublimated* are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*

The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBLIMATION. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*, Fr. from *sublimare*.]

1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which are to be sublimed being solid are incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse that can raise them. *Seign.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *sublimation*; that is a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanam is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Decker.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality? *South.*

SUBLIME. *adj.* [from *sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They fum'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*. *Milton.*
With clang despis'd the ground.

Set time on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly frained to the height
In that celestial colloquy *sublime*. *Milton.*

Can it be, that souls *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime;
And that the generous mind releas'd by death,
Can cover lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in file or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in file, they work in sense *sublime*. *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Haughty; proud.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Swift.*

SUBLIME. *n. f.* The grand or lofty stile. The *sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together. *Adams.*

TO SUBLIME. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chemical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me,
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Denham.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not hept, itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flow'rs, and then fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*. *Milton.*

To vital spirits aspire.
The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which even in the most *sublim'd* intellectual is dangerously influential. *Clarke.*

4. To raise by a chemical fire.

Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by flow degrees, and so be *sublimed* into a pure genius which is capable of distinguishing between the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden's Duff's Journey.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,
And force that sun but on a part to shine;
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

TO SUBLIME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniac in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton's Opt.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SUBLIMELY. *adv.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly.

This fustian's so *sublimely* bad; *Pope.*

It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLIMITY. *n. f.* [from *sublimis*, Latin; Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellence which our hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind, nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Releigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

SUBLINGUAL. *adj.* [from *sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Lat.]

Placed under the tongue.

Those *subliming* humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey on Consumption.*

SUBLUNAR. *adj.* [from *sublunaris*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Latin.]

SUBLUNARY. *n. f.* [from *sublunaris*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublunary* lovers, love,
Whole soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night meadur'd, with her shadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vast *sublunary* vault. *Milton.*

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,
Discover still new worlds of ignorance;
And these discoveries make us all confess
That *sublunary* science is but guess. *Denham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon being not subject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden's Duff's Journey.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *sublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

SUBMARINE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *mare*.] Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the fight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO SUBMERGE. *v. a.* [from *submergo*, Fr. *sub* and *mergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt were *submerged* and made
A cistern for scald snakes. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

SUBMERION. *n. f.* [from *submergo*, Fr. from *submergo*, Latin.]

The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantic island is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean: which if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submergion*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO SUBMINISTER. *v. a.* [from *subministro*, Latin.] To supply.

TO SUBMINISTRATE. *v. n.* To supply. A word not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *subministrated* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than teams of nasty folks. *Harvey.*

TO SUBMINISTER. *v. n.* To subserve.

Our passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst of purposes. *L'Esrange.*

SUBMISS. *adj.* [from *submittere*, Lat.] Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James mollified by the bishop's *submiss*, and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his

letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spoke with him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a superior nature, bowed low. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adorati'n at his feet I fell
Submiss: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMISS. *n. f.* [from *submittere*, Lat.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

Submissio, Dauphin! 'tis a meer French word,
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakespeare.*

2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependance; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submissio* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakespeare.*

Great prince, by that *submissio* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Be not as extreme in *submissio*, as in offence. *Shakespeare.*

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty than a perfect *submissio* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

SUBMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *submittere*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent? *Shakespeare.*

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

Sudden from the golden throne,
With a *submissive* step I halled down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took;
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

SUBMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddesses,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Speech ev'n there *submissively* withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;
Then pious silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Pope.*

SUBMISSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *submissive*.] Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Fratily gets pardon by *submissive* ease,
But he that boasts, thrusts that out of his story:
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

SUBMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with submission.

Humility conflicts, not in wearing mean cloaths, and going softly and *submissively*, but in hearty mean opinion of thy self. *Taylor.*

TO SUBMIT. *v. a.* [from *submittere*, Fr. *submittere*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill *submit* itself a while
In small descents, which do its height beguile,
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose rise not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune flood,
With all his hosts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *submit* th' officious flood,
And with his trident shov'd them off the sand. *Dryden.*

2. To subject; to resign without resistance to authority.

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands. *Gen. xvi. 9.*

Will ye *submit* your neck, and chuse to bend
The supple knee? *Milton.*

3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*

TO SUBMIT. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*: he over thee shall rule. *Milton.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, affliction, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SUBMULTIPLE. *n. f.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBOCTAVE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *octava*, Lat. and *sub*, Lat.] Containing one part of eight.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a subduplex proportion, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subseptuple, four a subdecuple. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congrus, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congrus into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly

SUB

larly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the ounce taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

SUBORDINACY. *n. f.* [from *subordinatus*.] Subordinacy is the *subordination*. } proper and analogical word.

1. The state of being subject.
Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordination* to reason. *Spektor.*

2. Series of subordination.
The *subordinacy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the public interests. *Temple.*

SUBORDINATE. *adj.* [from *subordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferior in order; in nature; in dignity or power.
It was *subordinate*, not enslaved to the understanding; not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, and yet retains a majesty. *South's Sermons.*

Whether dark prefaces of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul, during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute. *Addison.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *subordinate*

Awaken, thus to him in secret spake. *Milton.*
These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

TO SUBORDINATE. *v. a.* [from *subordinatus*, Latin.] To range under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant.

If I have *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture as their mistress, so there are other inferior arts subordinate to them. *Watson.*

SUBORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *subordinate*.] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Dryden.*

SUBORDINATION. *n. f.* [from *subordinatus*, Latin.]

1. The state of being inferior to another.

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *subordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A series regularly descending.

If we would suppose a ministry, where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chusing persons, who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed. *Swift.*

TO SUBORN. *v. a.* [from *subornatus*, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned*. *Hooker.*

Fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st,
Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour

In hateful practice. *Shakespeare.*

Reason may meet

Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*;

And fall into deception. *Milton.*

His artful bosom heaves dissembled sighs;

And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes;

To procure by indirect means. *Prior.*

Behold

Those who by ling'ring sickness lose their breath,

And those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUBORNATION. *n. f.* [from *subornatus*, Latin.] The crime

of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was, through false *subornation*

of the Queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh

most unjustly. *Spenser's Ireland.*

You set the crown

Upon the head of this forgetful man,

And for his sake wear the detected blot

Of murderous *subornation*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from

few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest

steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and

subornation. *Swift.*

SUBORNER. *n. f.* [from *subornatus*, Latin.] One that

procures a bad action to be done.

SUBORNAGE. *n. f.* [from *subornatus*, Latin.] A writ commanding

attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRUPLE. *adj.* [from *subquadruplus*, Latin.] Containing one

part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness

the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in

a subduplicate proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of

that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

SUB

SUBQUINTUPLE. *adj.* [from *subquintuplus*, Latin.] Containing one

part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then

the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

SUBRECTOR. *n. f.* [from *subrector*, Latin.] The rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen *subrektor* of the college. *Watson.*

SUBREPTION. *n. f.* [from *subreptio*, Latin.] The act of

obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation. *Dist.*

SUBREPTIOUS. *adj.* [from *subreptio*, Latin.]

Fraudulently obtained from a superior, by concealing some

truth, which, if known, would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*

TO SUBSCRIBE. *v. a.* [from *subscribere*, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretend-

ed to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of

King James, and that his Majesty himself had *subscribed* it;

by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves

in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader sees the names of those persons by whom this

letter is *subscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited, than

some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands. *White.*

3. To contract; to limit. Not used.

The king gone to night! *subscrib'd* his pow'r!

Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakespeare.*

TO SUBSCRIBE. *v. n.*

1. To give consent.

Onus, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down,

and framed for the whole Christian world to *subscribe* unto,

so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify

the Arrians confession. *Hooker.*

Advise thee what is to be done,

And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shakespeare.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,

Thou should'st have said, go porter, turn the key,

All cruels else *subscrib'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So spake much humbled Eve; but late

subscrib'd not: nature first gave signs, impress'd

On bird, beast, air. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any under-

taking.

SUBSCRIBER. *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. One who subscribes.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper jun-

cture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall

be a *subscriber*. *Swift.*

SUBSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man asked, are ye Christians? We answered we were;

fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *sub-*

scription. *Bacon.*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he ply'd;

Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side. *Pope.*

South-sea *subscriptions* take who please,

Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Submission; obedience. Not in use.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,

You owe me no *subscription*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

SUBSECTION. *n. f.* [from *subsectio*, Latin.] A subdivision

of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section. *Dist.*

SUBSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *subsequor*, Latin.] The state of

following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence

and *subsequence* in which they are past. *Grew.*

SUBSECUVE. *adj.* [from *subsequor*, Latin.] Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPL. *adj.* [from *subseptuplus*, Latin.] Containing

one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the

power would be unto the weight in a *subseptuple* proportion; if

a third, a *subseptuple*. *Wilkins.*

SUBSEQUENT. *adj.* [from *subsequent*, Latin.]

This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by

Shakespeare. } Following in train; not preceding.

In such indexes, although small pricks

To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen

The baby figure of the giant masts

Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare, Treil. and Crispin.*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent va-

nith. *Bacon.*

Why does each consenting sign

With prudent harmony combine

In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear

To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This

SUB

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

SUBSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go be-

fore; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and

come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends;

but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in

with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applica-

tions of them to their purposes. *South's Sermons.*

TO SUBSERVE. *v. a.* [from *subservio*, Latin.] To serve in sub-

ordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,

But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating na-

ture, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learn-

ed all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to

its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sen-

sations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walsh.*

SUBSERVIENT. *n. f.* [from *subservio*.] Instrumental finess

subservient. } or use.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning, carry farther in a

seeming confederacy or *subservient* to the designs of a good

angel. *Dryden.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much

finess, use, and *subservient* to infinite functions, any other-

wise than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is an immediate and agill *subservient* of the spirits to

the empire of the soul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

There is a regular subordination and *subservient* among all

the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

SUBSERVIENT. *adj.* [from *subservio*, Latin.] Subordinate; in-

strumentally useful.

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to

whom all things are referred; but under this God they wor-

shipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another,

and the most of them servicable to man. *Roy.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually

made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* here-

in. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he

is an uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and

they are his creatures subordinate to him, and *subservient* to

his will. *Newton's Opticks.*

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art,

Still make the whole depend upon a part;

They talk of principles, but notions prize,

And all to one lov'd folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

SUBSEXTUPLE. *adj.* [from *subsextuplus*, Latin.] Containing

one part of six.

One of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the

weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduplicate proportion

unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three

a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

TO SUBSIDUE. *v. n.* [from *subsiduo*, Latin.] To sink; to tend down-

wards.

He shook the sacred honours of his head

With terror trembled heav'n's *subsiding* hills,

And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,

Weights the mens wits against the lady's hair;

The doubtful beam long nods from side to side:

At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*. *Pope.*

SUBSIDENCE. *n. f.* [from *subside*.] The act of sinking; ten-

subsidence. } dency downward.

This gradual *subsidence* of the abyss would take up a con-

siderable time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence*

merely by their different specific gravities, all those which

had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air-bladders, whose sur-

faces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sud-

den *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air,

the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbutnot.*

SUBSIDARY. *adj.* [from *subsidiarius*, Latin.]

subsidiary. } Assistant; brought in aid.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary*

gall. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*</

SUB

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.
O blessed! blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering sweet to be substantial.
To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life.
If happiness be a substantial good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge.
Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more
light and superficial, while things more solid and substantial
have been immerged.
The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and
the substantial ornaments of virtue.
Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a
lasting and substantial philosophy.
A solid and substantial greatness of soul, looks down with
neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude.
3. Corporeal; material.
Now shine these planets with substantial rays?
Does innate lustre gild their measur'd days?
The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big
as the sun, and the rainbow a large substantial arch in the sky,
all which are gross falshoods.
4. Strong; stout; bulky.
Substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault.
5. Responsible; moderately wealthy.
Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict
of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most substantial free-
holders.
The merchants, and substantial citizens, cannot make up
more than a hundred thousand families.
SUBSTANTIALS, *n. f.* [Without singular.] Essential parts.
Although a custom introduced against the substantial of an
appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a supe-
rior, but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced
against the accidentals of an appeal.
SUBSTANTIALITY, *n. f.* [from *substantial*.]
1. The state of real existence.
2. Corporeity; materiality.
Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion can-
not be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a
stranger to such gross substantiality, and owns nothing of these.
SUBSTANTIALLY, *adv.* [from *substantial*.]
1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.
In him his Father shone substantially express'd.
2. Strongly; solidly.
Having so substantially provided for the North, they promised
themselves they should end the war that Summer.
3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.
The laws of this religion would make men, if they would
truly observe them, substantially religious towards God, chaste
and temperate.
4. With competent wealth.
SUBSTANTIALNESS, *n. f.* [from *substantial*.]
1. The state of being substantial.
2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, fulness
with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these
found other than most full of sweetness?
In degree of substantialness next above the doricque, sustain-
ing the third, and adorning the second story.
To SUBSTANTIATE, *v. a.* [from *substantia*.] To make to
exist.
The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to
the act itself already substantiated.
SUBSTANTIVE, *n. f.* [from *substantivus*, French; *substantivum*, Latin.]
A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.
Claudian perpetually clothes his sense at the end of a verse,
commonly called golden, or two substantives and two adjectives
with a verb betwixt them.
SUBSTANTIVE, *adj.* [from *substantivus*, Latin.]
1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.
He considered how sufficient and substantive this land was
to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner.
2. Betokening existence.
One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, be-
cause the repetition of the substantive verb would be tedious.
To SUBSTITUTE, *v. a.* [from *substitutus*, Fr. *substitutus*, from *sub*
and *stitus*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.
In the original designs of speaking, a man can substitute none
for them that can equally conduce to his honour.
If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him and substitute another.
Some few verses are inserted or substituted in the room of
others.
SUBSTITUTE, *n. f.* [from *substitutus*, Fr. from the verb.] One placed
by another to act with delegated power.

SUB

- Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
—To him and his substitutes.
You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his substitute, my father,
And here upwarm'd them.
Hast thou not made me here thy substitute,
And these inferior far beneath me set?
Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same
power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate
transfers to those several substitutes who act under him.
SUBSTITUTION, *n. f.* [from *substitutio*, Fr. from *substituo*.] The
act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the
state of being placed in the room of another.
He did believe
He was the duke, from substitution,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative.
Nor fal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any
perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be re-
duced into perfect metal without substitution of that which che-
mists imagine to be wanting.
To SUBSTRATE, *v. a.* [from *substratus*, Lat. *substratus*, French.]
1. To take away part from the whole.
2. To take one number from another.
SUBSTRATION, *n. f.* [from *substratio*, French.]
1. The act of taking away part from the whole.
I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much
altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition
and subtraction.
2. [In arithmetic.] The taking of a lesser number out of a
greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number,
being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference be-
tween the numbers given.
SUBSTRATION, *n. f.* [from *substratio*, from *sub* and *stratus*, Latin.]
Underbuilding.
To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth
upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or substra-
tion, as the ancients call it.
SUBSTYLER, *adj.* [from *substylus*, Latin.] Substylar line is, in dialing,
a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected
at right angles with the plane.
Erect the style perpendicularly over the substylar line, so as
to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of
the pole of your place.
SUBSULTIVE, *adj.* [from *subsultus*, Latin.] Bounding; moving
SUBSULTORY, *adj.* [from *subsultus*.] In a bounding
manner.
The spirits spread even, and move not subsultory; for that
will make the parts close and pliant.
SUBTANGENT, *n. f.* In any curve, is the line which deter-
mines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.
To SUBTEND, *v. a.* [from *subtendo*, Latin.] To be extended
under.
In rectangles and triangles the square, which is made of the
side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares
which are made of the sides containing the right angle.
From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line subtend
An equal triangle: now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles, those are trines.
SUBTENSE, *n. f.* [from *subtensus*, Latin.] The chord of an
arch; that which is extended under any thing.
SUBTERR, [Latin.] In composition, signifies under.
SUBTERRFLUENT, *adj.* [from *subterrfluo*, Latin.] Running under.
SUBTERRFLUOUS, *adj.* [from *subterrfluo*, Latin.]
SUBTERRUGES, *n. f.* [from *subterruges*, French; *subter* and *fugis*, Lat.]
A shift; an evasion; a trick.
The king cared not for subterfuges, but would stand envy,
and appear in any thing that was to his mind.
Notwithstanding all their fly subterfuges and studied evasions,
yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of
the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness.
Affect not little shifts and subterfuges to avoid the force of
an argument.
SUBTERRANEAL, *adj.* [from *sub* and *terra*, Lat. *subterraneus*, Fr. *subterranean*,
or *subterraneous* is the word
now used.] Lying under the earth; placed
below the surface.
Metals are wholly subterranean, whereas plants are part above
earth, and part under.
In subterraneities, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone
and mercury.
The force
Of subterranean wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side
Of thund'ring Ætna, whose combustible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fires,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds.

SUB

- Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neigh-
bouring subterranean parts by that great conflagration.
Tell by what paths, what subterranean ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refluent rivers.
Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like subterraneous streams, unheard, unknown.
This subterraneous passage was not at first designed so much
for a highway as for a quarry.
Rous'd within the subterranean world,
Th' expanding earthquake unresisted shakes
Aspiring cities.
SUBTERRANEITY, *n. f.* [from *sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under
ground. Not in use.
We commonly consider subterraneities, not in contempla-
tions, sufficiently respective unto the creation.
SUBTILE, *adj.* [from *subtilis*, Lat. *subtilis*, Lat.] This word is often
written *subtle*.
1. Thin; not dense; not gross.
From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like subtle smoke dissolv'd in air.
Deny Des Cart his subtle matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water.
Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibra-
tions of a much subtiler medium than air, which, after the air
was drawn out, remained in the vacuum?
2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.
But of the clock which in our breasts we bear,
The subtle motions we forget the while.
Thou only know'st her nature, and her pow'rs;
Her subtle form thou only canst define.
Each subtle line of her immortal face.
3. Piercing; acute.
Pals we the slow disease and subtle pain,
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh.
4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdulous. In this sense it is now
commonly written *subtle*.
Atticus, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle
witted and a marvellous fair spoken man, was discontented
that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior
he thought himself in desert, because through envy and sto-
mach prone unto contradiction.
Think you this York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you?
O subtle love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold.
A woman, an harlot and subtle of heart.
Nor thou his malice, and false guile, content:
Subtle he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels.
5. Deceitful.
Like a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the throw.
6. Refined; acute beyond exactness.
Things remote from use, obscure and subtle.
SUBTILLY, *adv.* [from *subtile*.]
1. Finely; not grossly.
The constitution of the air appeareth more subtilly by worms
in oak-apples than to the sense of man.
In these plasters the stone should not be too subtilly pow-
dered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible
dimensions.
The opaque bodies, if subtilly divided, as metals dissolved
in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent.
2. Artfully; cunningly.
By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sin-
cerely to that of having been able to oppose it subtilly.
Others have fought to ease themselves of affliction by dis-
puting subtilly against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that
afflictions are no real evils.
SUBTILENESS, *n. f.* [from *subtile*.]
1. Fineness; rareness.
2. Cunning; artfulness.
To SUBTILIZE, *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin.
A very dry and warm or subtilizing air opens the surface of
the earth.
SUBTILIZATION, *n. f.* [from *subtilization*, French; from *subtilizare*.]
The act of making thin.
By subtilization and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes,
if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine.
SUBTILITY, *n. f.* [from *subtilitas*, French; from *subtile*.]
1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.
The subtilities of particular sounds may pass through small
crannies not confuted, but its magnity not so well.
How shall we this union well express?
Nought ties the soul, her subtilty is such.
The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and subtilty in
all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by

SUB

- subtily become vital, then any degree of subtilty would pro-
duce some degree of life.
Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in subtilty and re-
finement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they.
2. Nicety.
Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the
body, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired.
3. Refinement; too much acuteness.
You prefer the reputation of candour before that of sub-
tily.
Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much subtilty in nice
divisions.
Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle subtilties embroil,
And fashion systems with romantick toil.
They give method, and shed subtilty upon their author.
4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.
Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded subtilty.
The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians knows not so
perfectly to hate all virtues as some mens subtilty.
Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native subtilty.
SUBTILIZATION, *n. f.* [from *subtilizare*.]
1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily
in steam or vapour.
Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities,
so that no subtilization, division of parts, or refining can alter
these resistances.
2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.
To SUBTILIZE, *v. a.* [from *subtilizer*, French; from *subtile*.]
1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.
Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatic juices,
is further subtilized, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that
the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the freight ori-
fices of the lacteous veins.
Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as
subtilized or organized, moved or endowed with life.
2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.
The most obvious verity is subtilized into niceties, and spun
into a thread indiscernible by common optics.
To SUBTILIZE, *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.
Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have sub-
tilized on.
SUBTILE, *adj.* [Written often for *subtle*, especially in the sense
of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.
Some subtle headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise
some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold.
Shall we think the subtle witted French
Confessers and forefathers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end?
The serpent, subtillest beast of all the field.
The Arabians were men of a deep and subtle wit.
SUBTILY, *adv.* [from *subtile*.]
1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.
Thou see'st how subtilly to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate.
2. Nicely; delicately.
In the nice bee, what sense so subtilly true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew!
To SUBTRACT, *v. a.* [from *subtrahere*, Latin.] They who derive it
from the Latin write *subtrahere*; those who know the French
original, write *subtrahere*, which is the common word. To
withdraw part from the rest.
Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion,
became concealed and subtrahed from the crown.
What is subtrahed or subducted out of the extent of the
divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite.
The same swallow, by the subtrahing daily of her eggs,
lay nineteen successively, and then gave over.
SUBTRACTION, *n. f.* See SUBTRACTION.
SUBTRAHEND, *n. f.* [from *subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number to be
taken from a larger number.
SUBTRIPL, *adj.* [from *subtriplex*, Fr. *sub* and *triplex*, Latin.] Con-
taining a third or one part of three.
The power will be in a subtriplex proportion to the weight.
SUBVENTANEUS, *adj.* [from *subventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy.
Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their
subventaneus conceptions from the western wind.
To SUBVERSE, *v. a.* [from *subversus*, Latin.] To subvert.
Empires subvers'd, when ruling fate has struck
Th' unalterable hour.
SUBVERSION, *n. f.* [from *subversio*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Over-
throw; ruin; destruction.
These seek subversion of thy harmless life.
It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their
ruin and subversion.
These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss,
with the dissolution or subversion of the earth.

SUC

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the subversion of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*
SUBVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert*.] Having tendency to overturn.

Lying is a vice *subversive* of the very ends and design of conversation. *Rogers.*
TO SUBVERT. *v. a.* [*subverti*, French; *subverti*, Latin.]
 1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly throng and worldly wife. *Milton.*
 No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*
 2. To corrupt; to confound.
 Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting* of the hearers. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*

SUBVERTER. *n. f.* [from *subvert*.] Overthrower; destroyer.
 O traitor! worse than Simon was to Troy;
 O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign.
 More false than Gano was to Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

SUBURB. *n. f.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]
 1. Building without the walls of a city.
 There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful friends o' th' *suburbs*? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

What can be more to the divagation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *suburb* of his principal city? *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The confines; the outpart.
 The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,
 I have not left one skirt to sit upon. *Cleveland.*

They on the smothered plank,
 The *suburb* of their strawbuilt citadel,
 Expatriate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburb* and expectation of sorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBURBAN. *adj.* [*suburbanus*, Latin; from *suburb*.] Inhabiting the suburb.
 Poor clinches the *suburban* muse affords,
 And Pantom waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*

SUBWORKER. *n. f.* [*sub* and *worker*.] Underworker; subordinate helper.
 He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin. *South.*

SUCCEDEANEOUS. *adj.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else.
 Nor is *Ætius* strictly to be believed when he prescribeth the stone of the otter as a *succedaneous* unto castoreum.
 I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *succedaneous* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDEANUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve for something else.
TO SUCCEED. *v. n.* [*succedere*, French; *succedo*, Latin.]

1. To follow in order.
 If I were now to die,
 'T were to be most happy; for I fear,
 My soul hath her consent to absolute,
 That not another comfort like to this
Succeed in unknown fate. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Those of all ages to *succeed* will curse my head. *Milton.*
 2. To come into the place of one who has quitted.
 Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relencings of nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

Enjoy 'till I return
 Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*. *Milton.*
 If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the eldest to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*
 While these limbs the vital spirit feeds,
 While day to night, and night to day *succeeds*,
 Burn-off rings morn and evening shall be thine,
 And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: some witty men may *succeed* to their designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation of the most innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the same title, *succeeded* in his throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect.
 'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition: imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of pleasing. *Dryden.*

SUC

This address I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry state;
 Alike my scorn, if he *succeed* or fail:
 Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*
 4. To terminate according to wish.
 If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succeed* to thee. *Tob. iv. 6.*

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the severity of the Roman language: Spencer endeavoured it in *Shepherd's Calendar*; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.
 Please that filvan scene to take,
 Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make;
 Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
 Whole mouth the curling vines have overspread. *Dryden.*

TO SUCCEED. *v. a.*
 1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.
 In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and those destructive effects they now discover *succeeded* the curie, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.
 Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
 And high-raised Jove from his dark prison freed,
 Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
 Will gloriously the new laid works *succeed*. *Dryden.*

Succeed my wish, and second my design,
 The fairest *Deiopia* shall be thine,
 And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden's Æn.*

SUCCEEDER. *n. f.* [from *succeed*.] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.
 Why should calamity be full of words?
 — Windy attorneys to their client woes,
 Airy *succeeders* of intestine joys,
 Poor breathing orators of miseries! *Shakespeare's R. III.*

Now this great *succeeder* all repairs,
 He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
 Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*
 Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the envy of predecessors deny the secret to *succeeders*, they yet would find it out. *Locke.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *succeeders*, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness as presumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCESS. *n. f.* [*succes*, French; *succes*, Latin.]
 1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Succes* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success.
 For good *succes* of his hands, he asketh ability to do of him that is most unable. *Wisd. xiii. 19.*

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *succes* *Milton.*
 The temper food.
 Not Lemuel's mother with more care
 Did counsel or instruct her heir;
 Or teach, with more *succes*, her son
 The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *succes* in this attempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's interest that it should be true. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Whist malice and ingratitude confels,
 They've strove for ruin long without *succes*. *Garth.*
 Gas sulphuris may be given with *succes* in any disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Military *succes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Succession. Obsolete.
 All the sons of these five brethren reigned
 By due *succes*, and all their nephews late,
 Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained. *Spenser.*

SUCCESSFUL. *adj.* [*succes* and *full*.] Prosperous; happy; fortunate.
 They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a long and *successful* impotence, by persuading the world that men might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South's Sermons.*

H' observ'd the illustrious throng,
 Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
 In peaceful senates and *successful* war. *Dryden.*

The early hunter
 Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe
 O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *successful*, *Prior.*
 And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Hammond.*

SUCCESSFULLY. *adv.* [from *successful*.] Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.
 He is too young, yet he looks *successfully*. *Shakespeare.*
 They would want a competent instrument to collect and convey their rays *successfully*, or so as to imprint the species with any vigour, on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *successfully* proposed but upon Christian principles; such as that this world is a place not of rest, but of discipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation *successfully* carried on in this great town, would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*
 Bleeding, when the expectation goes on *successfully*, *sup-*
Arbuthnot on Diet.
 prestheth it.
SUCCESSFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *successful*.] Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune.

An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises. *Hammond.*

SUCCESSION. *n. f.* [*succes*, French; *succes*, Latin.]
 1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another.
 St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the bishops of Rome, faith, in all this order of *succession* of bishops there is not one found a Donatist. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after another, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of *succession*. *Locke.*
 Let a cannon-bullet pass through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike *successively* the two sides of the room, touch one part of the flesh first, and another after, and so in *succession*. *Locke.*

2. A series of things or persons following one another.
 These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a war with Holland; but most by two *successions* of inactive princes. *Bacon.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strongest attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles, whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers *successions*, until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the operations in chymistry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton's Opt.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.
 Castiblan,
 And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*
 A long *succession* must ensue;
 And his next son the clouded ark of God
 Shall in a glorious temple enshrine. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.
 What people is so void of common sense,
 To vote *succession* from a native prince? *Dryden.*
SUCCESSIVE. *adj.* [*succes*, French.]
 1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution interrupted.
 Three with fiery courage he assails,
 And each *successive* after other quails,
 Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*

Labour and rest, as day and night, to men
Successive. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
 God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one single act of duration present to all the *successive* portions of time, and all *successively* existing in them. *South.*

Send the *successive* ills through ages down,
 And let each weeping father tell his son. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.
 Countrymen,
 Plead my *successive* title with your swords.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.
 The empire being elective, and not *successive*, the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCESSIVELY. *adv.* [*successivement*, Fr. from *successive*.] In uninterrupted order; one after another.
 Three sons he left,
 All which *successively* by turns did reign. *Fairy Queen.*
 Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively from age to age? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
 That king left only by his fix wives three children, who reigned *successively*, and died childless. *Bacon.*

We that measure times by first and last,
 The fight of things *successively* do take,
 When God on all at once his view doth cast,
 And of all times doth but one instant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the most refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the rest, and the whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton's Opt.*

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existent at once: it must needs be made gradually and *successively*, both as to place and time, seeing that body cannot at the same instant be in more places than one. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SUCCESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *successive*.] The state of being successive.
 All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations, and partly by those external measures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCESSLESS. *adj.* [from *success*.] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired.
 The hopes of thy *successless* love resign. *Dryden.*

SUC

The Bavarian duke,
 Bold champion! brandishing his Noric blade,
 Best temper'd steel, *successless* prov'd in field. *Philips.*
 Passion unprov'd, and *successless* love, *Addison's Cato.*
 Plant daggers in my heart.

Successless all her soft caresses prove,
 To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*
SUCCESSOR. *n. f.* [*successeur*, French; *successor*, Latin.] This is sometimes pronounced *successeur*, with the accent in the middle. One that follows in the place or character of another; correlative to *predecessor*.

This king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themselves, and already acceptance of the inconstant people, as *successor* of his father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *successor* of Moses in prophecies. *Eccle. xvi. 1.*
 The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *successor* to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then, which now shines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, the *successor* of the apostles in this office. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The furly savage offspring disappear,
 And curse the bright *successor* of the year;
 Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Dryden.*
 Whether a bright *successor*, or the fame. *Tate.*

The descendants of Alexander's *successors* cultivated navigation in some lesser degree. *Arbuthnot.*
SUCCESSOR. *adj.* [*succinct*, French; *succinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up to disengage the legs.
 His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 His vest *succinct* then girding round his waist, *Pope.*
 Forth rush'd the swain. *Pope.*

Four knaves in garbs *succinct*. *Pope.*
 2. Short; concise; brief.
 A strict and *succinct* stile is that where you can take nothing away without loss, and that loss manifest. *Ben. Johnson.*

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear,
 That ready wits may comprehend them soon. *Roscommon.*
SUCCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *succinct*.] Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very *successively* with a few reflections that most readily occur. *Boyle.*
 I'll recant, when France can shew me wit
 As strong as ours, and as *successively* writ. *Roscommon.*

SUCCESSOR. *n. f.* [*cicorium*, Latin.] A plant.
 It is one of the milky plants, with a plain radiated flower: the flowers are produced from the sides of the branches, at the setting off of the branches upon short footstalks: the cup of the flower is like a contracted seed-vessel: the seeds are angular, umbilicated, and shaped somewhat like a wedge. *Miller.*

A garden-fallad
 Of endive, radishes, and *succory*. *Dryden.*
 The medicaments to diminish the milk are lettuce, purslane, endive, and *succory*. *Wifeman of Tumours.*

TO SUCCOUR. *v. a.* [*secourir*, French; *succorro*, Lat.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.
 As that famous queen
 Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,
 Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,
 To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy. *Po. Qu.*

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against those that in their prosperity forget their friends, that to their loss and hazard stood by and *succoured* them in their adversity. *L'Estr.*
SUCCOUR. *n. f.* [from the verb; *secours*, French.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress.
 My father,
 Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister,
 Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakespeare.*
 Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,
 And fainted for *succour*. *Shakespeare.*

2. The person or things that bring help.
 Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succours* which reason offereth. *Wisd. xvii. 12.*
 Our watchful general had discern'd from far
 The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SUCCOURER. *n. f.* [from *succour*.] Helper; assistant; reliever.
 She hath been a *succourer* of many. *Ro. xvi. 2.*
SUCCOURLESS. *adj.* [from *succour*.] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Succourless and sad,
 She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomson.*
SUCCOULENCY. *n. f.* [from *succulent*.] Juiciness.

SUCCOULENT. *adj.* [*succulent*, French; *succulentus*, Latin.] Juicy; moist.
 These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent* moisture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has spread her table every where, not with a juiceless green carpet, but with *succulent* herbage and nourishing grass, upon which most beasts feed. *More.*

25 P
 On

SUC

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all lands some succulent plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst. *Philips.*
To SUCCEDE. *v. n.* [*succumbere*, Latin; *succomber*, French.]
To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except
among the Scotch.
To their wills we must succumb,
Quocunque trabunt, 'tis our doom. *Hadibras.*
SUCCESSION. *n. f.* [*successio*, Latin.] A trot.
They move two legs of one side together, which is soluta-
tion or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot be-
hind, which is *succussion* or trotting. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
They rode, but authors do not say
Whether solutation or *succussion*. *Butler.*
SUCCESSION. *n. f.* [*successio*, Latin.]
1. The act of shaking.
When any of that ribble species were brought to the doctor,
and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all
the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the
whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Mast. Scrib.*
2. [In physics.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is pro-
duced by strong stimuli, like sternutories, friction, and the
like, which are commonly used in apoplectic affections.
Such. *pronoun.* [*sulleis*, Gothic; *sulks*, Dutch; *ypile*, Saxon.]
1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing
to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such* a power
as a king's; *such* a gift as a kingdom.
'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfume'd one. *Shakesp.*
Can we find *such* a one as this, in whom the spirit of God
is? *Gen. xli. 38.*
The works of the flesh are manifest, *such* are drunkenness,
revelings, and *such* like. *Gal. v. 21.*
You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from
preaching of the Gospel as have thro' infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*
Such another idol was Manah, worshipp'd between Mecca
and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillington.*
Such precepts as tend to make men good, singly considered,
may be distributed into *such* as enjoin piety towards God, or
such as require the good government of ourselves. *Tillotson.*
If my long be *such*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive listen. *Dryden.*
Such are the cold Riphean race, and *such*
The savage Scythian. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature,
to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man:
such an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the
representative of his Maker. *Addison.*
You love a verse, take *such* as I can fend. *Pope.*
2. The same that. With *as*.
This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time as
Barbarossa, with Solyma's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knoll.*
3. Comprehended under the term premised.
That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*
To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and
punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he
withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for
him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the
Divine Nature. *South.*
No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*. *Dryden.*
4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.
I saw him yesterday
With *such* and *such*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. *1 Sam.*
Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in ruff'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*
Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three
thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left
at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarend.*
The same sovereign authority may enact a law, command-
ing *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law for-
bidding the same to-morrow. *South's Sermons.*
Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such*
a particular person, without election of those ideas before-
mentioned, have often been reproached for that omission.
Dryden's Dufresny.
To SUCK. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *sugere*, *suctum*, Latin; *succer*,
French.]
1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
2. To draw in with the mouth.
The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and suck it out.
Ezek. xxiii. 34.

SUC

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, sucking in each other's latest breath,
We may transmute our souls. *Dryden.*
Still the drew
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and suck'd the dew. *Dryden.*
Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,
He suck'd new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope's Statius.*
3. To draw the teat of a female.
Desire, the more he suck'd, more fought the breast,
Like dropful folk still drink to be a-thirst.
A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if
you can get them once to suck her so long that her milk may
go through them. *Locke.*
Did a child suck every day a new nurse, it would be no
more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than
at sixty. *Locke.*
4. To draw with the milk.
Thy valiantness was mine, thou suck'd'st it from me;
But own thy pride thyself. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
5. To empty by sucking.
A fox lay with whole swarms of flies sucking and galling of
him. *L'Estrange.*
Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to suck the balmy feed. *Dryden.*
6. To draw or drain.
I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks
eggs. *Shakesp.*
Pumping bath tir'd our men;
Seas into seas thrown, we suck in again. *Dante.*
A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half
an hour; but because it sucks up nothing as the earth doth,
take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*
Old ocean, suck'd through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*
To SUCK. *v. n.*
1. To draw by rarefying the air.
Continual repairs, the least defects in sucking pumps are con-
stantly requiring. *Mortimer's Hydrostatics.*
2. To draw the breast.
Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and suck at
them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that
nourishment ever offer to suck. *Ray on the Creation.*
I would
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breasts that
I should suck? *Jeh. iii. 12.*
A nursing father beareth with the sucking child. *Numb. xi.*
3. To draw; to imbibe.
The crown had suck'd too hard, and now being full, was
like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
All the under passions,
As waters are by whirl-pools suck'd and drawn,
Were quite devoured in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*
SUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of sucking.
I hoped, from the descent of the quick-silver in the tube,
upon the first suck, that I should be able to give a nearer
guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air
and the gravity of quick-silver. *Boyle.*
2. Milk given by females.
They draw with their suck the disposition of their nurses.
Spenser.
I have given suck and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakesp.*
Those first unpolish'd matrons
Gave suck to infants of giantick mold. *Dryden.*
It would be inconvenient for birds to give suck. *Reg.*
SUCKER. *n. f.* [*succer*, French; from *suck*.]
1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embolus of a pump.
Oil must be poured into the cylinder that the sucker may
flip up and down in it more smoothly.
The ascent of waters is by suckers or forceers, or something
equivalent thereunto. *Wilkin's Dredging.*
3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn
up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon
its edges, holds it down to the stone.
One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called
suckers, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soak-
ed in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up
from the ground. *Grew's Museum.*
4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.
Mariners are ply the pump,
So they, but cheerful, unfatig'd, still move *Philips.*
The draining sucker.
5. A young twig shooting from the stock. This word was pe-
haps originally *suckel*, [*suculus*, Latin].
The cutting away of suckers at the root and body, doth
make trees grow high. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUD

Out of this old root a sucker may spring, that with a little
shelter and good seasons, may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*
SUCKER. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A sweet meat.
Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchemy;
The still of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*
SUCKING-BOTTLE. *n. f.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to
children supplies the want of a pap.
He that will say, children join these general abstract specu-
lations with their sucking-bottles, has more zeal for his opinion,
but less sincerity. *Locke.*
To SUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.
The breast of Hecuba,
When the did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakesp.*
She nurses me up and suckles me. *L'Estrange.*
Two thriving calves the suckles twice a-day. *Dryden.*
The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history
of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and suckled
by a wolf. *Addison on Italy.*
SUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the
pap.
I provide a suckling,
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*
Young animals participate of the nature of their tender
aliment, as sucklings of milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
SUCKLING. *n. f.* [from *suck*; *succin*, Fr.] The act of sucking.
Sounds exterior and interior may be made by suckling, as
by emission of the breath.
Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in dia-
meter, yet its weight kept up by suckling, or supported by the
air, and what was cast out of it weigh'd about ten pounds.
Boyle.
Cornelius regulated the suckling of his child. *Arbuthnot.*
SUDATION. *n. f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Sweat.
SUDATORY. *n. f.* [*sudus*, Latin.] Hot house; sweating bath.
SUDEN. *adj.* [*soudain*, French; *roben*, Saxon.]
1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the
common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.
We have not yet set down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too sudden. *Shakesp.*
There was never any thing so sudden but Caesar's thraconi-
cal brag, of I came, saw and overcame. *Shakesp.*
Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*
2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.
I grant him
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shakesp.*
SUDEN. *n. f.*
1. Any unexpected occurrence; surpris. Not in use.
Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at
sudden and surprisals, rather than pamper them. *Watson.*
2. On or of a sudden, or upon a sudden. Sooner than was ex-
pected; without the natural or commonly accustomed prepara-
tives.
Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who upon the sudden
Clapt to their gates. *Shakesp.*
How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost?
They keep their patients so warm as almost to stifle them,
and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*
When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude
and faulcy of a sudden, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*
SUDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden*.] In an unexpected manner;
without preparation; hastily.
You shall find three of your Argolics
Are richly come to harbour suddenly. *Shakesp.*
If thou can't accuse,
Do it without invention suddenly. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or
string could not extinguish so suddenly that motion. *Bacon.*
To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*
She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did suddenly enclose,
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*
SUDENNESS. *n. f.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; un-
expected preference; manner of coming or happening unex-
pectedly.
All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that unwary fight,
And wond'ring at his breathless hasty mood. *Fairy Queen.*
He speedily run forward, counting his suddenness his most
advantage that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*
The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once
breaking bounds, overwhelms a country with that suddenness and
violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*
SUDORIFICK. [*sudorifque*, Fr. *sudor* and *facio*, Latin.] Pro-
voking or causing sweat.
Physicians may do well when they provoke sweat in bed by
bottles, with a decoction of sudorifick herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

SUF

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by sudorifick or
watery evaporations brings it into a morbid state. *Arbuthnot.*
SUDORIFICK. *n. f.* A medicine promoting sweat.
As to sudorificks, consider that the liquid which goes off by
sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*
SUDOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Consisting of sweat.
Beside the strigments and sudorous adhesions from mens
hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
SUDS. *n. f.* [from *sodan*, to seeth; whence *sodden*, Saxon.]
1. A lixivium of soap and water.
2. To be in the Suds. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.
To SUE. *v. a.* [*suare*, French.]
1. To prosecute by law.
If any sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him
have thy cloke also. *Mat. v. 40.*
2. To gain by legal procedure.
Nor was our blest Saviour only our propitiation to die
for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding
with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and suing
out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*
To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.
Full little knowest thou that halt not try'd,
What hell it is in suing long to bide. *Shubert's Tale.*
If me thou deign to serve and sue,
At thy command so all these mountains be. *Spenser.*
When maidens sue,
Men give like gods. *Shakesp.*
We were not born to sue but command. *Shakesp.*
Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Eu-
phrates, suing unto him for peace. *Knolles.*
For this, this only favour let me sue,
Refuse it not: but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
Despite not then, that in our hands bear we
These holy boughs, and sue with words of prayer. *Dryden.*
I will never be too late,
To sue for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison's Cato.*
The fair Egyptian
Court'd with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now fast'ning suet, and threatening now did rave. *Blackm.*
By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue
For counsel and redress, he sues to you. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SUET. *n. f.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to Skinner.]
A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.
The steatoma being suet, yields not to scaroticks. *Wism.*
SUETRY. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.
If the matter forming a wen, resembles fat or a suety sub-
stance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp's Surgery.*
To SUFFER. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Latin; *suffrire*, French.]
1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.
A man of great wrath shall suffer punishment. *Prov. xix.*
A woman suffered many things of physicians, and spent all
she had. *Mark v. 26.*
Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and suffering death. *Milton.*
2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.
Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to suffer and support our pains. *Milton.*
3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.
He wond'ring that your Lordship
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home. *Shakesp.*
Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur,
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being suffer'd, with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakesp. care.*
My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakesp.*
Rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him. *Lev.*
I suffer them to enter and possess.
He that will suffer himself to be informed by observation,
will find few signs of a soul a custom'd to much thinking in a
new born child. *Locke.*
4. To pass through; to be affected by.
The air now must suffer change. *Milton.*
To SUFFER. *v. n.*
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.
My breast I arm to overcome by suffering. *Milton.*
Prudence and good breeding are in all situations necessary;
and most young men suffer in the want of them. *Locke.*
2. To undergo punishment.
The father was first condemn'd to suffer upon a day ap-
pointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*
He thus
Was forc'd to suffer for himself and us!
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*
3. To be injured.
Publick business suffers by private infirmities, and king-
doms fall into weaknes by the diseases or decays of those that
manage them. *Temple.*
SUFFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be
endured.

SUF

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton.*

SUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungracious glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

SUFFERANCE. *n. f.* [from *suffer*, *suffrance*, French.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.
He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta flew. *Locke on Education.*

2. Patience; moderation.
He thought 't have slain her in his fierce despatch,
But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise,
He staid his hand. *Fairy Queen.*
He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage. *Taylor.*
And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Orway's Orphan.*

3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance.
In process of time, some whiles by *sufferance*, and some-
whiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves
oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner. *Hooker.*
Most wretched man
That to afflictions does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen.*
Some villains of my court
Are in content and *sufferance* in this. *Shakespeare.*
Both gloried to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;
Not by the *sufferance* of supernal pow'r. *Austen's Par. Lost.*

SUFFERER. *n. f.* [from *suffer*.]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.
This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here,
From other hands we need not much to fear.
And when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,
That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects crime. *Dryden.*
She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of
her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards;
and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: the
comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing
away my estate. *Addison's Spectator.*
The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such
deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in
which we or our friends have been *sufferers*. *Addison.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.
SUFFERING. *n. f.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.
Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Col. i. 24.*
With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*? *Addison.*
We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have
lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will se-
cure from the like attempts. *Addison.*
It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare
them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

SUFFICE. *v. a.* [from *suffice*, French; *sufficio*, Latin.] To be
enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.
If thou ask me why, *suffice* my reasons are good. *Shakespeare.*
A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing
help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*
To recount almighty works
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The indolence we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness,
we desire not to venture the change: being content; and that
is enough. *Locke.*
He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the
longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *suf-
ficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope.*

SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *suffice*, French; *sufficiens*, Latin.]
1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.
Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Mat. vi. 34.*
Heaven yet retains
Number *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milton.*
Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillot.*
It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of
the way, I shall have given occasion to others to call about
for new discoveries. *Locke.*
She would ruin me in filks, were not the quantity that goes
to a large pin-cushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petti-
coat. *Addison.*
Sufficient beneficence is what is competent to maintain a man
and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay
and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Aylmer's Paragon.*
Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Ya-
hoo. *Swift.*

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.
In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *suf-
ficient*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
SUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree;
enough.
If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all
men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hosier.*
Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd
Of happiness? *Milton.*
All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently*
moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irre-
sistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace
them, and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would em-
brace them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SUFFISANCE [French.] Excess; plenty; Obsolete.
There him rests in riotous *suffisance*. *Spenser.*
Of all his gladfulness and kingly joyance.
SUFFOCATE. *v. a.* [from *suffocare*, French; *suffoco*, Latin.] To
choke by exclusion or interception of air.
Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shakespeare.*
This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choking. *Shakespeare's Truill and Cressida.*
Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only to re-
frigerate the heart, which being once performed, left being
self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hatches back
the same way it passed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without
passage. *Collier of Friendship.*
All involv'd in smoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

SUFFOCATION. *n. f.* [from *suffocate*.] The act
of choking; the state of being choked.
Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*
White conflux in an equal mixture of all the primitive co-
lours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Chene.*
Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some of them
being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best re-
medy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as
possible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

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Suffragan bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor. *Aylmer's Paragon.*
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SUF

SUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [from *sufficient*.]
1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.
'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakespeare.*
His *sufficiency* is such, that he and pbeftows offices, his plenty
being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.
I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willing
ly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles.*
The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge by
that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the
Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser's Ireland.*
Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest au-
thority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough.
An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*
4. Supply equal to want.
The most proper subjects of dispute, are questions not of the
very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather
the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large
sufficiency of them in the sciences. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think
himself equal to things above him: and is commonly com-
pounded with *self*.
Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

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2. Any thing proverbially sweet.
Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,
Making the hard way sweet and delectable. *Shakespeare.*
3. A chymical dry chrysalization.
Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and four
fals of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of com-
mon *sugar*. *Boyle.*

SUGAR. *n. f.* [from *saccharum*, French; *saccharum*, Latin.]
1. The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression
and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.*
All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine
will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney.*
Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine
Their subtle essence with the foul of wine. *Crashaw.*
A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar-loaf* stand-
ing upon a flat sloop. *Peacocks.*
Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing
a great many slender sticks a-crofs a vessel of liquid *sugar*.
Grew's Museum.

If the child must have *sugar-plums* when he has a mind,
rather than be out of humour: why, when he is grown up,
must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*
In a *sugar-baker's* drying room, where the air was heated,
fifty four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow
died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of
a *sugar-cane*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

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fals of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of com-
mon *sugar*. *Boyle.*

SUI

To *SUGAR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To impregnate or season with sugar.
Short thick fobs

SUIT, *n. f.* [*suite*, French.]
 1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other.
 We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour fought,
 Which borne before him, on his steed he brought. *Dryd.*
 2. Cloaths made one part to answer another.
 What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the
 camp will do among foaming bottles and ale-wash'd wits is won-
 derful. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Him all repute
 For his device in handfoming a *suit*;
 To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,
 Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*
 His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of cloaths,
 with good proportions of shoes and stockings. *Clarendon.*
 3. Consecration; series; regular order.
 Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weath-
 ers comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great
 droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they
 call it the prime.
 4. *Out of Suits*. Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I
 suppose, from cards.
 Wear this for me; one *out of suits* with fortune,
 That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shak.*
 5. [*Suite*, French.] Retinue; company. Obsolete.
 Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worse gotten honour, should have
 tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Ty-
 deus and Telenor, with fifty in their *suite* to his defence. *Sidney.*
 6. [*From To Sue*.] A petition; an address of entreaty.
 Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than
 Your gates against my force. *Shakespeare.*
 She gallops o'er a courtier's nose;
 And then dreams be of smelling out a *suit*. *Shakespeare.*
 Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would honour his men with
 the imputation of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*
 Many shall make *suit* unto thee. *Job xi. 19.*
 My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been
 Poison'd with love to see or to be seen;
 I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to shew;
 Yet went to court. *Donne.*
 7. Courtship.
 He that hath the steerage of my course,
 Direct my *suit*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
 Their determinations are to return to their home and to
 trouble you with no more *suit*, unless you may be won by
 some other fort than your father's imposition. *Shakespeare.*
 8. In *Spenser* it seems to signify pursuit; prosecution.
 High amongst all knights haft hung thy shield,
 Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest thooeest.
 And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenser.*
 9. [*In law*.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause;
 and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*
 All that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *Sylva.*
 Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice,
 where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause.
Bacon's War with Spain.
 Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great perfon-
 ages. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
 To Alibech alone refer your *suit*,
 And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden.*
 John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *suit* would
 not last above a year, and that before that time he would be
 in quiet possession of his business. *Arbutnot.*
TO SUIT, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To fit; to adapt to something else.
Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with
 this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of
 nature. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling,
 are so *suit*ed to their different educations and humours, that
 each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*
 2. To be fitted to; to become.
 Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
 Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*
 Her purple habit fits with such a grace
 On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face. *Dryden.*
 If different sects should give us a list of those innate practi-
 cal principles, they would set down only such as *suit*ed their
 distinct hypotheses.
 Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
 Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*
 3. To dress; to clothe.
 Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
 As went he *suit*ed to his watry tomb. *Shakespeare.*
 If spirits can assume both form and *suit*,
 You come to fright us. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
 Be better *suit*ed;
 These weeds are memories of those misfortunes;
 I prythee put them off to worser hours. *Shakespeare.*
 I'll disrobe me
 Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
 As do's a Briton peasant. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TO SUIT, *v. n.* To agree; to accord.
 The one intense, the other still remits;
 Cannot well *suit* with either; but soon prove
 Tedious alike. *Milton.*
 The place itself was *suit*ing to his care;
 Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*
 Pity does with a noble nature *suit*. *Dryden.*
 Constraint does ill with love and beauty *suit*. *Dryden.*
 This he says, because it *suits* with his hypothesis, but proves
 it not.
 Give me not an office
 That *suits* with me so ill; thou know'st my temper. *Shak.*
SUITABLE, *adj.* [*from suit*.] Fitting; according with; agree-
 able to.
 Through all those miseries, in both there appeared a kind
 of nobleness not *suitable* to that affliction. *Sidney.*
 What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that Sol-
 omon his son should perform, in manner *suitable* to their pre-
 sent and ancient state. *Hooker.*
 To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their *suitable* or-
 naments are a beauty; are they only in religion a stain? *Hook.*
 It is very *suitable* to the principles of the Roman Church;
 for why should not their science as well as service be in an
 unknown tongue?
 As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been
 great, so he was not without intentions of making *suitable* re-
 turns in acts of charity.
 Expression is the dress of thought, and still
 Appears more decent, as more *suitable*;
 A vile conceit in pompous words express'd,
 Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. *Pope.*
SUITABLENESS, *n. f.* [*from suitable*.] Fitness; agreeableness.
 In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them acceptable and
 effective. *Glanville.*
 With ordinary minds, it is the *suitableness*, not the evi-
 dence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is
 seldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does
 not please him first. *South's Sermons.*
 He creates those sympathies and *suitableness* of nature that
 are the foundation of all true friendship, and by his providence
 brings persons so affected together. *South's Sermons.*
 Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitableness*, or un-
 suitableness to those to whom they are given. *Tilleyson.*
SUITABLY, *adv.* [*from suitable*.] Agreeably; according to.
 Whoever speaks upon a certain occasion may take any
 text *suitably* thereto; and ought to speak *suitably* to that text.
South's Sermons.
 Some rank deity, whose filthy face
 We *suitably* o'er thinking stables place. *Dryden.*
SUIT COVENANT, [*In law*.] Is where the ancestor of one man
 has covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court.
Bailey.
SUIT COURT, [*In law*.] Is the court in which tenants owe at-
 tendance to their lord. *Bailey.*
SUIT SERVICE, [*In law*.] Attendance which tenants owe to the
 court of their lord. *Bailey.*
SUITER, *n. f.* [*from suit*.]
SUITOR, *n. f.* [*from suit*.]
 1. One that sues; a petitioner; a supplicant.
 As humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue, so the testification
 thereof, by such effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth
 a found apprehension of his supereminent glory and majesty
 before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind
 of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hook.*
 She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother,
 Cut off by course of justice. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
 My piteous soul began the wretchedness
 Of *suitors* at court to mourn, *Donne.*
 Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *suit-*
 ors also from offering. *Bacon.*
 Yet their port
 Not of mean *suitors*; nor important less
 Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair
 Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to restore
 The race of mankind drown'd, before the shrine
 Of Themis stood devout. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 I challenge nothing;
 But I'm an humble *suitor* for these prisoners. *Denham.*
 My lord, I come an humble *suitor* to you. *Raue.*
 2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress.
 I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart;
 for truly I love none.
 A dear happiness to women! they would else have been
 troubled with a pernicious *suitor*.
 He pass'd a year at Goodby under the counsels of his mo-
 ther, and then became a *suitor* at London to Sir Roger Ashton's
 daughter. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*
 By many *suitors* fought, the mocks their pains,
 And still her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*
 He drew his seat, familiar, to her side,
 Far from the *suitor* train, a brutal crowd. *Pope's Oblivion.*
SUITRESS, *n. f.* [*from suiter*.] A female supplicant.
 'Twere pity
 That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*;
 Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*
SULCATED, *adj.* [*sulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed.
 All are much chopped and *sulcated* by their having lain ex-
 posed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the cro-
 tion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongst the clay. *Woodward.*
SULL, *n. f.* A plough.
SULLEN, *adj.* [*Of this word the etymology is obscure*.]
 1. Gloomily angry; sullenly discontented.
 Will not continued still *sullen* and perverse, and every day
 grew more insolent.
 A man in a jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his first com-
 ing in. *Woodward.*
 Forc'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd;
 Pretended drowsiness, and with of rest;
 And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast. *Prior.*
 If we fit down *sullen* and inactive, in expectation that God
 should do all, we shall find ourselves miserably deceived. *Reg.*
 2. Mischievous; malignant.
 Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
 They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*
 The *sullen* fiend her frowning wings display'd,
 Unwilling left the night, and fought the nether shade. *Dryd.*
 3. Intractable; obstinate.
 Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what they are,
 whatever we think of them. *Tilleyson's Sermons.*
 4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.
 Why are thine eyes fixt to the *sullen* earth,
 Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? *Shak. H. VI.*
 Night with her *sullen* wings to double shade,
 The desert fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
 And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. *Miln.*
 A glimpse of moon-shine, streak'd with red;
 A shuffled, *sullen*, and uncertain light,
 That dances through the clouds, and flits again. *Dryden.*
 No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;
 The dreared East is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*
 5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.
 Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
 And *sullen* preface of your own decay. *Shak. K. John.*
SULLENLY, *adv.* [*from sullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; in-
 tractably.
 To say they are framed without the assistance of some prin-
 ciple that has wisdom in it, and that they come to pass from
 chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing because we will assert it.
More's Antidote against Atheism.
 He in chains demanded more
 Than he impos'd in victory before:
 He *sullenly* reply'd, he could not make
 Hele offers now. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*
 The gen'ral mends his weary pace,
 And *sullenly* to his revenge he fails;
 So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
 And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*
SULLENNESS, *n. f.* [*from sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness;
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 Speech being as rare as precious, her silence without *sullen-*
 ness, her modesty without affectation, and her shamefastness
 without ignorance. *Sidney.*
 To fit my *sullenness*,
 He to another key his file doth dress. *Donne.*
 In those vernal seasons, when the air is calm and pleasant,
 it were an injury and *sullenness* against nature not to go out,
 and see her riches. *Milton.*
 Quit not the world out of any hypocrisy, *sullenness*, or
 superstition, but out of a sincere love of true knowledge and
 virtue. *More.*
 With these comforts about me, and *sullenness* enough to use
 no remedy, monieur Zulichem came to see me. *Temple.*
SULLEN, *n. f.* [*Without singular*.] Morose temper; gloomi-
 ness of mind. A burlesque word.
 Let them die that age, and *sullen* have. *Shakespeare.*
SULLAGE, *n. f.* [*from sully*.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt;
 foulness.
 Require it to make some restitution to his neighbour for
 what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *sullage* it has
 cast upon his fame. *Government of the Tongue.*
 Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never
 so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some *sul-*
 lity behind. *Dewey of Piety.*
TO SULLY, *v. a.* [*souiller*, French.] To soil; to tarnish; to
 dirt; to spot.
 Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding;
 The falling temples which the gods provoke,
 And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Reformman.*
 He's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your reigns;
 And made you empress of the world in vain. *Dryden.*
 Lab'ring years shall weep their destin'd race,
 Charg'd with ill omens, *sully'd* with disgrace. *Prior.*

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 And made you empress of the world in vain. *Dryden.*
 Lab'ring years shall weep their destin'd race,
 Charg'd with ill omens, *sully'd* with disgrace. *Prior.*

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemn
 nity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
 Three *sullying* trades avoid with equal care;
 The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,
 And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. *Goy.*
SULTRY, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Soil; tarnish; spot.
 You laying these light *sultries* on my son,
 As 'twere a thing a little foil'd i' th' working. *Shakespeare.*
 A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and
sultries in his reputation. *Addison's Spectator.*
SULPHUR, *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Brimstone.
 In his womb was hid metallick ore,
 The work of *sulphur*. *Milton.*
 Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous
 matter with the fossil and salt. *Woodward.*
 Thence nitre, *sulphur*, and the fiery steam
 Of fat bitumen. *Thomson.*
SULPHUREOUS, *adj.* [*sulphureus*, Latin.] Made of brim-
 stone; having the qualities of brimstone;
 containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.
 My hour is almost come,
 When I to *sulphureous* and tormenting flames
 Must render up myself. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Dart and javelin, stones and *sulphurous* fire. *Milton.*
 Is not the strength and vigour of the action between light
 and *sulphurous* bodies, observed above, one reason why *sul-*
 phurous bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehe-
 mently than other bodies do? *Newton's Opt.*
 The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink,
 Her snakes unt'y'd *sulphurous* waters drink. *Pope.*
 No *sulphurous* glooms
 Swell'd in the sky, and sent the lightning forth. *Thomson.*
SULPHUREOUSNESS, *n. f.* [*from sulphureous*.] The state of
 being sulphureous.
SULPHURWORT, *n. f.* The fame with HOGSFENEL.
SULPHURY, *adj.* [*from sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.
SULTAN, *n. f.* [*Arabic*.] The Turkish emperor.
 By this scimitar,
 That won three fields of *sultan* Solyma. *Shakespeare.*
SULTANA, *n. f.* [*from sultan*.] The queen of an Eastern
 SULTANESS, *n. f.* *emperor*.
 Turn the *sultana's* chambermaid. *Cleaveland.*
 Lay the tow'ring *sultana's* aside. *Irene.*
SULTANRY, *n. f.* [*from sultan*.] An Eastern empire.
 I affirm the fame of the *sultanry* of the Mamelukes, where
 slaves, bought for money, and of unknown descent, reigned
 over families of freemen. *Bacon.*
SULTRINESS, *n. f.* [*from sultry*.] The state of being sultry;
 close and cloudy heat.
SULTRY, *adj.* [*This is imagined by Skinner to be corrupted*
from sulphury, or sultry.] Hot without ventilation; hot
 and close; hot and cloudy.
 It is very *sultry* and hot. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 The *sultry* breath
 Of tainted air had clos'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*
 Such as born beneath the burning sky,
 And *sultry* sun betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden's En.*
 Our foe advances on us,
 And envies us even Lybia's *sultry* deserts. *Addison's Cato.*
 Then would *sultry* heats and a burning air have scorched
 and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houses
 or dens. *Cheyne.*
SUM, *n. f.* [*summa*, Latin; *femme*, French.]
 1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.
 We may as well conclude to of every sentence, as of the
 whole *sum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*
 How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great
 is the *sum* of them. *Pf. cxxxix. 17.*
 Th' Almighty Father, where he fits
 Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
 Consulting on the *sum* of thines, foreseen
 This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd.
 Such and no less is he, on whom depends
 The *sum* of things. *Milton.*
 Weighing the *sum* of things with wise forecast,
 Solicitous of publick good. *Dryden.*
 2. Quantity of money.
 I did send to you
 For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shakespeare.*
 Britain, once despois'd, can raise
 As ample *sums* as Rome in Caesar's days. *C. Arbutnot.*
 3. [*Somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted.
 This, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that which they
 bring by way of opposition against those orders, which we
 have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*
 They replenish'd the hearts of the nearest unto them with
 words of memorable consolation, strengthened men in the
 fear of God, gave them wholesome instructions of life, and
 confirm'd them in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the
 world no less virtuously how to die, than they had done before
 how to live. *Hooker.*
 This.

SUM

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum* Of wisdom. *Milton.*
In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself. *Dryden.*
Thy *sum* of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be just. *Prior.*
In *sum*, the Gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin. *Rogers.*
4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation.
I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what I have said be not this. *Tillotson.*
5. Height; completion.
Thus I have told thee all my fate, and brought My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,
Which I enjoy. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*
In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country, and the *sum* of our well-being, lies. *L'Estrange.*
To *SUM*, *v. a.* [*summer*, French; from the noun.]
1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up.
It has up *sum*phatically.
You cast th' event of war,
And *sum*m'd th' account of chance. *Shak. Henry IV.*
The high priest may *sum* the silver brought in. *2 Kings xxii.*
In sickness time will seem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum* up the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*
He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or *sum* up infinity. *Scutb.*
2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass.
So lovely fair!
That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now Mean, or in her *sum*m'd up, in her contain'd. *Milton.*
To conclude, by *sum*ming up what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I shall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate treatise of colours, but an occasional essay. *Boyle.*
Go to the ant, thou sluggard, in few words *sums* up the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*
This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold:
He *sums* their virtues in himself alone,
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
A fine evidence *sum*m'd up among you! *Dryden.*
4. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.
With prosperous wing full *sum*m'd. *Milton.*
SU'MACH-TREE. *n. f.* [*sumach*, French.]
The flower consists of five leaves in a circular order, in form of a rose; from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a vesicle, containing one seed; the flowers grow in bunches, and the leaves either winged or have three lobes. The flowers are used in dyeing, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*
SU'MLESS. *adj.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed.
Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With funken wreck and *sum*less treasures. *Shak. Hen. V.*
A *sum*less journey of incorporeal speed. *Milton.*
Above, beneath, around the palace thines,
The *sum*less treasure of exhausted mines. *Pope.*
SU'MMARILY. *adv.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way.
The decalogue of Moses declareth *summarily* those things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire. *Hooker.*
While we labour for these demonstrations out of Scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things which many ways have been spoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious. *Hooker.*
When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. *Ayl.*
SU'MMARY. *adj.* [*summaire*, French; from *sum*.] Short; brief; compendious.
The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor spend their time to shew their reading,
She'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift.*
SU'MMARY. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] Compendium; abridgment.
We are enforc'd from our most quiet sphere
By the rough torrent of occasion;
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to shew in articles. *Shaksp. M. IV.*
In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof. *Rogers.*
SUMMER. *n. f.* [*summer*, Saxon; *somer*, Dutch.]
1. The season in which the sun arrives at the highest solstice.
Sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;
And, after *Summer*, evermore succeeds
The barren Winter with his nipping cold. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
Can't such things be,
And overcome us like a *Summer*'s cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shaksp. Ascalth.*

SUM

Two hundred loaves of bread, and an hundred bunches of raisins, and an hundred of *Summer* fruits. *2 Sa. xvi.*
He was sitting in a *Summer* parlour. *Judge. iii. 20.*
In all the liveries deck'd of *Summer*'s pride. *Milton.*
They marl and sow it with wheat, giving it a *Summer* fallowing first, and next year sow it with peas. *Milton.*
Dry weather is best for moist *Summer* corn. *Asartiner.*
The dazzling roods,
Resplendent as the blaze of *Summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*
Child of the sun,
See sultry *Summer* comes. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. [*Trabs summeria*.] The principal beam of a floor.
Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or binding beams. *Watson.*
Then enter'd sin, and with that sycamore,
Whose leaves first shelter'd man from drought and dew,
Working and winding sily evermore,
The inward walls and *summer* cleft and tore;
But grace shor'd these, and cut that as it grew. *Herbert.*
To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the *Summer*.
The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them. *Jf. xviii. 6.*
To SU'MMER. *v. a.* To keep warm.
Maid well *summer*'d, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shaksp.*
SU'MMERHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *Summer* and *house*.] An apartment in a garden used in the *Summer*.
I'd rather live
With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *summerhouse* in Christendom. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
With here a fountain, never to be play'd,
And there a *summerhouse*, that knows no shade. *Pope.*
There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *summerhouses*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leisure. *Watts.*
SU'MMERSAULT. *n. f.* [*soubersault*, French. *Somer* is a corruption.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.
Some do the *summersault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*
Frogs are observed to use divers *summersaults*. *Watson.*
The treasurer cuts a caper on the stair rope: I have seen him do the *summersault* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Gulliver's Travels.*
SU'MMIT. *n. f.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height.
Have I fall'n or no?
—From the dread *summit* of this chalky bourn!
Look up a-height, the thrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Ætna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*
To SU'MMON. *v. a.* [*summones*, Latin.]
1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite.
Cateby, found lord Hallings,
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower. *Shak. R. III.*
The course of method *summoneth* me to discourse of the inhabitants. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*
The tiran is assisted by the government of the city, where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of both sexes are *summoned* to attend. *Bacon.*
Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all. *Milton.*
Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep. *Dryden.*
Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away;
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*
2. To excite; to call up; to raise. With up *summon*.
When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
SU'MMONER. *n. f.* [from *summon*.] One who cites; one who summons.
Close pent-up guils
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful *summoners* grace. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
SU'MMONS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.
What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you answer
This present *summons*? *Shaksp. King Lear.*
He sent to *summon* the seditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was anything regarded. *Hayes.*
The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the *summons* high,
And took their seats. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Strike your sails at *summons*, or prepare
To prove the last extremities of war. *Dryden.*
SU'MPTER. *n. f.* [*sumnier*, French; *sumaro*, Italian.] A horse that carries the cloaths or furniture. *Return*

SUN

Return with her!
Perade me rather to be a slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *sumpters* sent. *Dry.*
Two *sumpter* mules, bred of large Flanders mares. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
SU'MPTION. *n. f.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking.
The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject. *Taylor.*
SU'MPTUARY. *adj.* [*sumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life.
To remove that material cause of sedition, which is want and poverty in the estate, serveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the banishing of idleness, the repressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*
SU'MPTUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *sumptuosus*.] Expensiveness; costliness.
He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Raleigh.*
SU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Lat.] Costly; expensive; splendid.
We see how most Christians stood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous* flatness of houses built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*
We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *F. Atterbury.*
SU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sumptuosus*.] Expensively; with great cost.
This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*
Echelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine, sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said, there was no reason that the dead temples of God should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living temples suffer penury. *Bacon's Aspidochelone.*
A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *sumptuously* here. *Swift.*
SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sumptuosus*.] Expensiveness; costliness.
I will not fall out with those that can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*
SUN. *n. f.* [*sol*, Gothick; *sunna*, runne, Saxon; *son*, Dut.]
1. The luminary that makes the day.
Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,
Nor frowns do turn? *Sidney.*
Bid her steal into the pleached bow'r,
Where honeyuckles, ripen'd by the *sun*,
Forbid the *sun* to enter. *Shaksp. Ascalth.*
Though there be but one *sun* existing in the world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that more substances might each agree in it, it is as much a sort as if there were as many *suns* as there are stars. *Locke.*
2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the *sun*.
This place has choice of *sun* and shade. *Milton.*
3. Any thing eminently splendid.
I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity, and all succeeding kings. *King Charles.*
4. Under the *SUN*. In this world. A proverbial expression.
There is no new thing under the *sun*. *Ecd. i. 9.*
To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the *sun*; to warm in the *sun*.
The cry to shady delve him brought at last,
Where Mammon car'd did *sun* his treasury. *Fairy Queen.*
What aim'st thou at? delicious fare;
And then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden's Pers.*
SU'NBAM. *n. f.* [*sun* and *beam*.] Ray of the *sun*.
The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spungy South to this part of the West,
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
Gliding through the ev'n
On a *sunbeam*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
There was a God, a being distinct from this visible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *sunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by universal consent. *South.*
SU'NBREATH. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *beat*.] Shone on by the *sun*.
Its length runs level with th' Atlantic main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sunbeats* waters by so long a way. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*
SU'NBRIGHT. *adj.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Resembling the *sun* in brightness.
Gathering up himself out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Fairy Queen.*
Now would I have thee to my tutor:
How and which way I may bestow myself,
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye. *Shaksp. Ascalth.*
High in the midst, exalted as a God,
Th' apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,
Idol of majesty divine! inclos'd
With flaming cherubims, and golden shields. *Milton.*

SUN

SUNBURNING. *n. f.* [*sun* and *burning*.] The effect of the *sun* upon the face.
If thou can't love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook. *Shaksp.*
The heat of the *sun* may darken the colour of the skin, which we call *sunburning*. *Boyle.*
SU'NBURNT. *participial adj.* [*sun* and *burnt*.] Tanned; discoloured by the *sun*.
Where such radiant lights have shone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with lustre of her own. *Cleveland.*
Sunburnt and fwarthy though she be,
She'll fire for Winter-nights provide. *Dryden.*
How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil
Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile? *Blackmore.*
One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Addison.*
SU'NBLED. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *bled*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.
SU'NDAY. *n. f.* [*sun* and *day*.] The day anciently dedicated to the *sun*; the first day of the week; the Christian sabbath.
If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and sigh away *Sundays*. *Shaksp. Ascalth.*
An' the were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*
At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich tap'ry spread the freets. *Dryden.*
To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [*sun* and *der*, Saxon.] To part; to separate; to divide.
Vexation almost stops my breath,
That *sundered* friends greet in the hour of death. *Shaksp.*
It is *sundered* from the main land by a sandy plain. *Carew.*
She that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten *sundered* parts in one. *Donne.*
A *sundered* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repuls'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*
When both the chiefs are *sunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king restore his right. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Th' enormous weight was cast,
Which Crantor's body *sunder'd* at the waist. *Dryden.*
Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,
He wisely *sundered* from the rest, to yell
In forests. *Dryden.*
Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
—Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*. *Granville.*
SU'NDER. *n. f.* [*sun* and *der*, Saxon.] Two; two parts.
He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in *sunder*. *Pf.*
SU'NDREW. *n. f.* An herb.
SUNDIAL. *n. f.* [*dial* and *sun*.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.
All your graces no more you shall have,
Than a *sundial* in a grave. *Donne.*
The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; as is evident in the shadows of *sundials*. *Locke.*
SU'NDRY. *adj.* [*sun* and *dry*, Saxon.] Several; more than one.
That law, which, as it is laid up in the bosom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and *sundry* kinds of names. *Hooker.*
Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sundry* people of different manners. *Spenser.*
He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of *sundry* grievous oppressions. *Davies.*
How can the several bodies know,
If in herself a body's form the bear?
How can a mirror *sundry* faces show,
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies.*
I have compos'd *sundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal. *Sanderfon.*
Sundry fies the rural realm furround. *Dryden.*
Sundry in all manual arts are as wonderful. *Locke.*
SU'NFLOWER. *n. f.* [*corona solis*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath a squamous cup; the flowers are radiated like the great starwort; the embryos of the seeds are distinguished by little imbricated leaves in the disk; the top of the ovary is crowned with two small leaves; the seeds are pushed out from the bottom of the flower, leaving a vacuity which appears very like a honeycomb. *Miller.*
SU'NFLOWER. *Little. n. f.* [*heliobothrum*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower-cup consists of three leaves; the flower, for the most part, of five leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a rose; the pointal of the flower becomes a globular fruit, which divides into three parts, having three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds fixed to small capillaments. *Miller.*

SUN

SUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sing*.
A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *sung* across the main.
From joining stones the city sprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *sung*.
SUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *sink*.
We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* six hundred
fathom, and some digged and made under great hills.
Thus we act and thus we are,
Or to'sd by hope or *sunk* by care.
Sunk in Thales' arms the nymph he found.
His spirit quite *sunk* with those reflections that solitude and
disappointments bring, he is utterly undistinguished and for-
gotten.
SUNLESS. *adj.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth.
He thrice happy on the *sun's* side,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines.
SUNLIKE. *adj.* [from *sun* and *like*.] Resembling the sun.
The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the
sunlike fix stars, must be continually decreasing.
SUNNY. *adj.* [from *sun*.] Bright.
She saw Duella *sunny* bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining clear.
The eldest, that Fidelia hight,
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face.
My decay'd fair
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair,
The chemist feeds
Perpetual flames, whose unrefracted force
O'er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red.
2. Explored to the sun; bright with the sun.
About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,
And liquid laps of murr'ring streams.
Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found,
Back'd on the North and West by a thick wood.
The filmy gossamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short *sunny* shore.
But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains?
3. Coloured by the sun.
Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.
SUNRISE. *n. f.* [from *sun* and *rising*.] Morning; the appear-
ance of the sun.
Send out a purfuitant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising*.
In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations,
from the *sunrising* to the sunset.
They intend to prevent the *sunrising*.
We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordi-
nary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise*
and *sunset*.
SUNSET. *n. f.* [from *sun* and *set*.] Close of the day; evening.
When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *sunset* of my brother's son
It rains downright.
The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after
sunset.
At *sunset* to their ship they make return,
And more secure on deck till rosy morn.
He observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day
Through fortune's cloud.
SUNSHINE. *n. f.* [from *sun* and *shine*.] Action of the sun; place
where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.
That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack, what mischiefs might be set abroad.
In shadow of such greatness?
He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet
appeared in court.
Sight no oblique found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator.
I that in his absence
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen.
Nor can we this weak show'r a tempest call,
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall.
The cafes prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sun-*
shine day.
The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I

SUP

see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly dis-
covered as in the brightest *sunshine*.
SUP. *adj.* [from *super*.] It was anciently accented on
the second syllable.
1. Bright with the sun.
About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather, we took
several fots of paper stained.
2. Bright like the sun.
The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,
That down he tumbled.
To *SUP.* *v. a.* [from *super*, Norman French; *supan*, Saxon; *supere*,
Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time;
to sip.
Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which still the bore replete with magic arts,
Death and despair did many thereof *sup*.
There find a puter air
To feed my life with; there I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup.
We saw it smelling to every thing set in the room, and when
it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk.
He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*
Potable gold in golden cup.
To *SUP.* *v. n.* [from *super*, French.] To eat the evening meal.
You'll *sup* with me?
—Anger's my meat; I *sup* upon myself,
And so shall starve with feeding.
I have *sup* full with horrors;
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me.
When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.
I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as distinctly as
if I had *supped* with them.
Late returning home, he *supp'd* at ease.
To *SUP.* *v. a.* To treat with supper.
He's almost *supp'd*, why have you left the chamber.
Sup them well, and look unto them all.
Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *sup* the stranger.
SUP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of
liquor.
Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup.
A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in't,
And flew eagerly up to't for a *sup* to quench her thirst.
The least transgression of your's, if it be only two bits and
one *sup* more than your flint, is a great debauch.
SUPER. *adj.* [from *super*.] In composition, notes either more than another, or more
than enough, or on the top.
SUPERABLE. *adj.* [from *superabilis*, Lat. *superabilis*, French.] Con-
querable; such as may be overcome.
SUPERABUNDANCE. *n. f.* [from *superabundans*.] Quality of being
conquerable.
To *SUPERABUND.* *v. n.* [from *superabundare*.] To be exuber-
ant; to be stored with more than enough.
This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency
of his majesty *superabound*.
She *superabound* with corn, which is quickly convertible to
coin.
SUPERABUNDANT. *n. f.* [from *superabundans*.] More than
enough; great quantity.
The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the
deluge amongst the productions of the earth.
SUPERABUNDANT. *adj.* [from *superabundans*.] Being more
than enough.
So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other design than
to damp that spirit raised against Wood.
SUPERABUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *superabundans*.] More than
sufficiently.
Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and
superabundantly satisfy the desire.
To *SUPERADD.* *v. n.* [from *superaddere*, Latin.] To add over and
above; to join any thing to as to make it more.
The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the
nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of plumes.
The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action
superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act
of the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought
up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial.
The strength of any living creature, in those external mo-
tions, is something distinct from and *superadded* unto its natu-
ral gravity.
SUPERADDITION. *n. f.* [from *superaddere*.] Addition.
1. The act of adding to something else.
The fabric of the eye, its fate and useful situation, and the
superaddition of muscles, are a certain pledge of the excellence
of God.
2. That which is added.
Of these, much more than of the Nicene *superaddition*, it may

SUP

may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the
church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not
necessary to be explicitly acknowledged.
An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing
but vessels: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will
perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is no-
thing but fat.
SUPERADVENT. *adj.* [from *superadventus*, Latin.]
1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.
The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has
done bravely by a *superadvent* assistance of his God.
2. Coming unexpectedly.
To *SUPERANNUATE.* *v. a.* [from *super* and *annus*, Lat.] To im-
pair or disqualify by age or length of life.
If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair,
nor will the eldest hopes be ever *superannuated*.
When the sacramental rest was put in execution, the justices
of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commis-
sions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest for-
tune, and some of them *superannuated*.
To *SUPERANNUATE.* *v. n.* To last beyond the year. Not in use.
The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the
over-expect of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being
prevented, they will *superannuate*.
SUPERANNUATION. *n. f.* [from *superannuatus*.] The state of
being disqualified by years.
SUPERB. *adj.* [from *superbus*, French; *superbus*, Latin.] Grand;
pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.
SUPERBILLY. *n. f.* [from *superbilla*, Lat.] A flower.
SUPERCAUGO. *n. f.* [from *super* and *caugo*.] An officer in the ship
whose business is to manage the trade.
I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *supercaugo*, sharpers.
SUPERCELESTIAL. *adj.* [from *super* and *celestialis*.] Placed above the
firmament.
I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatso-
ever else, not himself, was imputed and eternal.
Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial*
waters for the purpose.
SUPERCILIOUS. *adj.* [from *supercilium*, Latin.] Haughty;
dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotic; overbearing.
Those who are one while courteous, within a small time
after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exception, that they are
short of the true character of friendship.
Several *supercilious* critics will treat an author with the
greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a
griddle.
SUPERCILIALLY. *adv.* [from *superciliosus*.] Haughtily; dog-
matically; contemptuously.
He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received
this address *superciliously* enough, sent it to the king without
performing the least ceremony.
SUPERCILOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *superciliosus*.] Haughtiness;
contemptuousness.
SUPERCONCEPTION. *n. f.* [from *super* and *conception*.] A concep-
tion made after another conception.
Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father,
the other like the adulterer, seem idle.
SUPERCONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *super* and *consequence*.] Remote
consequence.
Not attaining the deuterocopy, and second intention of the
words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherences.
SUPERCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *super* and *cresco*, Lat.] That which
grows upon another growing thing.
Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like
other *supercrecences*; and like such as, living upon the stock of
others, are termed parasitical plants.
SUPEREMINENCE. *n. f.* [from *super* and *eminere*, Latin.] Uncom-
mon degree of eminence; eminence
above others though eminent.
The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all
England and metropolitan, has a *supereminence*, and even some
power over the archbishop of York.
SUPEREMINENT. *adj.* [from *super* and *eminens*.] Eminent in a
high degree.
As humility is in suiters a decent virtue, so the testifica-
tion thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only ar-
gueth a sound apprehension of his *supereminent* glory and ma-
jesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a
kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankful-
ness.
To *SUPEREROGATE.* *v. n.* [from *super* and *erogare*, Lat.] To do
more than duty requires.
So by an abbey's skeleton of late,
I heard an echo *supererogate*
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if he had the hiccup o'er and o'er.
Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious sec-
tators have *supererogated* in observance.
SUPEREROGATION. *n. f.* [from *supererogare*.] Performance of
more than duty requires.
There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*; that no

SUP

man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of
preparation for another world.
SUPEREROGATORY. *adj.* [from *supererogare*.] Performed be-
yond the strict demands of duty.
Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects
to kings, are of dangerous consequence.
SUPEREXCELLENT. *adj.* [from *super* and *excellens*.] Excellent be-
yond common degrees of excellence.
We discern not the abuse: suffer him to persuade us that
we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must revere-
nce and adore.
SUPEREXCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *super* and *excrecence*.] Something
superfluously growing.
As the clear separated between the scarifications, I rubbed
the *superexcrecence* of flesh with the vitriol stone.
To *SUPERFETATE.* *v. n.* [from *super* and *fetare*, Latin.] To con-
ceive after conception.
The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said
to *superfetate*, which, faith Aristotle, is because her eggs are
hatched in her one after another.
SUPERFETATION. *n. f.* [from *superfetatio*, French; from *superfe-*
tare.] One conception following another, so that both are in
the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery
together.
Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the bough
that putteth it forth.
If the *superfetation* be made with considerable intermission,
the latter most commonly becomes abortive; for the first being
confirmed, engrosseth the aliment from the other.
SUPERFICIE. *n. f.* [from *superficies*, Fr. *superficie*, Latin.] Outside;
surface.
Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superficie*, conclude that soil is light.
SUPERFICIAL. *adj.* [from *superficialis*, Fr. from *superficies*, Latin.]
1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.
That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause
putrefaction, in England is found not true.
From these phenomena several have concluded some general
rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth.
There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to
solve the phenomena of light, or cogitation, by those fleeting
superficial films of bodies.
2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.
This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise.
3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned.
That knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded,
that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the
beauty of those works.
SUPERFICIALITY. *n. f.* [from *superficialis*.] The quality of
being superficial.
By these faults the colours of bodies receive degrees of
lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity.
SUPERFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *superficialis*.]
1. On the surface; not below the surface.
2. Without penetration; without close heed.
Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but
the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* ob-
served.
His eye so *superficially* surveys
These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground.
3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of
things.
You have said well;
But on the cause and question now in hand,
Have glaz'd but *superficially*.
I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts.
SUPERFICIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *superficialis*.]
1. Shallowness; position on the surface.
2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.
SUPERFICIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Outside; surface; superfluous.
He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line.
A convex mirror makes objects in the middle to come out
from the *superficies*: the painter must, in respect of the light and
shadows of his figures, give them more relief.
SUPERFINE. *adj.* [from *super* and *fine*.] Eminently fine.
Some, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of
the philosopher's stone: to which also other *superfine* chymists
draw the twelve labours of Hercules.
If you observe your cyder, by interposing it between a
candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called
superfine.
SUPERFLUANCE. *n. f.* [from *super* and *fluitare*, Latin.] The act
of floating above.
Sperma ceti, which is a *superfluance* on the sea, is not the
prim of a whale.
SUPERFLUANT. *adj.* [from *superfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above.
A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affordeth a
cream or fatness on the top, and a gross subfidence at the bot-
tom: out of the cream, or *superfluance*, the finest dishes are
made; out of the residue, the coarser.
SUPERFLUITY.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certain prayers, and use some other *superstitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenser.*

Have I
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?
And am I thus rewarded? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art,
And to a *superstitious* eye the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton.*

A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden.*

2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *superstitious*.] In a *superstitious* manner.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore; not *superstitiously*, but as a divine instrument. *Bacon.*

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously, and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts's Logic.*

To *SUPERSTRAIN*. *v. a.* [from *super* and *strain*.] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the framing of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

To *SUPERSTRUCT*. *v. a.* [from *super* and *structus*, Latin.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded. *Hammond.*

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the virtuous Christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocence and then virtue. *Deacy of piety.*

SUPERSTRUCTURE. *n. f.* [from *superstruct*.] An edifice raised on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructures* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *superstruct*.] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRUCTURE. *n. f.* [from *super* and *structure*.] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too. *Saunders's Sermons.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstructure* upon the Christian religion. *Tillotson.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

SUPERSTANTIAL. *adj.* [from *super* and *substantial*.] More than substantial.

SUPERVACANEOUS. *adj.* [from *supervacaneus*, Latin.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Ditch.*

SUPERVACANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needless.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness.

To *SUPERVENE*. *v. n.* [from *supervenire*, Latin.] To come as an extraneous addition.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SUPERVENIENT. *adj.* [from *supervenire*, Latin.] Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that. *Ham.*

SUPERVENTION. *n. f.* [from *supervene*.] The act of supervening.

To *SUPERVISE*. *v. a.* [from *super* and *visus*, Latin.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press, in terms of feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve.*

SUPERVISOR. *n. f.* [from *supervisare*.] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the high ways, a *supervisor* of the excise. *Watts's Logic.*

How satisfy'd, my lord!

Would you be *supervisor*, grossly gape on? *Shakespeare.*

I am informed of the author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

To *SUPERVIVE*. *v. n.* [from *super* and *vivo*, Latin.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *superlive*. *Clarke.*

SUPINATION. *n. f.* [from *supinare*, Latin.] The act of lying with the face upward. *Clarke.*

SUPINE. *adj.* [from *supinus*, Latin.] Lying with the face upward. *Clarke.*

1. Lying with the face upward. *Clarke.*

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, prone, *supine*, and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast. *Dryden.*

On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head. *Dryden.*

And lay *supine*, and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Lying backwards with exposure to the sun. *Clarke.*

On rising ground, be plac'd or hills, *supine*, or dunes. *Dryden.*

Extend thy loose battalions, or loose thy narrow. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

These men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity. *Clarke.*

Supine amidst our flowing flood. *Dryden.*

We slept securely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies, and now. *Taylor.*

And all the busy cares of life desist; though help; inattentive. *Hammond.*

SUPINE. *n. f.* [from *supinus*, Latin.] In Grammar a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY. *adv.* [from *supine*.] In a *supine* manner.

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently. *Clarke.*

Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lie, *Saunders.*

They in the summer of their age shall die. *Saunders.*

The old imprison'd king, *Clarke.*

Whole lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd; *Clarke.*

But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good, *Dryden.*

Like Aëolus's legs, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies, *Dryden.*

While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. *Dryden.*

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade, *Prior.*

Horace, immortal bard, *supinely* laid. *Prior.*

Wilt thou then repine *supinely*?

To labour for thyself? and rather chide *supinely*?

Thy lighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips.*

SUPINITY. *n. f.* [from *supine*.] The quality of being *supine*.

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to let dissenters in, considering their industry and our *supineness*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons. *Swift.*

SUPINITY. *n. f.* [from *supine*.] The quality of being *supine*.

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards. *Clarke.*

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Clarke.*

The fourth cause of error is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUPPEDANEOUS. *adj.* [from *suppedaneus*, Latin.] Placed under the feet.

He had slender legs, but encreased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability. *Brown.*

SUPPER. *n. f.* [from *supper*, French.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*. *Shakespeare.*

I'll to my book: ere *supper*-time must I perform Much business. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Th' hour of *supper* comes unearn'd. *Milton.*

SUPPERLESS. *adj.* [from *supper*.] Wanting *supper*; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed, should introduce him to the table of some great prince. *Spectator.*

She ey'd the bard, where *supperless* he sat. *Pope.*

And pin'd. *Pope.*

To *SUPPLANT*. *v. a.* [from *supplanter*, French; *sub* and *plantus*, Latin.] To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining, *supplant* him. *Milton.*

Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell; *Clarke.*

A monstrous serpent on his belly prone. *Milton.*

The thronging populace with hasty strides. *Clarke.*

Obstruct the easy way; the rocking town. *Clarke.*

Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel. *Clarke.*

To

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out. *Sidney.*

It is Philoclea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me. *Sidney.*

Upon a just survey, take Titus' part, *Shakespeare.*

And so *supplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

3. To displace; to overpower; to force away.

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear; *Shakespeare.*

Which fear, if better reasons can *supplant*, *Shakespeare.*

I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPLANTER. *n. f.* [from *supplant*.] One that *supplants*; one that displaces.

SUPPLE. *adj.* [from *supple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more *supple* to all seats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The *supple* knee? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

And sometimes went, and sometimes ran *Milton.*

With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*

No women are apter to spin linen well than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.

When we've stuf'd *supple* these pipes and these conveyances of blood *Shakespeare.*

With wine and feeding, we have *supple* souls *Shakespeare.*

Than in our pricklike fests. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'n softer than thy own, of *supple* kind, *Dryden.*

More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Dryden.*

If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is something so *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addison.*

4. That which makes *supple*.

Each part deriv'd of *supple* government, *Shakespeare.*

Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakespeare.*

To *SUPPLE*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible.

Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *suppl'd* the parts, thereby making the passages wider. *Temple.*

To *supple* a carcass, drench it in water. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make compliant.

Knave having by their own importunate suits, *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Convinc'd or *suppl'd* them, they cannot chafe, *Shakespeare's Othello.*

But they must blab. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppl'd* her will, the only end of correction, the established her authority thoroughly ever after. *Locke on Education.*

To *SUPPLE*. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant.

The stones.

Did first the rigour of their kind expel, *Dryden.*

And *suppl'd* into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

SUPPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *supplementum*, Latin.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any main or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours. *Rogers.*

SUPPLEMENTAL. *adj.* [from *supplementum*.] Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.

Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defects of laws; and so tonnage and poundage were collected. *Clarendon.*

Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an exact *supplementary* trade, by those that dillick the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

Provide his brood next Smithfield fair, *Prior.*

With *supplemental* hobby horses. *Prior.*

And happy be their infant courses. *Prior.*

SUPPLENESS. *n. f.* [from *supple*, French.]

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness*. *Temple.*

A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling. *Locke.*

SUPPLETORY. *n. f.* [from *suppletorium*, Latin.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.

That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit. *Ham.*

SUPPLIANT. *adj.* [from *supplere*, Latin.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.

To those legions your levy *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Must be *suppliant*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee. *Milton.*

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud; *Dryden.*

Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more. *Dryden.*

Constant to his first decree, *Prior.*

To bow the haughty neck, and raise the *suppliant* knee. *Prior.*

SUPPLIANT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook, *Shakespeare.*

Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech *Shakespeare.*

Of the poor *suppliant*. *Shakespeare.*

When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd; *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Scandal'd the *suppliants* for the people, call'd them Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Hourly suitors come:

The east with incense and the west with gold, *Dryden.*

Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom. *Dryden.*

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer. *Dryden.*

SUPPLICANT. *n. f.* [from *supplicare*.] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *suppliants*, God did not withstand them. *Hooker.*

The wife *suppliant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God. *Rogers.*

Abraham, instead of indulging the *suppliant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had. *Asterbury.*

To *SUPPLICATE*. *v. n.* [from *supplicare*, Latin; from *supplex*.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do, a man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come, *Addison.*

In *supplicating* crowds to learn their doom. *Addison.*

SUPPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *supplicare*.] A petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the qu

SUP

- Art from that fund each just supply provides,
Works without flow, and without pomp presides. *Pope.*
- To SUPPORT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, French; *supportare*, Ital.]
1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.
Stooping to support each flow'r of tender stalk. *Milton.*
The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*
The original community of all things appearing from this
donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his pri-
vate dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to sup-
port it. *Locke.*
 2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.
Strongly to suffer and support our pains. *Milton.*
Couldst thou support that burden? *Milton.*
This fierce demeanour, and his insolence,
The patience of a god could not support. *Dryden.*
 3. To endure.
She scarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to support the fumes of sleep. *Dryden.*
None can support a diet of flesh and water without acids, as
salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
 4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.
With inward consolations recompens'd,
And oft supported. *Milton.*
- SUPPORT. *n. f.* [*support*, French; from the verb.]
1. Act or power of sustaining.
Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the col-
lection of those several sensible qualities which we find united
in them, yet, because we cannot conceive how they should
subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by
some common subject, which support we denote by the name
substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that
support. *Locke.*
 2. Prop; sustaining power.
 3. Necessaries of life.
 4. Maintenance; supply.
- SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*supportable*, French; from support.]
- Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that *Shake-*
speare accents the first syllable.
- As great to me, as late; and, supportable
To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shak. Tempest.*
Alterations in the project of uniting Christians might be
very supportable, as things in their own nature indifferent. *See.*
I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear,
may be rendered supportable to them. *Pope.*
- SUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from supportable.] The state of
being tolerable.
- SUPPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from support.] Maintenance; sup-
port. Both these words are obsolete.
- SUPPORTATION. *s. port.* Both these words are obsolete.
- Give some supportance to the bending twigs. *Shakespeare.*
His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw
for the supportance of his vow. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
The benefited subject should render some small portion
of his gain, for the supportation of the king's expence. *Bacon.*
- SUPPORTER. *n. f.* [from support.]
1. One that supports.
You must walk by us upon either hand,
And good supporters are you. *Shaksp. Meas. for Measure.*
Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the
thing here related as a supporter, or a support, is not represented
to the mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*
 2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.
More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and sup-
porters. *Camden.*
The sockets and supporters of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*
We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are de-
signed for beams and supporters, shall bear. *L'Estrange.*
There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a
building set upon supporters. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 3. Sustain; comforter.
The faints have a companion and supporter in all their mis-
eries. *South's Sermons.*
 4. Maintainer; defender.
The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great
part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or sup-
porter, not as a teacher. *Watson.*
All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne,
with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy
supporters of such a reigning impiety. *South.*
Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great supporter of his awful throne. *Dryden.*
- SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [from support.] That may be supposed.
- Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men,
ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing
all the severals of any supportable catalogue. *Hammond.*
- SUPPORTAL. *n. f.* [from support.] Position without proof; ima-
gination; belief.
Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak support of our worth,
Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shakespeare.*

SUP

- Little can be looked for towards the advancement of nat-
ural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect;
the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to pro-
ceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and
timorous suppositions. *Glauv. Seep. Preface.*
- Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon supposal at
least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*
- Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by
hold supposals and offers. *Clarissa.*
- To SUPPOSE. *v. a.* [*supposer*, French; *suppono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument
or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position.
Suppose some to neglect that they will not be brought to
learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the
rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*
 2. To admit without proof.
This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we
have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly
supposing it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its
existence. *Tillotson.*
 3. To imagine; to believe without examination.
Tell false Edward, thy supposed king,
That Lewis of France is sending over markers. *Shaksp.*
Let not my lord suppose that they have slain all the king's
sons; for Ammon only is slain. *2 Sa. xiii. 32.*
I suppose we should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*
 4. To require as previous to itself.
This supposeth something, without evident ground. *Hale.*
One falsehood always supposes another, and renders all you
can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*
- SUPPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without
proof; unevincenced conceit.
That we come short of our supposes so far,
That after seven years siege, yet Troy-walls stand? *Shaksp.*
Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,
Fit to be trusted on a bare supposé?
I hat he is honest? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SUPPOSER. *n. f.* [from suppose.] One that supposes.
Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit supposers bleed thine eye. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*supposition*, French; from suppose.] Po-
sition laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.
In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is suffi-
cient; yet his means are in supposition. *Shakespeare.*

Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
And in that glorious supposition think
He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shaksp.*

This is only an infallibility upon supposition, that if a thing
be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon
supposition of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITIOUS. *adj.* [from suppositus, *suppositivus*, Lat.] Not
genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging
to another.
The destruction of Mufstapha was so fatal to Solymán's line,
as the succession of the Turks from Solymán is suspected to be
of strange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *sup-*
positivus.

It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but
that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been
illegitimate, *suppositivus*, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of
the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all
these *suppositivus* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from suppositivus.] State of
being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *suppositivus*.] Upon supposition.
The unreformed finner may have some hope *suppositively*, if
he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope posi-
tively. *Hammond.*

SUPPOSITORY. *n. f.* [*suppositoire*, Fr. *suppositorium*, Latin.]
A kind of solid clyster.
Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore *sup-*
positories of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Arb.*

To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*supprime*, *suppressus*, Lat. *supprimer*, Fr.]

 1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to re-
duce from any state of activity or commotion.
Gloster would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himself king and suppress the prince. *Shak. H.V.*
Every rebellion, when it is suppressed, doth make the sub-
ject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Davies on Ireland.*
Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered com-
pany, set sharply upon them; and oppressing some of the for-
wardest of them by death, suppressed the residue by fear. *Hayward.*
 2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night. *Milton.*
Still he suppresses the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing
suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly
mentions it. *Broom's N. Net on the Odyssey.*
 3. To

SUP

3. To keep in; not to let out.
Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;
For had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils. *Shaksp.*
- SUPPRESSION. *n. f.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *suppress*.]
1. The act of suppressing.
 2. Not publication.
You may depend upon a suppression of these verses. *Pope.*
- SUPPRESSOR. *n. f.* [from *suppress*.] One that suppresses,
crushes, or conceals.
- To SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *suppurare*, Fr.]
To generate pus or matter.
This disease is generally fatal: if it suppurates the pus, it is
evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefac-
tion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- To SUPPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.
- SUPPURATION. *n. f.* [*suppuration*, French; from *suppurate*.]
1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.
If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration,
then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by
incision. *Wigman.*
This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the
putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently
to suppurations. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. The matter suppurated.
The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure with-
out cutting us: sin has fettered inwardly, and he must lance
the imposthume, to let out death with the suppuration. *South.*
- SUPPURATIVE. *adj.* [*suppuratif*, French; from *suppurate*.]
Digestive; generating matter.
- SUPPUTATION. *n. f.* [*supputation*, French; *supputo*, Latin.]
Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.
From these differing properties of day and year arise diffi-
culties in carrying on and reconciling the supputation of time in
long measures. *Holder on Time.*
- The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed
from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy
manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets,
whom they could now no longer understand, were covered
with obscurity; that all the supputations of time either termi-
nated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. *West.*
- To SUPPUTE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Latin.] To reckon; to cal-
culate.
- SUPRA, [Latin] in composition, signifies above, or before.
- SUPRALAPRARY. *adj.* [*supra* and *lapary*, Latin.] Antecedent
to the fall of man.
- SUPRAVULGAR. *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar.
None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish
himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities. *Callier.*
- SUPREMACY. *n. f.* [from *supremus*.] Highest place; highest
authority; state of being supreme.
No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in
as much as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing
inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary
superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes
and several congregations. *Hooker.*
- As we under heav'n are supreme head,
So, under him, that great supremacy,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shaksp. K. John.*
I am assur'd that women
Seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shaksp.*
- Put to proof his high supremacy,
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate. *Milton.*
Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he con-
tinued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's
supremacy. *Swift.*
You're formed by nature for this supremacy, which is already
granted from the distinguishing character of your writing. *Dryden to Dorset.*
- To deny him this supremacy is to dethrone the Deity, and
give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*
From some wild curs that from their masters ran,
Abhorring the supremacy of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*
- SUPREME. *adj.* [*supremus*, Latin.]
1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed
that *supremus* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only
of intellectual or political.
As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither
can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that
sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme*
Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whole divine
authority and power it investeth others. *Hooker.*
- The god of soldiers,
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*. *Milton.*
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by flow degrees;

SUR

- Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*
2. Highest; most excellent.
My foul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For he was all in that *supreme* degree,
That as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*
To him both heav'n
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command. *Dryden.*
- SUPREMACY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest de-
gree.
- The starving chemist in his golden views
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*
- SUR. [*sur*, French.] In composition, means upon or over and
above.
- SURADDITION. *n. f.* [*sur* and addition.] Something added to
the name.
- He serv'd with glory and admir'd success,
So gain'd the *suraddition*, Leonatus. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
- SURAL. *adj.* [from *sura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the
leg.
He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into
the *sural* artery. *Wigman's Surgery.*
- SURANCE. *n. f.* [from *sure*.] Warrant; security; afflu-
ence.
- Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels. *Shaksp.*
- To SURBATE. *v. a.* [*salvatur*, French.] To bruise and batter
the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.
Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen
often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking
many of them behind them; however they could not but be
extremely weary and *surbated*. *Clarendon.*
- Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxens feet. *Mortimer.*
- SURBEAT. The participle passive of *surbate*.
- A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Espy a traveller with feet *surbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Fairy Queen.*
- To SURCEASE. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cessare*, French; *cesso*, Latin.]
1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use
or being.
Small favours will my prayers increase:
Granting my suit, you give me all;
And then my prayers must needs *surcease*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*
 2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.
To fly altogether from God, to despair, that creatures unwor-
thy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under
that pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless
offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our
own souls. *Hooker.*
- Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*
- To SURCEASE. *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end. Obsolete.
- All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease*. *Spenser.*
- SURCEASE. *n. f.* Cessation; stop.
- It might very well agree with your principles, if your di-
cipline were fully planted, even to fend out your writs of *sur-*
cease unto all courts of England for the most things handled in
them. *Hooker.*
- SURCHARGE. *n. f.* [*surcharge*, French; from the verb.] Over-
burthen; more than can be well born.
- The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *sur-*
charge, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the
first. *Bacon's Natural History.*
An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth the sense; as
the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear,
the hearing. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *surcharge*
of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*
- To SURCHARGE. *v. a.* [*surcharge*, French.] To overload;
to overburthen.
- They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent,
which they called *Romefcot*, the which might not *surcharge*
the tenant or freeholder. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly
surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of so rich a
city. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
- More remov'd,
Lest heav'n *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SUR

When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is dress'd in Meleinda's tears:
Your head inclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew. *Dryden.*
SURCHARGER. n. f. [from *surcharge*.] One that overburthens.
SURCINGLE. n. f. [from *sur* and *cingulum*, Latin.]
1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.
2. The girdle of a cassock.
Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown. *Marvell.*
SURCLE. n. f. [from *surculus*, Latin.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker.
Not in general use.

It is an arboreous excrecence, or superplant, which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree. *Brown.*
The basilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward sendeth two *surcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*
SURCOAT. n. f. [from *surcoat*, old French; *sur* and *coat*.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.
The honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament-robes, the *surcoat*, and mantle. *Camden.*
The commons were bestowed in excess of apparel, in wide *surcoats* reaching to their loins. *Camden.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their swords, their shields, their *surcoats* were the same. *Dry.*

SURD. adj. [from *surdus*, Latin.]
1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.

3. Not expressed by any term.
SURE. adj. [from *seure*, French.]
1. Certain; unfeigned; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth wisdom unto the simple. *Psal. xix. 7.*

Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give us, or will ever? How he can,
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *sure*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

2. Certainly doomed.
Our coin beyond sea is valued according to the silver in it:
fending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is *sure*
to go. *Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.
Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it. *Shakespeare.*

Let no man seek what may befall;
Evil he may be *sure*. *Milton.*

The youngest in the morning are not *sure*
That 'till the night their life they can secure. *Denham.*

While fore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye agent?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of success,
Sure of a share, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *sure* much less
will you in the file. *Wake.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence. *Pope.*

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger.
Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that thou shalt
have known that the heavens do rule. *Dan. iv. 26.*

He bad me make *sure* of the bear, before I fell his skin. *L'Estr.*
They would make others on both sides *sure* of pleasing, in
preference to instruction. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity of life, by
tempering their passions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*

A peace cannot fail us, provided we make *sure* of Spain.
Temple.

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,
And I'll make *sure* he ne'er shall be for thee. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

Make Cato *sure*, and give up Utica,
Cesar will ne'er refuse thee such a trifle. *Addison's Cato.*

They have reason to make all actions worthy of observa-
tion, which are *sure* to be observed. *Atterbury.*

5. Firm; stable; not liable to failure.
Thou the garland wear'st successfully;
Yet though thou stand'st more *sure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

I with your horses swift and *sure* of foot,
And so I do commend you to their backs. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The *surest* guard is innocence. *Roscommon.*

Partition firm and *sure* the waters to divide.
Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling
up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I per-
suade myself that the way I have pursued, being conformable
to truth, lays those foundations *surer*. *Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth;
On female truth affecting faith relies;
Thus manifest of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded on a fair maternal fame. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. To be *SURE*. Certainly. This is a vitious expression: more
properly *be sure*.
Objects of sense would then determine the views of all such,
to be *sure*, who converted perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the chymist could not calcine the caput mortuum,
to obtain its fixed salt, to be *sure* it must have some. *Atterbury.*

SURE. adv. [from *seurement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt;
doubtless. It is generally without emphasis; and, notwith-
standing its original meaning, expresses rather doubt than as-
sertion.

Something, *sure*, of state
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*
Her looks were flush'd, and fullen was her mien,
That *sure* the virgin goddess, had she been,
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen. *Addison.*

SURE. n. f. [from *seurement*, French.] A surety; a pledge.
She loaths, detests him, flies his hated presence.
Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage
than a bad critic. *Pope.*

SUREFOOTED. adj. [from *seurement* and *foot*.] Treading firmly; not
stumbling.

True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert.*

SURELY. adv. [from *seurement*.]
1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often used
rather to intend and strengthen the meaning of the sentence,
than with any distinct and explicable meaning.
In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die. *Gen.*
Thou *surely* hadst not come sole fugitive. *Milton.*

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise
great things out of small. *South.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs of Rome
worth notice; and *surely* the consideration of their wealth is
at least as of great importance as grammatical criticisms. *Abb.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.
He that walketh righteously, walketh *surely*.
SURENESS. n. f. [from *seurement*.] Certainty.
He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of co-
ral; and for more *sureness* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SURETSHIP. n. f. [from *seurement*.] The office of a surety or
bondsmen; the act of being bound for another.
Hath not the greatest laughter of armies been effected by
stratagem? And have not the fairest estates been destroyed by
suretship? *South.*

Idly, like prisoners, which whole months will swear
That only *suretship* hath brought them there. *Dane.*

If here not clear'd, no *suretship* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal goal. *Denham.*

SURETY. n. f. [from *seurement*, French.]
1. Certainty; indubitableness.
There the princesses determining to bathe, thought it was so
privileged a place as no body durst presume to come thither;
yet, for the more *surety*, they looked round about. *Sidney.*

2. Foundation of stability; support.
We our state
Hold, as you your's, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.
She call'd the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shakespeare.*

4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.
There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Acquitain is bound to us. *Shakespeare.*

5. Hostage; bondsmen; one that gives security for another;
one that is bound for another.
That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my *surety*. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

I will be *surety* for him; of my hand shalt thou require him.
Gen. xliii. 9.

Yet be not *surety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the desires
of the parents, and intercession of *sureties*, that they may be
early admitted by baptism into the school of Christ. *Flammond.*

SURFACE. n. f. [from *sur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outside;
superfice. It is accented by *Milton* on the last syllable.
Which of us who beholds the bright *surface*
Of this ethereal mold, whereon we stand,
All their *surfaces* shall be truly plain, or truly spherical, and
look all the same way, so as together to compose one even
surface. *Newton's Opt.*

Errors like straws upon the *surface* flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below. *Dryden.*

TO SURFEIT. v. a. [from *sur* and *face*, French.] To do more than
enough, to overdo. To feed with meat or drink to satiety
and sickness; to cram overmuch, and ruin the stomach. *The*

SUR

The *surfeit*ed grooms
Do mock their charge with *snore*. *Shakespeare.*
TO SURFEIT. v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness.
The commonwealth is sick of their own choice;
Their over-greedy love hath *surfeit*ed. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that
starve with nothing. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged with *surfeiting*
and drunkenness. *Luke xxi. 34.*

Though some had so *surfeit*ed in the vineyards, and with
the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of
the Spaniards sent them all home. *Clarendon.*

They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy,
which they should be weaned from, by being made to *surfeit* of
it. *Locke.*

SURFEIT. n. f. [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused
by overfulness.
When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits* of our own
behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the fun, the moon
and stars. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit*ed I've been, so old, and so profane. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;
Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him. *Shak. R. II.*

Thou'lt years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the wars *surfeits* to go rove with one
That's yet unbruised. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *surfeits*? *Ben. Johnson.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and
downwards. *Dante's Natural History.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the score,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for. *Crashaw.*

Our father
Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it. *Orway.*

SURFEITER. n. f. [from *surfeit*.] One who riots; a glutton.
I did not think
This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For such a petty war. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

SURFEITWATER. n. f. [from *surfeit* and *water*.] Water that
cures *surfeits*.
A little cold-distill'd poppywater, which is the true *surfeit*-
water, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the
beginning. *Locke.*

SURGE. n. f. [from *surge*, Latin.] A swelling sea; wave roll-
ing above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.
The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the
raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenser.*

The wind-shak'd *surge*, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the enchain'd flood. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

He trod the waters,
Whose enmity he sung afide, and breast'd
The *surge* most swollen that met him. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero
and Leander, drowned in the uncompassionate *surges*. *Sandys.*

The sulph'rous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Purges the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

Thetis, near Ilium's swelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *surges* sweep
In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*

TO SURGE. v. n. [from *surge*, Latin.] To swell; to rise
high.
From midst of all the main
The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Fairy Queen.*

He, all in rage, his sea-god fire besought,
Some cur'd vengeance on his son to cast;
From *surging* gulfs two monsters straight were brought. *F. 2.*

Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds
And *surging* waves, as mountains, to assault
Heav'n's height, and with the centre mix the pole. *Milton.*

Not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *surging* maze. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to thunders dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

4. To be *surged*. Certainly. This is a vitious expression: more
properly *be sure*.
Objects of sense would then determine the views of all such,
to be *sure*, who converted perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the chymist could not calcine the caput mortuum,
to obtain its fixed salt, to be *sure* it must have some. *Atterbury.*

SURE. adv. [from *seurement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt;
doubtless. It is generally without emphasis; and, notwith-
standing its original meaning, expresses rather doubt than as-
sertion.

Something, *sure*, of state
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*
Her looks were flush'd, and fullen was her mien,
That *sure* the virgin goddess, had she been,
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen. *Addison.*

SURE. n. f. [from *seurement*, French.] A surety; a pledge.
She loaths, detests him, flies his hated presence.
Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage
than a bad critic. *Pope.*

SUREFOOTED. adj. [from *seurement* and *foot*.] Treading firmly; not
stumbling.

True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert.*

SURELY. adv. [from *seurement*.]
1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often used
rather to intend and strengthen the meaning of the sentence,
than with any distinct and explicable meaning.
In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die. *Gen.*
Thou *surely* hadst not come sole fugitive. *Milton.*

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise
great things out of small. *South.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs of Rome
worth notice; and *surely* the consideration of their wealth is
at least as of great importance as grammatical criticisms. *Abb.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.
He that walketh righteously, walketh *surely*.
SURENESS. n. f. [from *seurement*.] Certainty.
He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of co-
ral; and for more *sureness* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SURETSHIP. n. f. [from *seurement*.] The office of a surety or
bondsmen; the act of being bound for another.
Hath not the greatest laughter of armies been effected by
stratagem? And have not the fairest estates been destroyed by
suretship? *South.*

Idly, like prisoners, which whole months will swear
That only *suretship* hath brought them there. *Dane.*

If here not clear'd, no *suretship* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal goal. *Denham.*

SURETY. n. f. [from *seurement*, French.]
1. Certainty; indubitableness.
There the princesses determining to bathe, thought it was so
privileged a place as no body durst presume to come thither;
yet, for the more *surety*, they looked round about. *Sidney.*

2. Foundation of stability; support.
We our state
Hold, as you your's, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.
She call'd the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shakespeare.*

4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.
There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Acquitain is bound to us. *Shakespeare.*

5. Hostage; bondsmen; one that gives security for another;
one that is bound for another.
That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my *surety*. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

I will be *surety* for him; of my hand shalt thou require him.
Gen. xliii. 9.

Yet be not *surety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the desires
of the parents, and intercession of *sureties*, that they may be
early admitted by baptism into the school of Christ. *Flammond.*

SURFACE. n. f. [from *sur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outside;
superfice. It is accented by *Milton* on the last syllable.
Which of us who beholds the bright *surface*
Of this ethereal mold, whereon we stand,
All their *surfaces* shall be truly plain, or truly spherical, and
look all the same way, so as together to compose one even
surface. *Newton's Opt.*

Errors like straws upon the *surface* flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below. *Dryden.*

TO SURFEIT. v. a. [from *sur* and *face*, French.] To do more than
enough, to overdo. To feed with meat or drink to satiety
and sickness; to cram overmuch, and ruin the stomach. *The*

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The *surfeit*ed grooms
Do mock their charge with *snore*. *Shakespeare.*
TO SURFEIT. v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness.
The commonwealth is sick of their own choice;
Their over-greedy love hath *surfeit*ed. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that
starve with nothing. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged with *surfeiting*
and drunkenness. *Luke xxi. 34.*

Though some had so *surfeit*ed in the vineyards, and with
the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of
the Spaniards sent them all home. *Clarendon.*

They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy,
which they should be weaned from, by being made to *surfeit* of
it. *Locke.*

SURFEIT. n. f. [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused
by overfulness.
When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits* of our own
behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the fun, the moon
and stars. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit*ed I've been, so old, and so profane. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;
Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him. *Shak. R. II.*

Thou'lt years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the wars *surfeits* to go rove with one
That's yet unbruised. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *surfeits*? *Ben. Johnson.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and
downwards. *Dante's Natural History.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the score,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for. *Crashaw.*

Our father
Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it. *Orway.*

SURFEITER. n. f. [from *surfeit*.] One who riots; a glutton.
I did not think
This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For such a petty war. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

SURFEITWATER. n. f. [from *surfeit* and *water*.] Water that
cures *surfeits*.
A little cold-distill'd poppywater, which is the true *surfeit*-
water, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the
beginning. *Locke.*

SURGE. n. f. [from *surge*, Latin.] A swelling sea; wave roll-
ing above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.
The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the
raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenser.*

The wind-shak'd *surge*, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the enchain'd flood. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

He trod the waters,
Whose enmity he sung afide, and breast'd
The *surge* most swollen that met him. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero
and Leander, drowned in the uncompassionate *surges*. *Sandys.*

The sulph'rous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Purges the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

Thetis, near Ilium's swelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *surges* sweep
In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*

TO SURGE. v. n. [from *surge*, Latin.] To swell; to rise
high.
From midst of all the main
The *surging* waters like a mountain rise.

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No sooner did they espy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before. *Hayward.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, *surmises*,
False oaths, false tears, deceptions, disguises. *Pope.*
No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

TO SURMOUNT. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, French.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, over-reach and *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*
2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,
As may express them best. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [*from surmount*.] Conquerable; surpassable.

SURMULLET. *n. f.* [*mulg*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SURNAME. *n. f.* [*surnom*, French.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name.

Many which were mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames* that end in *an*, as *Hernan*, *Shinan*, and *Mungan*, which now account themselves natural Irish. *Spenser.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also of *Barbarossa*, began to aspire unto the empire of all that part of Africa. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

The epithets of great men, *monfieur Boileau* is of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may
My *surname* Coriolanus: the painful service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are required
But with that *surname*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

TO SURNAME. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

The people of Rome have by common voice,
In election for the Roman empire,
Chosen *Andronicus*, *surnamed* *Pius*. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*
Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of *Israel*. *Is. xlv. 5.*
Pyreus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *surnamed* *Rupographus*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

How he, *surnam'd* of Africa, dismiss'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton.*
God commanded man what was good; but the devil *surnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

TO SURPASS. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile the isle, the temple much *surpassing*
The common praise it bears. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpass'st far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this universe?
Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage *surpass'd*
The rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whose heav'nly form her fellows did *surpass*,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*
Under or near the Line are mountains, which, for bigness and number, *surpass* those of colder countries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of those countries. *Woodward.*

SURPASSING. *participial adj.* [*from surpass*.] Excelling in an high degree.

O thou! that with *surpassing* glory crown'd,
Look it from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they demonstrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SURPLICE. *n. f.* [*surplices*, *surpilis*, Fr. *superpellicium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration. It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shakel. All's well that ends well.*

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The *cinctus gabinus* is a long garment, not unlike a *surplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addison.*

SURPLUS. *n. f.* [*sur* and *plus*, French.] A superfluous. *Surplusage*. *n. f.* [*surplusage*, French.] A superfluous; what remains when use is satisfied.

If then thee list my offered grace to use,
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;
If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser.*

That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit,
It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakespeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a Winter's day, above what it hath in the first part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient. *Davies.*
Whatever degrees of assent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRISE. *n. f.* [*surprise*, French; from the verb.]

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares. Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at *surprises* and *surprizals*; but rather mark than pamper them. *Watson.*

This let him know,
Left, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprizal, unadmonish'd, unforwarn'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprises* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This strange *surprizal* put the knight
And wrathful squire into a fright.
There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprizes* and set purpose. *South.*

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.
Few care for carving trifles in disguise,
Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*. *King's Cookery.*

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

TO SURPRISE. *v. a.* [*surpris*, French, from *surprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.
The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*,
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,
Like men in mists,
Discover who'd the state *surprize*,
And who resists. *Ben. Jonson.*

Bid her well beware,
Left, by some fair appearing good *surpriz'd*,
She dictate false, and misinform the will. *Milton.*

How shall he keep, what, sleeping or awake,
A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take?
Who can speak. *Pope.*

The mingled passions that *surpriz'd* his heart!
To astonish by something wonderful.
People were not so much frighted as *surpriz'd* at the bigness of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.
Up he starts, discover'd and *surpriz'd*. *Milton.*

SURPRISING. *participial adj.* [*from surpris*.] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Addison's Spectator.*

SURPRISINGLY. *adv.* [*from surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.
If out of these ten thousand, we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprisingly* little. *Addison.*

SURROGATE. *n. f.* [*sur* and *cuid*, old Fr. to think.] Overweening; pride; insolence. Obsolete.
They overcome, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*. *Fairy Queen.*

Late-born modesty
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,
That men may not themselves their own good parts
Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. *Dante.*

SURREBUTTER. *n. f.* [*In law*.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOINDER. *n. f.* [*surjoindre*, French.] [*In law*.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Barlow.*

TO SURRENDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.
Solemn dedication of churches serve not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise

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otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. *Hooker.*

2. To deliver up an enemy.
Ripe age bade him *surrender* late, *Fairfax.*
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.

He willing to *surrender* up the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knollys.*

TO SURRENDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give ones self up.
This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

SURRENDER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. The act of yielding.
Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unprov'd,
And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd
On our first father. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Having mustered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *surrender*; asserting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward.*

Juba's *surrender*
Would give up Africa unto Cæsar's hands. *Addison.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.
If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakespeare.*

That hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted intelligence of that *surrender*. *Clarendon.*
As oppress'd states made themselves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, so we should have made an entire *surrender* of ourselves to God, that we might have gain'd a title to his deliverances. *Decay of Piety.*

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, are required a *surrender* on the giver's part, of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is necessary. *South's Sermons.*

SURREPTION. *n. f.* [*surreptus*, Latin.] Surprise; sudden and unperceived invasion.
Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins of a sudden *surreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTITIOUS. *adj.* [*surreptitius*, Latin.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not translated the first; perhaps supposing it *surreptitious*, or unworthy to great an assertion. *Brown.*

The Majorites number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surreptitious* practices. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publ. of Pope's Dunciad.*

SURREPTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from surreptitious*.] By stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with less effect. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

TO SURROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE. *n. f.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

TO SURROUND. *v. a.* [*surrondre*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides.

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou wast. *Milton.*

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Bad angels seen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
Twixt upper, neather, and *surrounding* fires. *Milton.*

As the bodies that *surround* us diversly affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impressions. *Locke.*

SURSOPLID. [*In algebra*.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSOPLID Problem. [*In mathematics*.] That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section. *Harris.*

SURTOUT. *n. f.* [*French*.] A large coat worn over all the rest.

The *surtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabric, and the loom?
Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear a *surtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *surtout* was a little scanty. *Arbutnot.*

TO SURVEIL. *v. a.* [*surveiller*, Fr.] To superintend; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a supputation that *surveils* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption. *Harvey.*

TO SURVEY. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he stood,
So high above. *Milton.*

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Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth explore,
Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore. *Denham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.

The husbandman's self came that way,
Of custom to *survey* his ground,
And his trees of state incompass round. *Spenser.*

Early abroad he did the world *survey*,
As if he knew he had not long to stay.
With such alter'd looks *Dryden.*

All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round.
SURVEY. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] View; prospect.

Her stars in all their vast *survey*
Useless besides! *Milton.*

Under his proud *survey* the city lies,
And like a mist beneath a hill doth rise. *Denham.*

No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire. *Dryden.*

O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*,
And nods at ev'ry house his threat'ning fire.

SURVEYOR. *n. f.* [*from survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others.
Were't not madnes then,
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. A measurer of land.

Should we *survey*
The plot of situation, and the model;
Question *surveyors*, know our own estate,
How able such a work to undergo,
To weigh against his opposite. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Decempeda was a measuring rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SURVEYORSHIP. *n. f.* [*from surveyor*.] The office of a *surveyor*.

TO SURVIEW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was,
Like highest heaven compass'd round,
And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which it *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground. *Fairy Queen.*

TO SURVIVE. *v. n.* [*supervivus*, Latin; *survivre*, Fr.]

1. To live after the death of another.
Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shak.*

Try pleasure,
Which when no other enemy *survives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.
Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *survives*, and flourishes in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*

The love of horses which they had alive,
And care of chariots after death *survive*. *Dryden.*

The rhapsodies, called the characteristicke, would never have *survived* the first edition, if they had not discovered to strong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *survived* a thousand years;
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,
And bare threecore is all ev'n that can boast;
Our sons their father's failing language see,
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

TO SURVIVE. *v. a.* To outlive.

I'll assure her of
Her widowhood, be it that the *survives* me,
In all my lands and leaves whatsoever. *Shakespeare.*

SURVIVOR. *n. f.* [*from survive*.] One who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,
That father, his; and the *survivor* bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Although some died, the father beholding so many descents,
The number of *survivors* must still be very great. *Brown.*

I did discern
From his *survivors*, I could nothing learn. *Denham.*

Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVIVORSHIP. *n. f.* [*from survivor*.] The state of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where the grant has been by *survivorship*. *Addison's Paragon.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from susceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof is the general providential law whereby other physical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*susceptibilis*, Fr. *Prior* has accented this improperly on the first syllable.] Capable of admitting.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him susceptible of good form. *Watson.*
In their tender years they are more susceptible of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Estrange.*
Children's minds are narrow, and usually susceptible but of one thought at once. *Locke on Education.*

Blow with empty words the susceptible flame. *Prior.*
SUSCEPTION. *n. f.* [susceptus, Latin.] Act of taking.
A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the suspension of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUSCEPTIVE. *adj.* [from susceptus, Lat. this word is more analogical, though less used than susceptible.] Capable to admit.
Since our nature is so susceptible of errors on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments. *Watson's Logic.*

SUSCIPENCY. *n. f.* [from suscipiens, Lat.] Reception; admission.
SUSCIPIENT. *n. f.* [suscipiens, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

TO SUSCITATE. *v. n.* [suscite, French; suscite, Lat.] To rouse; to excite.

It concurrerh but unto predisposed effects, and only suscitates those forms whose determinations are feminal, and proceed from the idea of themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUSCITATION. *n. f.* [suscitation, Fr. from suscite.] The act of rousing or exciting.

TO SUSPECT. *v. a.* [suspectus, Latin.]
1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then suspect our happy state, As not secure. *Milton.*

From her hand I could suspect no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof.
Though many poets may suspect themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which change the signification of words, which I would not suspect them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to suspect the truth. *Addison.*

TO SUSPECT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.
If I suspect without cause, why then let me be your jest. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

SUSPECT. *part. adj.* [suspectus, French.] Doubtful.
Sordid interests or affection of strange relations are not like to render your reports suspect or partial. *Glanville.*

SUSPECT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination without proof. Obsolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong suspect.
Make me, O virtuous flame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*

The sale of offices and towns in France, If they were known, as the suspect is great, Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakespeare.*

My most worthy master, in whose breast Doubt and suspect, alas, are plac'd too late, You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast. *Shak.*

There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a suspect. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waiting-time and suspect of satiety. *Watson.*

They might hold sure intelligence Among themselves, without suspect offend. *Daniel.*

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the suspect, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*

TO SUSPEND. *v. a.* [suspendere, French; suspendere, Latin.]
1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.
As 'twixt two equal armies fate Suspend uncertain victory; Our souls, which to advance our state, Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Rufinus, that in the temple of Serapis, there was an iron chariot suspended by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon.
God hath in the scripture suspended the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.
The harmony Suspended hell, and took with ravishment The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near, At once suspends their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.
Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakespeare.*

His answer did the nymph attend; Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him; But Godfrey wisely did his grant suspend. *Fairf.*

He doubts the worth, and that a while did stay him. Fairf. To themselves I left them;

For I suspend their doom. *Milton.*
The reasons for suspending the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*

The British dame, famed for refitless grace, Contents not now but for the second place; Our love suspended, we neglect the fair, For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Gravil.*

A man may suspend his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be suspended from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanders.*

The bishop of London was summoned for not suspending Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*

SUSPENSE. *n. f.* [suspensio, French; suspensio, Latin.]
1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in suspense. *Holier.*

Such true joy's suspense What dream can I present to recompense? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in suspense remain'd, Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs so considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there suspense or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment.
Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes suspense, deliberation and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*

3. Privation for a time; impediment for a time.

4. Stop in the midst of two opposites.
For thee the fates, severely kind, ordain A cool suspense from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

SUSPENSE. *adj.* [suspensio, Latin.]
1. Held from proceeding.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and suspense manners, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasion of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering into further consultation afterwards. *Holier.*

The great light of day yet wants to run Much of his race, though sleep, suspense in heav'n Held by thy voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.
This said, he sat; and expectation held His looks suspense, awaiting who appear'd To second or oppose. *Milton.*

SUSPENSION. *n. f.* [suspensio, Fr. from suspend.]
1. Act of making to hang on any thing.

2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act of delaying.
Had we had time to pray, With thousand vows and tears we should have fought, That sad decree's suspension to have wrought. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.
In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with suspension; these are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parentheses. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Gray.*

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.
Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that suspension, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before. *Clarendon.*

That by which a thing hangs. *Clarendon.*

SUSPENSORY. *adj.* [suspensivus, Fr. suspensivus, Lat.]
There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or suspensory muscle of the eye. *Rap.*

SUSPICION. *n. f.* [suspicio, Fr. suspicio, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.
This suspicion Miso for the hoggish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopla for a very unlikely envy she hath stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

Suspicious amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

Suspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes; For treason is but trusted like a fox, Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up, Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. *Shakespeare.*

Though wisdom wake, suspicious sleeps At widom's gate; and to simplicity Reigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill Where no ill seems. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [suspicius, Latin.]
1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be suspicious, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South's Sermons.*

A wife man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a suspicious, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and looking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

2. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.
They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovations. *Hooker.*

I spy a black suspicious threatening cloud, That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shakespeare.*

Authors are suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, lymphatics and the occult abstrusities of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

His life Private, unactive, calm, contemplative, Little suspicious to any king. *Milton.*

Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit suspicious of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from suspicious.]
1. With suspicion.

2. So as to raise suspicion.
His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing suspiciously enough, to one already suspicious. *Sidney.*

SUSPICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from suspicius.] Tending to suspicion.
To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the suspiciousness of Miso, and my young mistress. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRATION. *n. f.* [suspirstio, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black, Nor windy suspiration of forced breath That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare.*

In deep suspirations we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow. *More.*

TO SUSPIRE. *v. n.* [suspire, Latin.]
1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.

2. It seems in Shakespeare to mean only, to begin to breathe; perhaps mistaken for respire.
Since the birth of Cain, the first male child, To him that did but yesterday suspire, There was not such a gracious creature born. *Shakespeare.*

TO SUSTAIN. *v. a.* [sustener, Fr. sustener, Latin.]
1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without lassitude. *More.*

Vain is the force of man, To crush the pillars that the pile sustain. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil.
The admirable curiosity and singular excellency of this design will sustain the patience, and animate the industry of him who shall undertake it. *Holier.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to sustain him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food Will he convey up thither to sustain Himself and army? *Milton.*

But it on her, not she on it depends; For she the body doth sustain and cherish. *Davies.*

My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*

4. To help; to relieve; to assist.
They charged on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, or any way sustain him. *Shakespeare.*

His sons who seek the tyrant to sustain, And long for arbitrary lords again, He dooms to death, asserting publick right. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To bear; to endure.
Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue This my attempt, I would sustain alone The worst, and not persuade thee. *Milton.*

Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife, And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life. *Dryden.*

Shall Turnus then such endless toil sustain, In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain. *Dryden.*

The mind stands collected within herself, and sustain the flock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations lapped. *Addison.*

6. To bear without yielding.
Sacharissa's beauty's wine, Which to madness doth incline; Such a liquor as no brain That is mortal can sustain. *Waller.*

7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.
If you omit The offer of this time, I cannot promise, But that you shall sustain more new disgraces, With these you bear already. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

SUSTAINABLE. *adj.* [sustainable, Fr. from sustain.] That may be sustained.

SUSTAINER. *n. f.* [from sustain.]
1. One that props; one that supports.

2. One that suffers; a sufferer.
Thyself hast a sustainer been Of much affliction in my cause. *Chapman's Illiad.*

SUSTENANCE. *n. f.* [sustenance, Fr.]
1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself fit sustenance of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are unto one end fundry means; as for the sustent of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hooker.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whose sustenance it was? *Add.*

2. Necessaries of life; victuals.
The experiment cost him his life for want of sustenance. *L'E.*

The ancients were inventors of all arts necessary to life and sustenance, as plowing and sowing. *Temple.*

SUSTENTATION. *n. f.* [sustentation, Fr. from sustente, Latin.]
1. Support; preservation from falling.

These steams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and sustentation aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Support of life; use of victuals.
A very abstemious animal, by reason of its frigidity, and latancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible sustentation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Maintenance.
When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation; it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRATION. *n. f.* [from susurro, Latin.] Whisper; soft murmur.

SUTE. *n. f.* [for suite.] Sort.
Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive that they are not of one sute. *Hooker.*

SUTLER. *n. f.* [sutele, Dutch; sudler, German.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp.

I shall sutler be Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

Send to the sutler's; there you're sure to find The bully match'd with rascals of his kind. *Dryden.*

SUTURE. *n. f.* [sutura, Latin.]
1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation: to maintain this situation, several sorts of sutures have been invented; those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the glovers, the quill'd, the twisted and the dry sutures, but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Suture is a particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four sutures. *Quincy.*

Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the sutures of the skull are abolished in old age. *Albucasis.*

SWAB. *n. f.* [swabb, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

TO SWAB. *v. a.* [sweban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. It is now used chiefly at sea.

He made him swab the deck. *Shelvoock's Voyage.*

SWABBER. *n. f.* [swabber, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.
The master, the swabber, the boatwain and I, Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shak.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a swabber the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*

TO SWADDLE. *v. a.* [sweban, Saxon.]
1. To swathe; to bind in cloaths, generally used of binding newborn children.

Invested by a veil of clouds, And swaddled as new-born in fable throuds; For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys. How*

S W A

How soon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,
To swaddle infants, whose young breaths
Scarce knows the way;
Those cloths are little winding sheets,
Which do consign and fend them unto death.
They swaddled me up in my night-gown with long pieces of
linen, till they had wrapt me in about an hundred yards of
fwathe.
2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.
Great on the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er as swaddle.
SWADDLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Cloths bound round the
body.
I begged them to uncase me: no, no, say they; and upon
that carried me to one of their houses, and put me to bed in
all my swaddles.
SWADDLING-BAND. *n. f.* [from *swaddle*.] Cloth wrapped
SWADDLING-CLOATH. *n. f.* round a new-born child.
From thence a fairy thee unwitting rest,
There as thou slept'st in tender swaddlingband,
And her base elfin brood, there for thee left,
Such men do changelings call, to changed by fairies theft.
That great baby you see there is not yet out of his swaddling-
elms.
The swaddlingbands were purple, wrought with gold.
To SWAG. *v. n.* [from *swag*, Saxon; *swagga*, Islandick.] To
sink down by its weight; to lay heavy.
They are more apt, in swagging down, to pierce with their
points, than in the jacent posture, and crevice the wall.
Being a tall fish, and with his sides much compressed, he
hath a long fin upon his back, and another answering to it on
his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from
swagging on his sides.
To SWAGE. *v. a.* [from *affuage*.] To ease; to soften; to mi-
tigate.
Apt words have pow'r to swage
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to fester'd wounds.
Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and swage,
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chafe
Anguish, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds.
I will love thee,
Though my distracted senses should forsake me,
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart
Should swage itself, and be let loose to thine.
To SWAGGER. *v. n.* [from *swagger*, Dutch, to make a noise;
from *swag*, Saxon.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and
impudently proud and insolent.
Drunk? squabble? swagger? and discourse fustian with
one's own shadow? Oh thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shak.*
'Tis the gage of one that I should fight withal, if he be
alive; a rascal that swaggers'd with me last night.
Oft a terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharply twang'd
off, gives manhood more approbation than proof itself.
The lesser size of mortals love to swagger for opinions, and
to boast infallibility of knowledge.
Many such asses in the world huff, look big, stare, dress,
cock, and swagger at the same noisy rate.
He chuck'd,
And scarcely deign'd to set a foot to ground,
But swaggers'd like a lord.
Confidence, how weakly forever founded, hath some effect
upon the ignorant, who think there is something more than
ordinary in a swaggering man that talks of nothing but de-
monstration.
To be great, is not to be starched, and formal, and superci-
lous; to swagger at our footmen, and browbeat our infe-
riors.
What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause? to swag-
ger at the bar? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will
be.
SWAGGERER. *n. f.* [from *swagger*.] A blusterer; a bully; a
turbulent noisy fellow.
He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame cheater: you may stroke
him as gently as a puppy greyhound.
SWAGGY. *adj.* [from *swag*.] Dependent by its weight.
The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his swaggy
and prominent belly.
SWAIN. *n. f.* [from *swain*, Saxon and Runick.]
1. A young man.
That good knight would not so nigh repair,
Himself estranging from their joyance vain,
Whose fellowship seem'd far unfit for warlike swain.
2. A country servant employed in husbandry.
It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely swain.
3. A pastoral youth.
Blest swains! whose nymphs in ev'ry grace excel;
Blest nymphs! whose swains those graces sing so well.

S W A

SWAINMOTE. *n. f.* [from *swainmote*, law Lat.] A court touching
matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest three
times in the year. This court of swainmote is as incident to a forest,
as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The swainmote is a
court of freeholders within the forest.
To SWALE. *v. a.* [from *swale*, Saxon, to kindle.] To waste or
To SWEAL. *v. a.* blaze away; to melt; as, the candle swales.
SWALLET. *n. f.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in
upon the miners at their work.
SWALLOW. *n. f.* [from *swallow*, Saxon.] A small bird of pas-
sage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the
winter.
The swallow follows not Summer more willingly than we
your lordship.
Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dars,
The swallows make use of celandine, and the linner of
eupragia.
When swallows fleet foat high and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear.
The swallow swoops
The slimy pool, to build his hanging house
Intent.
To SWALLOW. *v. a.* [from *swallow*, Saxon; *swelgen*, Dutch.]
1. To take down the throat.
I swallow down my spite.
If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
Whose capital crimes chew'd the swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us?
Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and
must therefore swallow down opinions, as silly people do em-
piricks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will
do the cure.
2. To receive without examination.
Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and not
swallow it without examination as a matter of faith.
3. To engross; to appropriate.
Far be it from me, that I should swallow up or destroy.
Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he
has swallowed up the honour of those who succeeded him.
4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulf.
Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yelty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up.
I may be pluck'd into the swallowing womb
Of this deep pit, poor Bassianus' grave.
Death is swallowed up in victory.
If the earth open her mouth and swallow them up, ye shall
understand that these men have provoked the Lord.
In bogs swallow'd up and lost.
He hid many things from us, not that they would swallow
up our understanding, but divert our attention from what is
more important.
Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herself,
And like a whirlpool swallow her own streams.
Should not the sad occasion swallow up
My other cares, and draw them all into it?
Cities overturn'd,
And late at night in swallowing earthquake funk.
5. To devour; to destroy.
The necessary provision for life swallows the greatest part
of their time.
Corruption swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty scatter'd.
6. To be lost in any thing; to be given up.
The priest and the prophet are swallow'd up of wine.
SWALLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.
Had this man of merit and mortification been called to ac-
count for his ungodly swallows, in gorging down the estates of
helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it
was all for charitable uses.
SWALLOWTAIL. *n. f.* A species of willow.
The shining willow they call swallowtail, because of the
pleasure of the leaf.
SWALLOWWORT. *n. f.* A plant.
SWAMP. The preterite of swim.
SWAMP. *n. f.* [from *swamp*, Gothick; *swamp*, Saxon; *swamm*,
Islandick; *swamm*, Dutch; *swamp*, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.]
A marsh; a bog; a fen.
SWAMPY. *adj.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy; fenny.
Swampy fens breathe destructive myriads.
SWAN. *n. f.* [from *swan*, Saxon; *swan*, Danish; *swan*, Dutch.]
The swan is a large water-fowl, that has a long and very
straight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young.
Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of
a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the
lower end of it: the two sides below its eyes are black and
shining like ebony. Swans use wings like sails, which catch
the wind, so that they are driven along in the water.

S W A

feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some
are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species
of swans with the feathers of their heads, towards the breast,
marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The
swan is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but
it was consecrated to Apollo the god of music, because it was
said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition
generally received, but fabulous.
With untainted eye
Compare her face with some that I shall show,
And I will make thee think thy swan a crow.
Let music sound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he lose, he makes a swan like end.
I have seen a swan,
With bootless labour, swim against the tide,
And spend her strength with over-matching waves.
The birds easy to be drawn are plainpates, or water-fowl,
as the mallard, goose, and swan.
The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring pool refutes, and mingles in the sky,
Like that of swans returning to the floods.
The idea, which an Englishman signifies by the name swan,
is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole
feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swim-
ming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise.
SWASKIN. *n. f.* [from *swan* and *skin*.] A kind of soft flannel,
imitating for warmth the down of a swan.
SWAP. *adv.* [from *swapa*, to do at a snatch, Islandick.] Hastily;
with hasty violence: as, he did it swap. A low word.
To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange. See *SWOP*.
SWARD. *n. f.* [from *sward*, Swedish.]
1. The skin of bacon.
2. The surface of the ground: whence *green sward*, or *green
sword*.
Water, kept too long, loosens and softens the sward, makes
it subject to rushes and coarse grass.
The noon of night was past, when the foe
Came dreading o'er the level swart, that lies
Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse.
To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry
and combustible, plow up the swarth, and burn it.
SWARTH. The preterite of *swart*.
SWARM. *n. f.* [from *swarm*, Saxon; *swarm*, Dutch.]
1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals, par-
ticularly those bees that migrate from the hive.
A swarm of bees that cut the liquid fly,
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight.
2. A multitude; a crowd.
From this swarm of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general sway into your hand,
Forgot your oath to us at Doncaster.
If we could number up those prodigious swarms that had
settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to
more than can be found.
To SWARM. *v. n.* [from *swarm*, Saxon; *swarmen*, Dutch.]
1. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive.
All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long Summer's day;
Some found the trumpet for the rest to swarm.
Swarm'd on a rotten tick the bees I spy'd.
When bees hang in swarming time, they will presently rise,
if the weather hold.
2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.
The mercilefs Macdonel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon.
Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our squares of battle.
What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me swarm, while I consider
What from within I feel myself, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears.
Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the shrine;
In crowds around the swarming people join.
3. To be crowded; to be over-run; to be thronged.
These garbions you have now planted throughout all Ire-
land, and every place swarms with soldiers.
Her lower region swarms with all sort of fowl, her rivers
with fish, and her seas with whole shoals.
Those days swarm'd with fables, and from such grounds
took hints for fictions, poisoning the world ever after.
4. To breed multitudes.
Not so thick swarm'd once the foil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon.
SWART. *adj.* [from *swart*, Gothick; *swarte*, Saxon; *swart*,
Dutch.]
1. Black; darkly brown; tawney.
A nation strange, with visage swart,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then swarmed in every part.

S W A

A man
Of swarth complexion, and of crabbed hute,
That him full of melancholy did shew.
Whereas I was black and swart before;
With those clear rays which the infus'd on me,
That beauty am I blest with; which you see,
No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.
2. In Milton it seems to signify black; gloomy; malignant.
Ye valleys low,
On whose fresh lap the swart star sparsely looks.
To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to
dusk.
The heat of the sun may swart a living part, or even black
a dead or dissolving flesh.
SWARTHILY. *adv.* [from *swarth*.] Blackly; duskyly; taw-
nily.
SWARTHINESS. *n. f.* [from *swarth*.] Darkness of complexion;
tawnyness.
SWARTHY. *adj.* [See *SWART*.] Dark of complexion; black;
dusky; tawney.
Set me where, on some pathless plain,
The swarth Africans complain.
Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black
or swarthy, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is
more transparent and beautiful.
Here swarthy Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air.
Did they know Cato, our remotest kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the wars,
And making death more grim.
SWASH. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A figure, whose circumference
is not round, but oval; and whose moldings lie not at right
angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.
To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise: whence
swashbuckler.
We'll have a swashing and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances.
Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy swashing
blow.
SWASHER. *n. f.* [from *swash*.] One who makes a show of
valour or force of arms.
I have observed these three swashers; three such antics do
not amount to a man.
SWATCH. *n. f.* A swatch. Not in use.
One spreadeth those bands so in order to lie,
As barle in swatches may fill it thereby.
SWATH. *n. f.* [from *swath*, Dutch.]
1. A line of grass cut down by the mower.
With toiling and raking, and setting on cox,
Grass, lately in swaths, is meat for an ox.
The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.
As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the swath,
neither air nor sun can pass freely through it.
2. A continued quantity.
An affection'd ass, that cons state without book, and utters
it by great swaths.
3. [Spear, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.
An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into three sharp and
round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the
handle, adorned with fine straws laid along the sides, and
lapped round about it in several distinct swaths.
They swaddled me up in my night-gown with long pieces of
linen, which they folded about me, till they had wrapped me
in above an hundred yards of swathe.
To SWATHE. *v. a.* [from *swath*, Saxon.] To bind, as a child
with bands and rollers.
Thrice hath this Hotspur, Mars in swathing cloaths,
This infant warrior, and his enterprizes,
Discomfited great Douglas.
He had two sons; the eldest of them at three years old,
I th' swathing cloaths the other, from their nursery
Were stol'n.
Their children are never swathed, or bound about with any
thing, when they are first born; but are put naked into the bed
with their parents to lie.
Swath'd in her lap the bold nurse bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about.
Master's feet are swath'd no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or shows his loco-motive tricks.
To SWAY. *v. a.* [from *swaen*, German, to move.]
1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield with facility: as, to
sway the scepter.
Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil rise,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd.

SWE

2. To bias; to direct to either side.
Heav'n forgive them, that so much have sway'd
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me. *Shakespeare.*
I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*
The only way to improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bows run true by being made.
On purpose false, and to be sway'd. *Hudibras.*
3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.
The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her followers,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakespeare.*
The will of man is by his reason sway'd;
And reason says, you are the worthier maid. *Shakespeare.*
On Europe thence, and where Rome was to sway
The world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream,
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*
Take heed lest passion sway
Thy judgment to do ought, which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The judgment is sway'd by passion, and stored with lubricious opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths. *Glavin.*
This was the race
To sway the world, and land and sea subdued. *Dryden.*
With these I went,
Nor idle stood with unafflicting hands,
When savage beasts, and men more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd; yet those I sway'd
With powerful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*
When examining these matters, let not temporal and little advantages sway you against a more durable interest. *Tillotson.*
- TO SWAY. *v. n.*
1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.
In these personal respects, the balance sways on our part. *Bacon.*
2. To have weight; to have influence.
The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth sway much; but yet still as having the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*
3. To bear rule; to govern.
The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakespeare.*
Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do,
They never then had sprung like summer flies. *Shakespeare.*
Aged tyranny sways not as it hath power, but as it is suffered. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Were thou shalt monarch reign;
There didst not: there let him still victor sway. *Milton.*
- SWAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.
To strike with huge two-handed sway. *Milton.*
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.
Are not you mov'd, when all the sway of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar.*
Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway
Of battle. *Milton.*
3. Power; rule; dominion.
This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the confistory, with so great number of laymen, was but to please the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own sway somewhat. *Hooker.*
In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the sway of time: other odds there was none, saving that some fell sooner, and some later, from the foundnels of belief. *Hooker.*
Only retain
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, revenue, execution of th' helm,
Beloved sons, be yours. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Her father counts it dangerous
That she should give her sorrow so much sway,
And in his wisdom halts our marriage.
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakespeare.*
Too truly Tamerlane's successors they;
Each thinks a world too little for his sway. *Dryden. Aurengze.*
When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison's Cato.*
4. Influence; direction.
An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the sway of the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires, not before thought of. *Sidney.*
They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy sway. *Dryden.*
- TO SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *swore* or *swear'd*; part. pass. *sworn*. [*swaran*, Gothic; *swepan*, Saxon; *sweren*, Dutch.]
1. To oblige some superior power; to utter an oath.
If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numb.*
Thee, thee an hundred languages shall claim,
And savage Indians swear by Anna's name. *Titchel.*

SWE

2. To declare or promise upon oath.
We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and outwear them too. *Shakespeare.*
I gave my love a ring, and made him swear
Never to part with it; and here he stands,
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakespeare.*
I would have kept my word;
But, when I swear, it is irrevocable. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
Jacob said, swear to me; and he swore unto him. *Gen.*
Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he swore he had rather lose all his father's images than that table. *Peasam.*
3. To give evidence upon oath.
At what case
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To swear against you? *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
4. To oblige the great name profanely.
Because of swearing the land mourneth. *Jer. xxiii. 10.*
Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly;
Swear not. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion as those who have accustomed themselves to swear on trifling occasions. *Tillotson.*
- TO SWEAR. *v. a.*
1. To put to an oath.
Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel. *Ex. xiii. 19.*
Sworn afore, man, like a duck; I can swim like a duck, I'll be sworn. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Let me swear you all to secrecy;
And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dryden.*
2. To declare upon oath.
3. To oblige by an oath.
Now by Apollo, king, thou swear'st thy gods in vain.
—O vassal! miscreant! *Shakespeare.*
- SWEARER. *n. f.* [from *swear*.] A wretch who obtains the great name wantonly and profanely.
And must they all be hang'd that swear and lie?
—Every one.
—Who must hang them?
—Why, the honest men.
—Then the liars and swearers are fools; for there are liars and swearers enow to beat the honest men and hang them up. *Shakespeare.*
Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain;
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse:
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain;
But the cheap swearer through his open sluice
Lets his soul run for nought. *Herbert.*
Of all men a philosopher should be no swearer; for an oath, which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine any here, where reason only must induce. *Brown.*
It is the opinion of our most refined swearers, that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*
- SWEAT. *n. f.* [*swēat*, Saxon; *swēet*, Dutch.]
1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.
Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment which is fresh and sweet, turneth into blood and flesh; and the sweat is that part which is excreted. *Bacon.*
Some insensible effluvia, exhaling out of the stone, comes to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it, as it happens to sweat on the skins of animals. *Boyle.*
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton.*
When Lucilius brandishes his pen,
And flashes in the face of guilty men,
A cold sweat stands in drops on ev'ry part,
And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart. *Dryden.*
Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projected motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids. *Arb.*
2. Labour; toil; drudgery.
This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of sweat and watching. *2 Mac. ii. 26.*
The field
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd.
What from Johnson's oil and sweat did flow,
Or what more easy nature did bestow
On Shakespeare's gentler muse, in these full grown
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*
3. Evaporation of moisture.
Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed 'till March, that they have had a thorough sweat in the mow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TO SWEAT. *v. n.* preterite *swet*, *sweated*; particip. pass. *sweating*. [from the noun.]
1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour.
Shall I say to you,
Let them be free, marry them to your heirs?
Why sweat they under burdens? *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
Mistress

SWE

- Mistress Page at the door, sweating and blowings, and looking wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*
When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stir'd
With such an agony, he sweat extremely. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*
About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof they called the sweating sickness. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him go;
At first he did, but scarce could follow strait;
Sweating beneath a shield's unruly weight. *Cowley.*
2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.
How the drudging goblin stirs
To earn his cream-bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thrash'd the corn. *Milton.*
Our author, not content to ice
That others write as carelessly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets sweat. *Waller.*
3. To emit moisture.
Waincots will sweat so that they will run with water.
In cold evenings there will be a moisture or sweating upon the stool. *Mortimer.*
- TO SWEAT. *v. a.* To emit as sweat.
Grease that's sweaten
From the murderer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
For him the rich Arabia sweats her gum. *Dryden.*
- SWEATER. *n. f.* [from *sweat*.] One who sweats.
SWEATY. *adj.* [from *sweat*.]
1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.
The rabblement houted and clapp'd their chop'd hands, and threw up their sweaty night-caps. *Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar.*
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*
2. Consisting of sweat.
And then, so nice, and so genteel,
Such cleanliness from head to heel;
No humours gross, or flow'ry steams,
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*
3. Laborious; toilsome.
Those who labour
The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleaming armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*
- TO SWEAT. *v. a.* [*swapan*, Saxon.]
1. To drive away with a besom.
2. To clean with a besom.
What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not sweep the house, and seek diligently 'till she find it? *Lu. xv. 8.*
3. To carry with pomp.
Let frantic Talbot triumph for a while,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.
Though I could,
With barefaced power, sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
The river of Kithon swept them away. *Jud. v.*
The blustering winds striving for victory, swept the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down into the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
- Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow;
They miss or sweep but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*
My looking is the fire of pestilence,
That sweeps at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*
I have already swept the flakes, and with the common good fortune of prosperous gamblers can be content to sit. *Dryden.*
Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and sweeps me off like rubbish? *Dryden.*
Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal speed the torrent flows
To sweep fumes, pow'rs, and wealth away:
The past is all by death possess'd,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving, bids them live, to day. *Fenton.*
A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm swept a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift.*
5. To pass over with celerity and force.
6. To rub over.
Their long descending train
With rubies edg'd, and sapphires swept the plain. *Dryden.*

SWE

7. To strike with long stroke.
Descend ye nine; descend and sing;
The breathing instruments inspire,
Wake into voice each silent string,
And sweep the foundling lyre. *Pope.*
- TO SWEEP. *v. n.*
1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness.
Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May sweep to my revenge. *Shakespeare.*
A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a sweeping rain which leaveth no food. *Prov. xxviii. iii.*
Before tempestuous winds arise,
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night
With sweeping glories and long trails of light. *Dryden.*
2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.
She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shakespeare.*
In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And sweep along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*
3. To move with a long reach.
Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A sweeping stroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryden.*
- SWEEP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of sweeping.
2. The compass of any violent or continued motion.
A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Milton's Mechan. Exercise.*
Lion-hearted Richard like a torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its sweep, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*
3. Violent destruction.
In countries subject to great epidemical sweeps, men may live very long, but where the proportion of the chonical distemper is great, it is not likely to be so. *Graunt.*
4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.
Having made one incision a little circularly, begin a second, bringing it with an opposite sweep to meet the other. *Sharp.*
- SWEPTINGS. *n. f.* [from *sweep*.] That which is swept away.
Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the sweepings of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity. *Swift.*
- SWEETNET. *n. f.* [*sweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great compass.
She was a sweetnet for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net. *Camden.*
- SWEETSTAKE. *n. f.* [*sweep* and *stake*.] A man that wins all.
Is't writ in your revenge,
That sweepstake you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser. *Shakespeare.*
- SWEET'RY. *adj.* [from *sweep*.] Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.
They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy sway. *Dryden.*
- SWEET. *adj.* [*swete*, Sax. *soet*, Dutch.]
1. Pleasing to any sense.
Sweet expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense: sugar is sweet, but it hath not the same sweetness as musick; nor hath musick the sweetness of a rose, and a sweet prospect differs from them all: nor yet have any of these the same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the royal Psalmist faith of a man, we took sweet counsel together; and of God, my meditation of him shall be sweet. *Watts.*
2. Luscious to the taste.
This honey, tasted still is ever sweet. *Davies.*
3. Fragrant to the smell.
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood to make the lodging sweet. *Shakespeare.*
Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a sweet smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have some sweetness which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*
Shred very small with thyme sweet-margory and a little winter favoury. *Waller's Angler.*
The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,
Lament the ceasing of a sweeter breath.
The streets with treble voices ring,
To sell the bounteous product of the spring;
Sweet-smelling flow'rs, and elders early bud. *Gay.*
4. Melodious to the ear.
The dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop.
Her speech is grac'd with sweeter sound
Than in another's song is found. *Milton.*
No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear
A sweeter musick than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and musick is no more. *Pope.*
5. Pleasing

SWE

5. Pleasing to the eye.
Heav'n blest thee!
Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on. *Shakespeare.*
6. Not salt.
The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the fatness and maketh the water sweeter; this may be by adhesion.
The falls drop with rain, *Bacon's Natural History.*
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*
7. Not sour.
Time changeth fruits from more sour to more sweet; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more sweet to more sour. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon.*
When metals are dissolved in acid menstrooms, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a sweet one; is it not because the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much of their activity. *Newton's Opticks.*
8. Mild; soft; gentle.
Let me report to him
Your sweet dependency, and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness. *Shakespeare.*
The Pelicades shedding sweet influence. *Milton.*
Mercy has, could mercy's self be seen,
No sweeter look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*
9. Grateful; pleasing.
Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*
Euryalus,
Than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or sweeter air could boast. *Dryden's Æneid.*
10. Not stale; not stinking; as, that meat is sweet.
- SWEET. *n. f.*
1. Sweetness; something pleasing.
Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all sweets met here! *Ben. Johnson.*
Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets! *Milton.*
Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the sweet of life. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Now since the Larian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the sweets of blood,
Speak. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life? *Dryden.*
We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it
extinguishes all our pleasures; a little bitter mingled in our
cup leaves no relish of the sweet. *Locke.*
Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn
To mix the sweets, and minister the urn. *Prior.*
2. A word of endearment.
Sweet! leave me here a while
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious watch with sleep. *Shakespeare.*
Wherefore frowns my sweet?
Have I too long been absent from these lips? *Ben. Johnson.*
3. A perfume.
As in perfumes,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musick or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all.
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*
Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft fourth-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*
- SWEETBREAD. *n. f.* The pancreas of the calf.
Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digesture, as
veal, pullets, or sweetbreads. *Harvey on Consumption.*
Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*
When you roast a breast of veal, remember your sweet-
heart the butler loves a sweetbread. *Swift.*
- SWEETBRIAR. *n. f.* [sweet and briar.] A fragrant shrub.
For March come violets and peach-tree in blossom, the cor-
nucopia-tree in blossom, and sweetbriar. *Bacon.*
- SWEETBROOM. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SWEETCELY. *n. f.* [Myrrhis] A plant.
The characters are; it is an umbelliferous plant, with a
rose-shaped flower, consisting of several unequal petals or
flower-leaves that are placed circularly, and rest upon the em-
palement, which turns to a fruit, composed of two seeds re-
sembling a bird's bill, channelled and gibbous on one side, but
plain on the other. *Miller.*

SWE

- To SWEETEN. *v. a.* [from *sweet*.]
1. To make sweet.
The world the garden is; she is the flow'r
That sweetens all the place; she is the guest
Of rarest price. *Sidney.*
Here is the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Ara-
bia will not sweeten this little hand. *Shakespeare.*
Give me an ounce of civet to sweeten my imagination. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
With fairest flow'r's Fidele,
I'll sweeten thy sad grave. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Be humbly minded, know your post;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*
2. To make mild or kind.
All kindnesses descend upon such a temper, as rivers of
fresh waters falling into the main sea; the sea swallows them
all, but is not changed or sweetened by them. *South's Sermon.*
3. To make less painful.
She the sweetness of my heart, even sweetens the death
which her sweetness brought upon me. *Sidney.*
Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And the thy cares will sweeten with her charms. *Dryden.*
Interest of state and change of circumstances may have
sweetened these reflections to the politic fort, but impressions
are not so easily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addison.*
Thy mercy sweet and ev'ry foil,
Made ev'ry region please;
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. To palliate; to reconcile.
These lessons may be gilt and sweetened as we order pills
and potions, so as to take off the disgust of the remedy. *L'Estr.*
5. To make grateful or pleasing.
I would have my love
Angry sometimes, to sweeten off the rest
Of her behaviour. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
6. To soften; to make delicate.
Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength
he has given to his figures, and by sweetening his lights and
shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that
they are even imperceptible. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
- To SWEETEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet.
Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will
sweeten hastily. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- SWEETENER. *n. f.* [from *sweeten*.]
1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly.
But you who, till your fortune's made,
Must be a sweetener by your trade,
Must swear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*
Those softeners, sweeteners, and compounders, shake their
heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*
2. That which tempers acrimony.
Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells are
prescribed as sweeteners of any sharp humours. *Temple.*
- SWEETHEART. *n. f.* [sweet and heart.] A lover or mistress.
Mistress retire yourself
Into some covert; take your sweethearts
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakespeare.*
Sweethearts, you are now in an excellent good temperality,
and your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. *Shakespeare.*
One thing, Sweetheart, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.
A wench was wringing her hands and crying; she had new-
ly parted with her sweetheart. *L'Estrange.*
Pry'three, sweetheart, how go matters in the house where
thou hast been? *L'Estrange.*
She interprets all your dreams for thee,
Foretells th' estate, when the rich uncle dies,
And fees a sweetheart in the sacrifice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
- SWEETING. *n. f.* [from *sweet*.]
1. A sweet luscious apple.
A child will chuse a sweetening because it is presently fair and
pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard
and sour. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
2. A word of endearment.
Trip no further, pretty sweetening;
Journeys end in lovers meeting. *Shakespeare.*
- SWEETISH. *adj.* [from *sweet*.] Somewhat sweet.
They esteem'd that blood pituitous naturally, which abound-
ed with an exceeding quantity of sweetish chyle. *Fliger.*
- SWEETLY. *adv.* [from *sweet*.] In a sweet manner; with sweet-
ness.
The best wine for my beloved goeth down sweetly. *Cont.*
He bore his great commission in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*
No poet ever sweetly sung;
Unless he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*
- SWEETMEAT. *n. f.* [sweet and meat.] Delicacies made of
fruits preserved with sugar. *Mopla.*

SWE

- Mopla, as glad as of sweetmeats to go of such an errand,
quickly returned. *Sidney.*
Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and dainties, and sweetmeats to digest. *Dryden.*
There was plenty, but the dishes were ill fort'd; whole
pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women, but little solid
meat for men. *Dryden.*
Make your transparent sweetmeats truly nice,
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice. *King's Cookery.*
If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his
quiet by giving him a less hurtful sweetmeat: this may preserve
his health, but spoils his mind. *Locke.*
At a lord mayor's feast, the sweetmeats do not make their
appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addison.*
They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting;
but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to
bring any presents of toys or sweetmeats. *Gallio's Travels.*
- SWEETNESS. *n. f.* [from *sweet*.] The quality of being sweet
in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; delici-
ousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of man-
ners; mildness of aspect.
She the sweetness of my heart, even sweetening the death
which her sweetness brought upon me. *Sidney.*
The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is
fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a wo-
man, to the sweetness of a young babe. *Ascham.*
O our lives sweetens!
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a sweet
smell: for this happeneth but in certain matters, which have
in themselves some sweetness, which the gentle dew of the rain-
bow draweth forth. *Bacon.*
Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With sweetest not to be express in prose. *Roscommon.*
Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a great distin-
ction to be made in sweetness; as in that of sugar and that of
honey. *Dryden.*
This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its sweetness. *Addison.*
Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly flow;
And praise the easy vigor of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*
A man of good education, excellent understanding, and
exact taste; these qualities are adorned with great modesty
and a most amiable sweetness of temper. *Swift.*
- SWEETWILLIAM. *n. f.* Plants. They are a species of gilli-
flower. [See CLOVE GILLIFLOWERS.]
- SWEETWILLOW. *n. f.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.
The leaves are placed alternately on the branches: it hath
male flowers which are produced at the wings of the leaves;
are naked, and grow in a longish spike: the fruit, which is
produced in separate trees, is of a conical figure, and squa-
mose, containing one seed in each scale. *Miller.*
- To SWEETEN. *v. n.* Participle pass. *sweeten.* [Jepell, Sax. *sweeten*,
Dutch.]
1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.
Propitious Tyber smooth'd his wat'ry way,
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd his flood,
A gentle swelling and a peaceful flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*
2. To tumify by obstruction.
But strangely visited people,
All swell'n and ulc'rous; pitiful to the eye,
The meer despair of surgery he cures. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Forty years didst thou sustain them in the wilderness, so
that their cloaths waxed not old, and their feet swell'd not.
Nehem. ix. 21.
Swell'n is his breast; his inward pains encrease,
All means are us'd, and all without success. *Dryden.*
3. To be exasperated.
My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs. *Shakespeare.*
4. To look big.
Here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock. *Shakespeare.*
Peleus and Telephus exil'd and poor,
Forget their swelling and gigantic words. *Roscommon.*
5. To protuberate.
This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall, swelling out
in a high wall. *Isa. xxx. 13.*
To rise into arrogance; to be elated.
In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet swells not into state. *Dryden.*
7. To be inflated with anger.
I will help every one from him that swells against him, and
will let him rest. *Psalms xii. 6.*
We have made peace of enmity
Between these swelling wrong incensed peers. *Shakespeare.*
The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shakespeare.*

SWE

8. To grow upon the view.
O for a mule of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene. *Shakespeare.*
It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.
Your youth admires
The throws and swellings of a Roman soul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. *Addison.*
Immoderate valour swells into a fault. *Addison's Cato.*
- To SWELL. *v. a.*
1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make tumid.
Wind, blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shakespeare.*
You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who swell those seeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*
2. To aggrivate; to heighten.
It is low ebb with his accuter, when such peccadillos are put
to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*
3. To raise to arrogance.
All these miseries proceed from the same natural causes,
which have usually attended kingdoms swollen with long plenty,
pride, and excess. *Clarendon.*
- SWELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.
The swan's down-feather
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*
The king of men, swollen with pride,
Refus'd his presents, and his prayers deny'd. *Dryden.*
- SWELLING. *n. f.* [from *swell*.]
1. Morbid tumour.
2. Protuberance; prominence.
The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many
cavities and swellings, which how shallow soever do a little vary
the thickness of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Effort for a vent.
My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing
and keeping down the swellings of his grief. *Tatler.*
- To SWELL. *v. n.* To puff in sweat, if that be the meaning.
Chearful blood in faintness chill did melt,
Which like a fever fit through all his body swell. *Fa. Queen.*
- To SWELLER. *v. n.* [This is supposed to be corrupted from
swelly.]
1. To be pained with heat.
If the sun's excessive heat
Makes our bodies sweller,
To an other hedge we get
For a friendly shelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Walton's Angler.*
- To SWELLER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.
Some would always have long nights and short days; others
again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched
and swelled with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal
December blasted another. *Bentley's Sermon.*
- SWELLERY. *adj.* [from *sweller*.] Suffocating with heat.
- SWELL. The participle and preterite of *swell*.
- To SWELL. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See to SWARD.]
The clays that are long in swelling, and little subject to
weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*
- To SWERVE. *v. n.* [from *sweren*, Saxon and Dutch.]
1. To wander; to rove.
A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow which from her did swerve. *Sidney.*
The swerving vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*
2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom or duty.
That which angels do clearly behold, and without any
swerving observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*
Howsoever these swervings are now and then incident into
the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the laws of
nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth;
but those things which nature worketh are wrought either al-
ways, or for the most part after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*
The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I swerve
not from thy commandments. *Common Prayer.*
Were I crown'd the most imperial monarch,
Thereof most worthy, were I the fairest youth
That ever made the eye swerve,
I would not prize them without her love. *Shakespeare.*
There is a protection very just which princes owe to their
servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon
extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they
swerve from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*
Till then his majesty had not in the least swerved from that
act of parliament. *Clarendon.*
Annihilation in the course of nature, defect and swerving
in the creature without the sin of man would immediately
follow. *Haleswill on Providence.*

S W I

- Firm we subsist, yet possible to *swerve*. *Milton*.
Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
3. To ply; to bend.
Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton*.
4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmost branch, the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*. *Dryden*.
She fled, returning by the way she went,
And *swerv'd* along her bow with swift ascent. *Dryden*.
SWIFT. *adj.* [from *swerve*, Saxon.]
1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.
Thou art so far before,
That *swiftest* wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare*.
Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay, *Shakespeare*.
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave. *Shakespeare*.
Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and
as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains. *Chron. xii. 8*.
We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions than any
out of other muskets. *Bacon*.
To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd. *Milton*.
Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses distinctly, with several distinguishable distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke*.
It preserves the ends of the bones from incalcescence, which they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* motion. *Ray*.
Thy flumbl'ng found'er'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the *swift* h'd racers of the flood. *Dorset*.
Clouded in a deep abyss of light,
While present, too severe for human sight,
Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night. *Prior*.
Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift*-footed martin pursued him. *Arbutnot*.
There too my son,—ah once my best delight,
Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope's Odyssey*.
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope*.
2. Ready.
Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. *Ja. i. 19*.
He made intricate seem straight,
To mischief *swift*. *Milton*.
SWIFT. *n. f.* [from the quickness of their flight.]
1. A bird like a swallow; a martin.
Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly. *Derham*.
2. The current of a stream.
He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water. *Walton*.
SWIFTLY. *adv.* [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.
These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Pleas'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on, *Dryden*.
In decent order they advance to light;
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. *Prior*.
SWIFTESS. *n. f.* [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.
Let our proportions for these wars
Be soon collected, and all thing thought upon,
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakespeare's Henry V*.
We may outrun
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;
And lose by over running. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.
Speed to describe whose *swiftness* number fails. *Milton*.
Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent. *Denham*.
Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,
That like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind. *Dryden*.
To *SWIFT*. *v. n.* [from *swift*, Saxon.] To drink by large draughts.
To *SWILL*. *v. a.* [from *swill*, Saxon.]
1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.
The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swill'd your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embow'd bosoms. *Shakespeare's Richard III*.

S W I

- The most common of these causes are an hereditary disposition, *swilling* down great quantities of cold watery liquors. *Arbutnot on Diet*.
- Such is the poet, fresh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift*.
2. To wash; to drench.
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.
With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous rummer. *Philips*.
3. To inebriate.
I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wallahers. *Milton*.
He drinks a *swilling* draught; and lin'd within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin. *Dryden*.
SWILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriously poured down.
Give *swine* such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer*.
Thus as they swim, in mutual *swill* the talk
Reels fast from theme to theme. *Thomson*.
SWILLER. *n. f.* [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.
To *SWIM*. *v. n.* Preterite *swam*, *swum*, or *swum*. [from *swim*, Saxon; *swemmen*, Dutch.]
1. To float on the water; not to sink.
I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola. *Shakespeare*.
We have ships and boats for going under water, and brooking of seas; also *swimming*-girdles and supporters. *Bacon*.
2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.
Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.
I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *swim* on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.
The soldiers counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should *swim* out and escape. *Acts xxvii. 42*.
The rest driven into the lake, where seeking to save their lives by *swimming*, they were slain in coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the harquebusers. *Knut*.
Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for progression upon the land. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
The frighted wolf now *swims* among the sheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep;
He stag *swims* faster than he ran before. *Dryden*.
Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore,
The ready Nereids heard and *swam* before, *Dryden*.
To smooth the seas.
3. To be conveyed by the stream.
With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of those who would soon drown them, if they refused to *swim* down the popular stream with them. *King Charles*.
I *swam* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden*.
4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.
She with pretty and with *swimming* gate
Follying, her womb then rich with my young squire
Would imitate. *Shakespeare*.
A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden*.
My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Priests, altars, victims *swam* before my sight! *Smith*.
The fainting soul stood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *swam* the shades of night. *Pope*.
5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.
I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor see. *Dryden*.
6. To be floated.
When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *swims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes into the visionary worlds of art. *Addison's Spectator*.
Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*. *Thomson*.
7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any things.
They now *swim* in joy,
Ere long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears must weep. *Milton*.
To *SWIM*. *v. a.* To pass by swimming.
Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden*.
SWIMM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.
The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the *swim*, and thereby transuding the air out of one bladder into another, or discharging it from them both. *Swimmer*.

S W I

- SWIMMER*. *n. f.* [from *swim*.]
1. One who swims.
Birds find ease in the depth of the air, as *swimmers* do in a deep water. *Bacon*.
Latrofitous and flat billed birds, being generally *swimmers*, the organ is wisely contrived for action. *Brown*.
Life is off preserv'd
By the bold *swimmer*, in the swift illapse
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson*.
2. The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the hani: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict*.
SWIMMINGLY. *adv.* [from *swimming*.] Smoothly; without obstruction. A low word.
John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cause goes on *swimmingly*. *Arbutnot*.
SWINE. *n. f.* [from *swyn*, Saxon; *swyn*, Dutch. It is probably the plural of some old word, and is now the same in both numbers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for stupidity and baseness.
O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies! *Shakespeare*.
He will be *swine* drunk; and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his bedcloaths. *Shakespeare*.
Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the Sun? whose charmed cup
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,
And downward fell into a groveling *swine*. *Milton*.
Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human shape, and all below *swine*, had it been murder to destroy it? *Locke*.
How infinitely varies in the grov'ling *swine*,
Compar'd, half reasoning elephant, with thine! *Pope*.
SWINEHEAD. *n. f.* A kind of plant; trifles. *Bailey*.
SWINEHERD. *n. f.* [from *swyn* and *herd*, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs. *Tusser*.
There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog.
The whole interview between Ulysses and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the same rank and condition with our modern *swineherds*. *Brome*.
SWINEPIE. *n. f.* A bird of the thrush kind. *Bailey*.
To *SWING*. *v. n.* [from *swing*, Saxon.]
1. To wave too and fro hanging loosely.
I tried if a pendulum would swing faster, or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of exhalation of the air, than otherwise. *Boyle*.
If the coach *swing* but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned. *Arbutnot*.
Jack hath hanged himself: let us go see how he *swings*. *Arb*.
When the *swinging* signs your ears offend
With creaking noise, then rainy floods impend. *Gay*.
2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.
To *SWING*. *v. a.* preterite *swang*, *swung*.
1. To make to play loosely on a string.
2. To whirl round in the air.
His sword prepar'd
He *swang* about his head, and cut the winds. *Shakespeare*.
Take bottles and *swing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave some air, else the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon*.
Swinging a red-hot iron about, or fastening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will sooner grow cold. *Brown*.
Swing thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To th' hazard of thy brains and flatter'd sides. *Milton*.
3. To wave loosely.
If one approach to dare his force,
He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. *Dryden*.
SWING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.
In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *swing*, are first cast backward. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one should ask how he certainly knows that the two successive *swings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him. *Locke*.
2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.
3. Influence or power of a body put in motion:
The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakespeare*.
In this encyclopedia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we're to observe two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *swing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other. *Brown*.
The defending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Cartesius pretends, namely, the strong *swing* of the more solid globuli that overflow it. *Mare*.
4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.
Facts unjust
Commit, even to the full *swing* of his lust. *Chapman*.
Take thy *swing*:
For not to take, is but the self-same thing. *Dryden*.

S W I

- Let them all take their *swing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue ribband instead of a string. *Swift*.
5. Unrestrained tendency.
Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie lustily at other mens liking. *Ascham's Schoolmaster*.
These exuberant productions only excited and fomented his lusts; so that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leisure to contrive and with full *swing* pursue his follies. *Wood*.
Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wife in a way that will gratify their appetites, and so give up themselves to the *swing* of their unbounded propensities. *Glavin's Scpt. Preface*.
Were it not for these, civil government were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage. *South*.
To *SWINGE*. *v. a.* [from *swing*, Saxon.]
1. To whip; to bastinado; to punish.
Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *swing'd* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for your's. *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona*.
This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *Dryden, Jun. Juvenal*.
The printer brought along with him a bundle of those papers, which, in the phrase of the whig-coffeehouses, have *swinged* off the Examiner. *Swift*.
2. To move as a lash. Not in use.
He, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton*.
SWINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. Not in use.
The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swing*. *Waller*.
SWINGEBUCKLER. *n. f.* [from *swing* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.
You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.
SWINGER. *n. f.* [from *swing*.] He who swings; a hurler.
SWINGING. *adj.* [from *swing*.] Great; huge. A low word.
The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a *swinging* cudgel broke off the match. *L'Estrange*.
A good *swinging* sum of John's readiest cash went towards building of Hocus's countryhouse. *Arbutnot*.
SWINGINGLY. *adv.* [from *swinging*.] Vastly; greatly.
Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if swearing can do't, shall be *swingingly* maul'd. *Swift*.
To *SWINGLE*. *v. n.* [from *swing*.]
1. To dangle; to wave hanging.
2. To swing in pleasure.
SWINISH. *adj.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; resembling swine; grol; brutal.
They clepe us drunkards, and with *swinish* phrase
Soil our addition. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
SWINISH gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast;
But, with besotted base ingratitude,
Craves and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton*.
To *SWINK*. *v. n.* [from *swinc*, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obsolete.
Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Fairy Queen*.
For they do *swink* and sweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. *Hub. Tale*.
To *SWINK*. *v. a.* To overlabour.
The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat. *Milton*.
SWINK. *n. f.* [from *swinc*, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obsolete.
Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they gaynen with little *swinke*? *Spenser*.
Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And rekes much of thy *swinke*. *Spenser*.
SWITCH. *n. f.* A small flexible twig.
Fetch me a dozen crabtree slaves, and strong ones; these are but *switches*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.
When a circle 'bout the wrist
Is made by beadle exorcist,
The body feels the spur and *switch*. *Hudibras*.
Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something like a thread; in her other hand she holds a *switch*. *Addison*.
To *SWITCH*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk.
Lay thy bridle's weight
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switching*, all thy throat
Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the rein let float. *Chapman's Iliad*.
SWIVEL. *n. f.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

S W O

SWOBER. *n. f.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy swabbers fed. *Dryden.*
Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting
at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and swabbers: playing
now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be
pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked swabbers. *Swift.*

SWOLLEN. } The participle passive of *swell*.

SWOLN.

Unto his aid the hastily did draw
Her dreadful beast, who, swollen with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *F. 2y.*

When thus the gather'd forms of wretched love
In my swollen bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its stronger courage;

Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their
number is already swollen to five. *Baker on Learning.*

I swim with the tide, and the water was buoyant under
me. *Dryden.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [ayrunan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension
of thought and sensation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that sways;
By which he should revive. *Shakespeare.*

If thou stand'st not 'till the state of hanging, or of some death
more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold
now presently, and swim for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching
men again, when they swoon. *Bacon.*

The most in years swam'd first away for pain;
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could swoon when he was sick;

And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-eyed Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seemed
ready to swim away in the surpize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lipthymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]

1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose
wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease swoop up an
elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at last you came to swoop it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb
than the grazing ox, which swoops it in with the common
grass. *Glanv. Scip.*

SWOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his
quarry.

All my pretty ones?

Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a
whole litter of cubs at a swoop. *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to
exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,

And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;

Oh that insulting word! I would have swoop'd

Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SWORD. *n. f.* [sweord, Saxon; sweord, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual
weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the sword is out

That must destroy thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Each man took his sword, and slew all the males. *Gen.*

Euryalus is the only peer that is described with a sword,
which he gives to Ulysses to repair his injury. *Brome.*

2. Destruction by war.

The sword without, and terror within. *Dent. xxxii. 25.*

3. Vengeance of justice.

4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her sword bearer, do carry, *Hudibras.*

For civil deed and military.

SWORDED. *adj.* [from sword.] Girt with a sword.

The sworded seraphim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

SWORDER. *n. f.* [from sword.] A cut-throat; a soldier. In
contempt.

A Roman sworder and banditto slave
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

S Y C

Cesar will

Unstate his happiness, and be flag'd to th' shew
Against a sworder. *Shakespeare.*

SWORFISH. *n. f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from
his head.

A swordfish small him from the rest did funder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,

His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*

Malpighi observed the middle of the optic nerve of the
swordfish to be a large membrane, folded, according to its
length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,
That, like the swordfish in the whale, they fought;

The combat only seem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryden.*

SWORDBASS. *n. f.* A kind of fedge; glader. *Ainslie.*

SWORDBOOT. *n. f.* [sword and boot.] Ribband tied to the
hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, swordknives with swordknives strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWORDLAW. *n. f.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded
to the stronger.

So violence

Proceeded, and oppression, and swordlaw,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWORDMAN. *n. f.* [sword and man.] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most finewy sword-
men. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

At Lecca's house,

Among your swordmen, where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben. Jonson.*

Edifex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling
of the swordmen. *Clarendon.*

SWORDBLAYER. *n. f.* [sword and play.] Gladiator; fencer;
one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fight-
ing prizes.

These they called swordlayers, and this spectacle a sword-
fight. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SWORE. The preterite of *swear*.

How soon unlay

What feign'd submission swore. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.

What does else want credit, come to me,

And I'll be sworn 'tis true. *Shakespeare.*

I am sworn brother, sweet,

To grim necessity, and he and I

Will keep a league 'till death. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*

They that are mad against me, are sworn against me. *Pope.*

He refused not the civil offer of a parafice, though his sworn
enemy; and would eat at the table of those who fought his
ruin. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To shelter innocence,

The nation all elects some patron-knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,

And many a valiant chief enrolls his name. *Granville.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*.

Air, water, earth,

By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was walk'd,
Frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*.

Her hand within her hair she wound,

Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addis.*

SWY. *adj.* [Properly *fib*, yib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The
Scottish dialect still retains it.

If what my grandfere to me said be true,

Siker I am very *fyb* to you. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

SYCAMINE. } *n. f.* A tree.

SYCAMORE. } *n. f.* A tree.

Sycamore is our acer majus, one of the kinds of maples: it
is a quick grower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Under the grove of sycamore

I saw your son. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say
unto this sycamine-tree, be thou plucked up, and it should
obey you. *Lu. xvii. 6.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of syc-
amore fruit. *Amos viii. 14.*

Go to yonder sycamore-tree, and hide your bottle of drink
under its hollow root. *Wallen's Angler.*

Sycamores with eglantine were spread;

A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SYCOPHANT. *n. f.* [συκοφαντης; sycophantis, Latin.] A flatter-
er; a parasite.

Accusing sycophants, of all men, did best fort to his na-
ture; but therefore not seeming sycophants, because of no evil
they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto
him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as
they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more fe-
cure, while the fear he had figur'd in his mind had any possi-
bility of event. *2*

S Y L

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the
impudent sycophant, at the same time, both ascribes to them,
and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SYCOPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντω; from the noun.] To
play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His sycophanting arts being detected, that game is not to be
played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation,
though his barque be split, has something left towards setting
up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHANTICK. *adj.* [from sycophant.] Flattering; parasiti-
cal.

To SYCOPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντω; from sycophant.] To
play the flatterer. *Diſt.*

SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from syllable.] Relating to syllables; con-
sisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from syllabical.] In a syllabical manner.

SYLLABICK. *adj.* [syllabique, French; from syllable.] Relating
to syllables.

SYLLABLE. *n. f.* [συλλαβη; syllaba, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or
one articulation.

I heard

Each syllable that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be con-
joined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of
the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify
and discriminate the voice without appearing to disconti-
nue it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any syllable of
the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we
do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;

And all our yesterday have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

He hath told so many melancholy stories, without one syl-
lable of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SYLLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pro-
nounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that syllable mens names

On fads and fumes, and desert wildernesses. *Milton.*

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [Rightly SYLLABUS, which see.] Milk and
acids.

No syllabab made at the milking pail,

But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis
nothing but whipt syllabab and froth, without any solidity.

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [συλλαβη; syllaba, French.] An abstract; a compendium
containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *n. f.* [συλλογισμος; syllogisme, French.] An
argument compos'd of three propositions: as, every man thinks;
Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.

Unto them a piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of
logic, an apologue of Aesop beyond a syllogism in Barbara.

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint
and steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock
out definitions and syllogisms? *Bentley.*

SYLLOGISTICAL. *adj.* [συλλογιστικος; from syllogism.] Re-

SYLLOGISTIC. } relating to a syllogism; consisting of a
syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and
propositions and syllogistical connexions in their reasoning,
there is no such matter; but the intire business is at the same
moment present with them, without deducing one thing from
another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet
where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain,
simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism.

Since the complexion does not belong to the syllogistical form of
a syllogism.

SYLLOGISTICALLY. *adv.* [from syllogistical.] In the form of
a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogisti-
cally; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man
has no need of it. *Locke.*

To SYLLOGIZE. *v. n.* [syllogizein, French; συλλογιζω.] To
reason by syllogism.

Logic is, in effect, an art of syllogizing.

Men have endeavour'd to transform logic into a kind of
mechanism, and to teach boys to syllogize, or frame arguments
and refute them, without real knowledge. *Baker.*

SYLVAN. *adj.* [Better sylvan.] Woody; shady; relating to
woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A sylvan scene! and as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

S Y M

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,
Watch'd by the sylvan genius of the place. *Pope.*

SYLVAN. *n. f.* [sylvain, French.] A wood-god, or satyr.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring

To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that sylvan loves,

Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side;

To lawless sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SYMBOL. *n. f.* [symbole, French; σύμβολον; symbolum,
Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the symbol of our faith, upon that the au-
thor of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation
of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the symbol of friendship; which,
if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of
no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Words are the signs and symbols of things; and as, in ac-
counts, ciphers and figures pass for real fums, so words and
names pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt symbols of
eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though
they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every
morning. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

SYMBOLICAL. *adj.* [symbolique, French; συμβολικος; from
symbol.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs.

By this inroad idolatry first crept in, men convert-
ing the symbolical use of idols into their proper worship, and
receiving the representation of things unto them as the sub-
stance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such
symbolical actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from symbolical.] Typically; by re-
presentation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the in-
ward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, symboli-
cally intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It symbolically teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a
real signature and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from symbolize.] The act of symbo-
lizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently in-
tended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pha-
raoh, are oftentimes rack'd beyond their symbolizations.

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [symboliser, French; from symbol.] To
have something in common with another by representative
qualities.

Our king finding himself to symbolize in many things with
that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of
this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour symbolizeth with the pleasing of any
single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth symbolize
with harmony. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water,
being symbolizing elements, in the quality of moisture, are
easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both symbolize in this, that they love to look upon
themselves through multiplying glasses. *Hewel.*

I affectedly symbolized in careless mirth and freedom with
the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *Mora.*

The soul is such, that it strangely symbolizes with the thing
it mightily desires. *South's Sermons.*

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of some-
thing.

Some symbolize the same from the mystery of its colours.

SYMMETRIAN. *n. f.* [from symmetry.] One eminently stu-
dious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact symmetrians
would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* [from symmetry.] Proportionate; having
parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST. *n. f.* [from symmetry.] One very studious or
oblivious of proportion.

Some exact symmetrists have been blamed for being too true.

SYMMETRY. *n. f.* [symmetria, French; συν and μετρον.]
Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony;
agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be

Examind, measure of all symmetry;

Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made

Of harmony, he would at next have said

That harmony was fire. *Denne.*

And in the symmetry of her parts is found

SYM

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense. *More.*
Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and symmetry were owing to him. *Dryden.*
SYMPATHETICAL. *adj.* [*sympathetique*, Fr. from *sympathy*.]
SYMPATHETICK. *s.* Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the gross mistakes, in the cure of diseases, not only from the last medicine and *sympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

United by this *sympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roscommon.*
To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathetick* conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence. *Glavin. Scyth.*

To you our author makes her soft request,
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best;
Your *sympathetick* hearts the hopes to move,
From tender friendship and endearing love. *Prior.*
All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetick* and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *sympathetick*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To *SYMPATHIZE*. *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, French; from *sympathy*.]
To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the maliffs in robbustious and rough coming on. *Shakespeare.*

The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth *sympathize*. *Shakespeare.*
Nature, in awe to him,
Had doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to *sympathize*. *Milton.*
Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addison's Spectator.*

Though the greatness of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none console and *sympathize* more heartily than they. *Collier on Kindness.*

SYMPATHY. *n. f.* [*sympathie*, French; *συμπάθεια*.] Fellowship; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy*: you love lack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy*? *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *sympathy*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

If there was a *sympathy* in choice,
War, death, or sickness did lay siege to it. *Shakespeare.*

I started back;
It started back: but pleas'd I soon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks
Of *sympathy* and love. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *sympathy*. *Milton.*

Or *sympathy*, or some connat'ral force,
Pow'ful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity, things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals. *Scott's Sermons.*

Can kindness to desert, like your's, be strange?
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd;
For noble souls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are such affections made in the minds of most men, and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. *Locke.*

SYMPHONIOUS. *adj.* [from *symphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

SYN

SYMPHONY. *n. f.* [*symphonie*, French; *συμφωνία*.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeliest proportion between breadth and heights, reducing symmetry to *symphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in light. *Wotton.*

Speak ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs
And choral *symphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The trumpets found,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl-marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

SYMPHYSES. *n. f.* [*σύν and φύσις*.]
Symphysis, in its original signification, denotes a connatecy, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wilemon.*

SYMPHYSIACK. *adj.* [*sympphysiack*, French; *συμφυσις*.] Relating to mery makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and comotation, from the ancient custom of *symphysiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In some of those *symphysiack* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietick part of medicine depended upon scientific principles. *Arbutnot.*

SYMPTOM. *n. f.* [*symptomie*, French; *σύμπτωμα*.] 1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

2. A sign; a token.
Ten glorious campaigns are pass'd, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMATICAL. *adj.* [*symptomatique*, French; from *symptom*.] Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatical*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplasim the swelling was dissipated; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatical*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wilemon's Surgery.*

SYMPTOMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *symptomatical*.] In the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*. *Wilemon.*

SYNAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*synagogue*, French; *συναγωγή*.] An assembly of the Jews to worship. *Shakespeare.*

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*.
As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the Sabbath. *Gospel.*

SYNALEPHA. *n. f.* [*συναλοιφή*.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego*.

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalepha's*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHROSIS. *n. f.* [*σύν and ἄρθρον*.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called *diarthrosis*, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wilemon's Surgery.*

SYNCHONDROSIS. *n. f.* [*σύν and χόνδρος*.] Conjunction of two bones.

Synchondrosis is an union by gillies of the sternon to the ribs. *Wilemon.*

SYNCHRONICAL. *adj.* [*σύν and χρονικός*.] Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchRONICAL*. *Boyle.*

SYNCHRONISM. *n. f.* [*σύν and χρονισμός*.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchRONISM* of all the parts of the Mosical chronology, after the Flood, bears a most regular testimony to the truth of his history. *Hale.*

SYNCHRONOUS. *adj.* [*σύν and χρονικός*.] Happening at the same time. *The*

SYN

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchRONOUS* and proportional to their changes. *Arbutnot on Air.*

SYSCOPE. *n. f.* [*synscope*, French; *συνσκόπη*.] 1. Painting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *synscope*.

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYSCOPIST. *n. f.* [from *synscope*.] Contractor of words.

To outline all the modern *synscopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a *Speculator* that shall not have a single vowel in it.

To *SYNDICATE*. *v. n.* [*syndiquer*, French; *σύν and δικαίνω*.] To judge; to pass judgement on; to censure. An unusual word.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master and all law makers before him. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SYNDROME. *n. f.* [*σύνδρομον*.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependance on such a *syndrome* of prequired motions. *Glavin's Scyth.*

SYNECDOCHE. *n. f.* [*synecdoche*, French; *συνεκδοχή*.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

SYNECDOCHICAL. *adj.* [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a *synecdoche*; implying a *synecdoche*.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hospitals, and shew you there how many souls, narrowly lodged in *synecdochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust, those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SYNNYROSIS. *n. f.* [*σύν and νύσιν*.] 1. *Synnyrosis* is when the connexion is made by a ligament.

Of this in *synnyrosis* we find instances, in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulations it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibie. *Wilemon's Surgery.*

SYNOD. *n. f.* [*synode*, French; *σύνδος*.] 1. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks. A provincial *synod* is commonly used; and a general council.

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Since the mortal and intestine jars
Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn *synod* been decreed,
I'll admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shakespeare.*

The opinion was not only condemned by the *synods*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madness.

Flea-bitten *synod*, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbytry, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Claveland.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things resolv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let us call to *synod* all the blest,
Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The second council of Nice he faith I most irreverently call that wise *synod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare to reflect so much dishonour on a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *synod* of the pow'rs above,
On this my son your gracious gifts bestow. *Dryden.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

How'er love's native hours are set,
Whatever flarry *synod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love shall live or die. *Crashaw.*

Their planetary motions and aspects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbegun. *Milton.*

As the planets and stars have, according to astrologers, in their great *synods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among the writings of several authors, were inconsiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly useful to physiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

SYR

SYNODAL. *adj.* [*synodique*, French; from *synod*.]

SYNODICAL. *s.* Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod.

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod.
St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to us are the measures of day and year; and the *synodick* revolution of the moon measures the month. *Helder.*

The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

SYNODICALLY. *adv.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches *synodically* to determine something in those points. *Saunderson.*

SYNONYMA. *n. f.* [Latin; *συνώνυμος*.] Names which signify the same thing.

To *SYNONOMISE*. *v. a.* [from *synonymia*.] To express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *synonymise* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden's Remains.*

SYNONYMOUS. *adj.* [*synonyme*, Fr. *συνώνυμος*.] Expressing the same thing by different words.

These words consist of two propositions which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here. *Tillot.*

Fortune is but a *synonymous* word for nature and necessity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called *synonymous* words. *Watts's Logick.*

SYNONYMY. *n. f.* [*συνωνυμία*.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNOPSIS. *n. f.* [*σύνολος*.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL. *adj.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use. *Brevint's Kalender.*

SYNTACTICAL. *adj.* [from *syntaxis*, Latin.] 1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX. *s.* [*σύνταξις*.] 1. A system; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings. *Glavin.*

2. That part of Grammar which teaches the construction of words.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man that they do not so much as understand common Grammar and *syntax*. *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS. *n. f.* [*σύνθεσις*.] The act of joining, opposed to analysis.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by them explaining the phenomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton's Opticks.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *adj.* [*συνθετικός*.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition.

Synthetic method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition. *Watts's Logick.*

SYPHON. *n. f.* [This should be written *siphon*; *σιφών*.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glass, *siphon*, or crane, and draw it off from its last feces into small bottles. *Mortimer.*

SYRINGE. *n. f.* [*σφύγγη*.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *syringe* doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice. *Raj.*

To *SYRINGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To spout by a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye was stoppt by the *syringing* up of oxyerate. *Wilemon's Surgery.*

2. To wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY. *n. f.* [*σφύγγη and τέμνω*.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow vessels. *STRTS.*

SYRTIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A quick sand; a bog.
A boggy *syrtis*, neither sea, nor good dry land. *Milton.*

SYSTEM. *n. f.* [*système*, Fr. *συστήμα*.] 1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.

2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A scheme which unites many things in order.

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds which had not been handled systematically before. *Baker.*

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass. *Watts.*

SYSTEMATICAL. *adj.* [*système*, Fr. *συστηματικός*; from *system*.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of



the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and *systematical* phenomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*
Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems. *Watts.*

SYSTEMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *systematical*.] In form of a system.

I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essay, in comparison of that of writing *systematically*. *Boyle.*

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled *systematically* before. *Baker.*

SYSTOLE. *n. f.* [*συστολή*, Fr. *συστολή*.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The *systole* resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size. *Ray.*

2. [*Συστολή*, French.] In Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

TAB

T,

A consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound nearly approaching to the *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an oblique *s*: as, *nation*, *salvation*, except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *Christian*, *question*.

TA'BBY. *n. f.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved silk.

Brocades, and *tabies*, and gauzes. *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat fat in the chimney-corner. *Addison.*

On her *tabby* rival's face,

She deep will mark her new disgrace. *Prior.*

TABEFACITION. *n. f.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of wasting away.

To *TA'BEFY*. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waste; to be extenuated by disease. In the following example it is improperly a verb active.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TABARD. *n. f.* [*tabarda*, low Latin; *tabard*, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat.

TABERDER. *n. f.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *n. f.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.

They sudden rear'd

Cœlestial *tabernacles*, where they slept

Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. v.

2. A sacred place; a place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to music: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addison's Spect.* N^o. 405.

To *TA'BERNACLE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house.

The word was made flesh, and *tabernacled* amongst us, and we beheld his glory. *John i. 14.*

TABID. *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TA'BIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE. *n. f.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE. *n. f.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Latin.]

1. Any flat or level surface.

Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandy.*

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again

Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakespeare.*

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport. *Shakespeare.*

Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke on Education.*

This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourse. *Addison's Spectator.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. *Mortimer.*

The nymph the *table* spread,

Ambrosial cates, with nectar, rosy red. *Pope.*

3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me some wine, fill full,

I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shakespeare.*

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good table*.

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker*, b. iii.

'Twas pretty, though a plague,

TAB

To see him every hour; to sit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our hearts *table*. *Shakespeare.*

All these true notes of immortality
In our heart's *table* we shall written find. *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay in verses rude
A most detested act of gratitude:

Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden.*

There are books extant which the atheist must allow of as
proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature,
and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein if they do
not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly
written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more
terrible sentence, than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament,
but even contrary to those *tables*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession
of their parents that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe.*

6. [*Tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view
of any thing.

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, infixed, I beheld myself

Drawn in the flat ring *table* of her eye. *Shakespeare.*

His Jalyus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather
lose all his father's images than that *table*. *Peasam.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a
poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. *Addison.*

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book
of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*:
but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole
culture of any plant. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents.

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors,
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *tables*

Of long descents, to boast false honours from. *B. Johnson.*

9. The palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*

Hath not history nor fable. *Benj. Johnson.*

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

Monfieur the nice,

When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shakespeare.*

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*; the chance
is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen
we must manage it as we can. *Taylor.*

11. To turn the *TABLES*. To change the condition or fortune
of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicif-
situde of fortune at gaming tables.

They that are honest would be arrant knaves if the *tables*
were turned. *L'Estrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be turned upon me; but I
should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

To *TA'BLE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the
table of another.

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men
to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies if you *table* with
them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

To *TA'BLE*. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though
the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side,
and I to peruse him by items. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

TA'BLEBEER. *n. f.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at victuals;
small beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *n. f.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any
thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the desk or *table-book*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

26 A

Nature

TAC

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and then portrays upon it what she pleases. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
Put into your *table-book* whatsoever you judge worthy. *Dry.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the schools. *Swift's Miscel.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *n. f.* [*table and cloth*.] Linen spread on a table.
I will end with Odo holding master doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camden's Remains.*

TA'BLEMAN. *n. f.* A man at draughts.
In clerical the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TA'BLER. *n. f.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Anst.*
TA'BLETALK. *n. f.* [*table and talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.
—No, let it serve for *tabletalk*. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*
His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with scorn,
And he a jest into his grave is born. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian, N. 165.*
No fair adversary would urge loose *table-talk* in controversy, and build serious inferences upon what was spoken but in jest. *Asterbury.*

TA'BLET. *n. f.* [from *table*.]
1. A small level surface.
2. A medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenick, or preservatives, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon.*

3. A surface written on or painted.
It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brags,
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praise. *Prior.*

TA'BOUR. *n. f.* [*tabourin, tabour*, old French.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.
If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

The shepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the found of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

Morrice-dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe.
TA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*taborer*, old French, from the noun.] To strike lightly and frequently.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts. *Nab. ii. 7.*

TA'BOURER. *n. f.* [from *tabour*.] One who beats the *tabour*.
Would I could see this *tabourer*. *Shakep. Spekt. N. 607.*

TA'BOURET. *n. f.* [from *tabour*.] A small drum or *tabour*.
They shall depart the manner before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy. *Spekt. N. 607.*

TA'BOURINE. *n. f.* [French.] A *tabour*; a small drum.
Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together,
Applauding our approach. *Shakep. Antony and Cleopatra.*

TA'BRERE. *n. f.* *Tabourer*. Obsolete.
I saw a shoal of shepherds outgo,
Before them yode a lusty *tabere*,
That to the merry hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they danced. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

TA'BRET. *n. f.* A *tabour*.
Wherefore didst thou steal away, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*. *Gen. xxxi. 27.*

TA'BULAR. *n. f.* [*tabularis*, Lat.]
1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.
2. Formed in squares; made into laminae.

All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from a point, as the crusted ones, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TA'BLATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] To reduce to tables or synopses.
TA'BLATED. *adj.* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat surface.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square. *Grew's Museum.*

TA'CHE. *n. f.* [from *tack*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. *Exod. xxv. 6.*

TA'CHYGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*ταχυς* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *n. f.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent; implied; not exprest by words.

As there are formal and written leagues respective to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongst all men, against the common enemy of human society, pirates. *Bacon's holy War.*

TAC

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making shall make his makers princes. *L'Estrange.*

Captiousness not only produces misbecoming exprestions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of some incivility. *Locke.*

TA'CITLY. *adv.* [from *tacit*.] Silently; without oral exprestion.

While they are exposting another's weakness, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addison.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, since they are plainly forbidden in scripture. *Rogers's Sermon.*

TACITURNITY. *n. f.* [*taciturnitas*, French; *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shakep. Lear.*

Some women have some *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries some grains of chastity. *Dome.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits. *Art.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]
1. To fasten to any thing.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the East and West,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere. *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd;
But living as you list, and to your mind,
And loosely *tack'd*, all must be left behind. *Dryden.*

The symmetry of cloaths fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Grew.*

Frame with flicks driven into the ground, so as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

If a corner of a hanging wants a nail to fasten it, *tack* it up.
2. To join; to unite; to fitch together.

There's but a shirt and an half in all my company; and the half shirt is two napkins *tack'd* together, and thrown over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves. *Shakep. I tack'd* two plays together for the pleasure of variety. *Dryden.*

They serve every turn that shall be demanded, in hopes of getting some commendation *tacked* to their fees, to the great discouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle*.] To turn a ship.
This verisimilitude they contrive to be the compass, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

Seeing Holland fall into closer measures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* some points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*

They give me signs
To *tack* about, and steer another way. *Addison.*

TACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A small nail.
2. The act of turning ships at sea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,
And, like main'd fowl, swim lagging on the main. *Dryd.*

3. To hold TACK. To fast; to hold out. *Tack* is still retained in Scotland, and denotes hold or persevering cohesion.

Martins beefe doth bear good *tack*,
When country folk do dainties lacke. *Tupper.*

If this twig be made of wood
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras, p. i.*

TA'CKLE. *n. f.* [*tacel*, Welsh, an arrow.]
1. An arrow.
2. The *takil* smote and in it went. *Chaucer.*

Weapons; instruments of action.
She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows so fierce, and prest'd so home,
That he retir'd. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he resolv'd to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. [*Tackel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of a ship.
After at sea a tall ship did appear,
Made all of Heben and white ivory,
The sails of gold, of silk the *tackles* were,
Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be. *Spenser.*

At the helm
A seeming mermaid steers; the silken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That rarely frame the office. *Shakep. Lear.*

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle's* torn,
Thou shew'st a noble vessel. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

A stately ship
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and streamers waving,
Court'd by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

TAI

Ere yet the tempest roars
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*
If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that escap'd him. *Addison's Spectator.*

TA'CKLED. *adj.* [from *tackle*.] Made of ropes tacked together.
My man shall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* fair,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Must be my convoy in the secret night. *Shakep. Lear.*

TA'CKLING. *n. f.* [from *tackle*.]
1. Furniture of the mast.
They wonder'd at their ships and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*

They wonder'd at their ships and their *tacklings*, and laid *Tackling*, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen, and laid up in store. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Red sheets of lightning o'er the seas are spread,
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed. *Garth.*

2. Instruments of action: as, *sailing* tackling, *kitchen* tackling.
I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a filcher. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. *adj.* [*τακτικός*, *taktikos*, Fr.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TA'CTICK. *n. f.* [*τακτική*.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Suceptible of touch.

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature. *Hale.*

TA'CTILITY. *n. f.* [from *tactile*.] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION. *n. f.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE. *n. f.* [*tads*, *toad*, and *pol*, a young one, Saxon.] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakep. Lear.*
Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shakep. Lear.*

The result is not a perfect frog but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with.

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after awhile the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients called *gyrinus*, we a porwiggle or *tadpole*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

TA'EN, the poetical contraction of *taken*.
TA'FFETA. *n. f.* [*taffeta*, Fr. *taffetas*, Spanish.] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffeta*. *Shakep. Lear.*

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd;
Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pild hyperboles. *Shakep. Love's Labour lost.*

Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature, but I am not of their mind for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle on Colours.*

TAG. *n. f.* [*tag*, Icelandic, the point of a lance.]
1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.
2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and *rag* be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitegift.*

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters. *Shakep. Lear's Coriolanus.*

The *tag*-*rag* people did not clap him and his him. *Shak.*
He invited *tag*, *rag*, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Estr.*

TA'GTAIL. *n. f.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges.
There are other worms; as the *marth* and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

To TAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fit any thing with an end: as, *to tag* a lace.
2. To append one thing to another.

His courteous host
Tags every sentence with some fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord. *Dryden.*

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Bercythian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryd.*

3. The word is here improperly used.
Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes. *Swift.*

4. To join; this is properly to *tack*.
Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift's Miscel.*

TAIL. *n. f.* [*tael*, Saxon.]
1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebre of the back hanging loose behind.
Oft have I seen a hot o'er-weening cur,
Run back and bite, because he was with-held,
Who, having suffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakep. Lear.*

This fees the cub, and does himself oppose,
And men and boats his active *tail* contounds. *Waller.*
The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*

TAI

Rous'd by the lash of his own stubborn *tail*,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*
The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Grew.*

2. The lower part.
The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath. *Deut. xxviii. 13.*

3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kil.
Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.
With the helm they turn and steer the *tail*. *Butler.*

5. To turn TAIL. To fly; to run away.
Would the *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail.
The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras, b. i.*

TA'ILED. *adj.* [from *tail*.] Furnish'd with a tail.
Snouted and *tailed* like a boar; footed like a goat. *Grew.*

TA'ILLAGE. *n. f.* [*tailleur*, French.]
Taillage originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a roll or tax. *Cowel.*

TAILLE. *n. f.*
Taille, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee.

This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowel.*

TA'ILOR. *n. f.* [*tailleur*, from *tailleur*, French, to cut.] One whose business is to make cloaths.

I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,
To study fashions to adorn my body. *Shakep. Rich. III.*

Here's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French hose: come *tailor*, you may roast your goose. *Shakep. Lear.*

The knight came to the *tailor's* to take measure of his gown. *Camden.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoemaker may cut out what religion they please. *Havel.*

They value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tailor's* making. *Locke on Education.*

It was prettily said by Seneca, that friendship should not be unript, but unfittich, though somewhat in the phrase of a *tailor*. *Collier.*

In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That fure a place deserv'd in his own hell. *Kings.*

To TAIN. *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]
1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The spaniel struck
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open nose
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomson.*

2. To stain; to tully.
We come not by the way of accusation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses. *Shakep. Lear.*

The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. xii.*

They the truth
With superstitious and traditions *taint*. *Milton.*

Those pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a diftemper. *Milton.*

3. To infect.
Nothing *taints* found lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Salts in fumes contract the vesicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbutnot on Air.*

With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

4. To corrupt.
A sweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*

The yellow tinging plague
Internal vision *taints*. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.
To TAIN. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched.
Till Birnam wood remove to Dunlinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

TAINT. *n. f.* [*teinte*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. A tincture; a stain.
2. An infect.

There is found in the Summer a spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

TAK

- As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or taint woom to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton.*
3. Infection.
A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better
from the taint of servants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*
But is no rank, no station, no degree,
From this contagious taint of sorrow free. *Prior.*
4. A spot; a foil; a blemish.
Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- Now I
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakespeare.*
My hellhounds shall lick up the draft and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint hath shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*
- TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from taint.] Free from infection.
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
Could from her taintless body flow. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TA'INTURE. *n. f.* [*taintura*, Lat. *teinture*, French.] Taint;
tinge; defilement.
See here the tainture of thy nest,
And look thyself be faultless. *Shakespeare.*
- TO TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes
took; *taka*, Islandish; *ey tek*, I take; *ey took*, I took.]
1. To receive what is offered.
Then took I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the
nations to drink. *Jer. xxv. 17.*
They refuse to take the cup at thine hand to drink. *Jer.*
Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus take. *Waller.*
An honest man may take a knave's advice,
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*
Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel. *Philips.*
Distress'd myself, like you, confin'd I live,
And therefore can compassion take and give. *Dryden.*
2. To seize what is not given.
In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*
3. To receive.
No man shall take the nether or upper millstone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*
4. To receive with good or ill will.
For, what we know must be,
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,
Take it to heart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
I will frown as they pass by, and let them take it as they
list. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*
La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he takes it at
heart. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*
Damasco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks;
which the bassa took in so good part, that he would not suffer
his soldiers to enter it. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
The king being in a rage, took it grievously that he was
mocked. *2 Mac. vii. 39.*
The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, took it
so ill as she would never after hear of the other's suit. *Bacon.*
A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well taken in
monarchies, so it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*
The diminution of the power of the nobility they took
very heavily. *Clarendon.*
I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated
with certainty; but will take it well that I should offer at a
new thing. *Graunt.*
If I have been a little pilfering, I take it bitterly of thee to
tell me of it. *Dryden.*
The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be
that which he would take ill, and not follow. *Swift.*
5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprize or artifice.
Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth
wherefoever the night taketh him? *Ecclesi. xxxvi. 26.*
They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them
abroad, or taking advantage against them in the house. *Clar.*
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*
6. To snatch; to seize.
I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and
take up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*
7. To make prisoner.
Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
Where we may take him, and disgrace him for it. *Shak.*
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter *take*. *Shak.*
This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been
killed. *Acts xxii. 27.*
They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew
and took three hundred Janizaries. *Kneller.*
8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.
More than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to take spectators. *Shakespeare.*

TAK

- I long
To hear the story of your life, which must
Take the ear strangely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- Let her not take thee with her eyelids.
Yet notwithstanding, taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour,
he entertained him as became the perion of Richard duke of
York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- Their song was partial, but the harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*
If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more
when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and
take the heart. *Decay of Piety.*
This beauty shines through some mens actions, lets off all
that they do, and takes all they come near. *Locke.*
Cleombrotus was to taken with this prospect, that he had
no patience. *Waller.*
9. To surprize; to catch.
Wife men are overborn when taken at a disadvantage.
Gallier of Confidence.
10. To entrap; to catch in a snare.
Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *2 Cant. xv.*
11. To understand in any particular sense or manner.
The words are more properly taken for the air or rather
than the heavens. *Raleigh.*
You take me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of
an holy war. *Bacon's holy War.*
I take it, and iron brags, called white brags, hath some
mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*
Why, now you take me; these are rites
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:
These are the motions I would see.
Give them one simple idea, and see that they take it right,
and perfectly comprehend it. *Benj. Johnson.*
Charity taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the
sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Waller.*
12. To exact.
Take no usury of him or increase. *Lev. xxv. 36.*
13. To get; to have; to appropriate.
And the king of Sodom laid unto Abram, give me the
persons, and take the goods to thyself. *Gen. xiv. 21.*
14. To use; to employ.
This man always takes time, and ponders things maturely
before he passes his judgment. *Waller.*
15. To blast; to infect.
Strike her young bones,
You taking airs with lameness. *Shakespeare.*
16. To judge in favour of.
The nicest eye could no distinction make
Where lay the advantage, or what side to take. *Dryden.*
17. To admit any thing bad from without.
I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from taking air. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
18. To get; to procure.
Striking stones they took fire out of them. *2 Mac. x. 3.*
19. To turn to; to practise.
If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their
relief: if any be subject to vice, or take ill courses, they are
reproved. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
20. To close in with; to comply with.
Old as I am, I take thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*
She to her country's use resign'd your sword,
And you, kind lover, took her at her word. *Dryden.*
I take thee at thy word. *Roué's Ambitious Stepmother.*
Where any one thought is such, that we have power to
take it up or lay it by, there we are at liberty. *Locke.*
21. To form; to fix.
Resolutions taken upon full debate, were seldom prosecuted
with equal resolution. *Clarendon.*
22. To catch in the hand; to seize.
He put forth a hand, and took me by a lock of my head. *Esau, viii. 3.*
- I took not arms till urg'd by self defence.
23. To admit; to suffer.
Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Now take the mould; now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*
24. To perform any action.
Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and take our re-
venge on him. *Jer. xx. 10.*
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and took hold of it
for the oxen shook it. *2 Sam. vi. 6.*
Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. *2 Cor.*
Before I proceed, I would be glad to take some breath.
Bacon's holy War.
His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth,
but justly observed the rule of drinking with one breath.
Haleswill on Providence.
- Then call'd his brothers,
And her to whom his nuptial vows were bound;
A long

TAK

- A long sigh he drew,
And his voice failing, took his last adieu. *Dryden's Fab.*
- The Sabine Clausus came,
And from afar, at Dryops took his aim. *Dryden's Æn.*
- Her lovers names in order to run o'er,
The girl took breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*
- Heighten'd revenge he should have took;
He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*
- The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to take a
voyage to Naples. *Addison's Spectator.*
- I took a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler.*
- The Carthaginian took his seat, and Pompey entered with
great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*
- I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favou-
rites, and take vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*
25. To receive into the mind.
When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they took
knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts iv.*
It appeared in his face, that he took great contentment in
this our question. *Bacon.*
Doctor Moore, in his Ethics, reckons this particular in-
clination, to take a prejudice against a man for his looks,
among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a proso-
poeleia. *Addison's Spect. N^o. 86.*
A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance
on lectures, unless he clearly takes up the sense. *Watts.*
26. To go into.
When news were brought that the French king besieged
Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to take ship. *Camden.*
Tygers and lions are not apt to take the water. *Hale.*
27. To go along; to follow; to pursue.
The joyful short-liv'd news soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden.*
Observing still the motions of their flight,
What course they took, what happy signs they shew. *Dry.*
28. To swallow; to receive.
Consider the insatiation of several bodies, and of their
appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Turkeys take down stones, having found in the gizzard of
one no less than seven hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
29. To swallow as a medicine.
Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit
above all the world, and as fulsome a dose as you give him
he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation,
though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*
Upon this assurance he took phyllick. *Locke.*
The glutinous muclage that is on the outides of the seeds
washed off causes them to take. *Mortimer's Husb.*
30. To choose one of more.
Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*
Either but one man, or all men are kings: take which you
please it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*
31. To copy.
Our phenix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,
Beauty alone cou'd beauty take so right. *Dryden.*
32. To convey; to carry; to transport.
Carry sir John Falstaff to the fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
He sat him down in a street; for no man took them into
his house to lodging. *Judges xix. 15.*
33. To fasten on; to seize.
Wherefoever he taketh him he teareth him; and he foam-
eth. *Mark ix. 18.*
No temptation hath taken you, but such as is common to
man. *1 Cor. x. 13.*
When the frost and rain have taken them they grow dan-
gerous. *Temple.*
At first they warm, then scorch, and then they take,
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;
At length grown strong their mother-like forsake,
And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*
No burnt will eat four grafs till the frost hath taken it. *Mort.*
In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round
the field, that the fire may not take the hedges. *Mortimer.*
34. Not to refuse; to accept.
Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be
surely put to death. *Nam. xxxv. 31.*
Thou tak'st thy mother's word too far, said he,
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*
He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives
the father absolute power over him, will find him answer
nothing: we are to take his word for this. *Locke.*
Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the
great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and
goldsmiths will take it of him. *Locke.*
35. To adopt.
I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a
God. *Exod. vi. 7.*
36. To change with respect to place.
When he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them
to the host. *Luke x. 35.*

TAK

- He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out,
it was leproous. *Exod. iv. 6.*
- If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait
ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will
not beat below the ligature; yet do but take it off, and it
will beat immediately. *Ray.*
Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into
the sea, where they were sometimes taken up alive. *Addison.*
37. To separate.
A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any
nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where
still there remains as much to be added as if none were taken
out. *Locke.*
- The living fabrick now in pieces takes,
Of every part due observation make;
All which such art discovers. *Blackmore.*
38. To admit.
Let not a widow be taken into the number under three-
score. *1 Tim. v. 9.*
- Though so much of heav'n appears in my make,
The foulest impressions I easily take. *Swift.*
39. To pursue; to go in.
He alone,
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way. *Milton.*
To the port she takes her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*
It was her fortune once to take her way
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
40. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.
They shall not take shame. *Mic. ii. 6.*
Thou hast scourged me, and hast taken pity on me. *Job.*
They take delight in approaching to God. *Isa. lviii. 2.*
Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Bar. iv. 30.*
Men die in desire of some things which they take to heart.
Bacon.
- Few are so wicked as to take delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*
Children, if kept out of ill company, will take a pride to
behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed.
Locke on Education.
41. To endure; to bear.
I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrel-
some, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with
those that will take it. *L'Estrange.*
Won't you then take a jest? *Spectator, N^o. 422.*
He met with such a reception as those only deserve who
are content to take it. *Swift's Miscel.*
42. To draw; to derive.
The firm belief of a future judgment, is the most forcible
motive to a good life; because taken from this consideration
of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*
43. To leap; to jump over.
That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you take the hatch. *Shakefp.*
44. To assume.
Fit you to the custom,
And take t'ye as your predecessors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
I take liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from
having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind
they are not known. *Locke.*
45. To allow; to admit.
Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language
of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of
it. *Locke.*
Chemists take, in our present controversy, something for
granted which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*
46. To receive with fondness.
I lov'd you still, and took your weak excuses,
Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*
47. To carry out for use.
He commanded them that they should take nothing for
their journey, save a staff. *Mar. vi. 8.*
48. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.
This I take it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakespeare.*
The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known.
Sometimes they take them for vacuum, whereas they are
the most active of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The farmer took himself to have deserved as much as any
man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner, in their
first approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he
was deceived; and so took that for virtue and affection which
was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*
Our depraved appetites cause us often to take that for
true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it.
Dryden.
So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. *Tate.*

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- Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration, as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke*.
 They who would advance in knowledge, should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke*.
 Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke*.
 Some tories will *take* you for a whig, some whigs will *take* you for a Tory. *Pope*.
 As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift*.
 49. To direct.
 Where injur'd Nisus *takes* his airy course,
 Hence trembling Scylla flies and thuns his foe. *Dryden*.
 50. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.
 I will *take* of them for priests. *Ista. lxvi. 21.*
 Hath God allay'd to *take* a nation from the midst of another. *Dent. iv. 34.*
 I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Gen. xii. 19.*
 Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Gen. v. 24.*
 The Lord *took* of the spirit that was upon him, and gave it unto the seventy elders.
 Four heifers from his female store he *took*. *Dryden*.
 51. Not to leave; not to omit.
 The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke*.
 Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetic in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country. *Arbutnot on Coins*.
 52. To receive payments.
 Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakespeare*.
 53. To obtain by menuration.
 The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden*.
 With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of the room. *Swift*.
 54. To withdraw.
 Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me whether I would advise him to marry? *Spectator*.
 55. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last.
 Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes. *Arbutnot*.
 56. To comprise; to comprehend.
 We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury*.
 Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke*.
 57. To have recourse to.
 A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a swoop at an hare. *L'Estrange*.
 The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Estrange*.
 58. To produce; or suffer to be produced.
 No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect. *Spenser*.
 59. To catch in the mind.
 These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke*.
 60. To hire; to rent.
 If three ladies, like a luckless play,
Takes the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope*.
 61. To engage in; to be active in.
 Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
 Be now the father, and propose a son;
 Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;
 And then imagine me *taking* your part,
 And in your pow'r so silencing your son. *Shak. Henry IV.*
 62. To suffer; to support.
 In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance,
 There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Addison*.
 Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother shou'd,
 Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æn.*
 63. To admit in copulation.
 Five hundred allies yearly *took* the horse,
 Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys*.
 64. To catch eagerly.
 Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long since,
 The rising glories of the Daunian prince. *Dryden*.
 65. To use as an oath or expression.
 Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exod.*
 66. To seize as a disease.

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- They that come abroad after these shewers are commonly taken with sickness. *Bacon*.
 I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden*.
 67. To TAKE away. To deprive of.
 If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Rev. xx. 19.*
 The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction. *Clarendon*.
 Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden*.
 You should be hunted like a beast of prey,
 By your own law I *take* your life away. *Dryden*.
 The funeral pomp which to your kings you pay,
 Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden's Æn.*
 One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take it away* again.
 Not does nor fortune *takes* this pow'r away,
 And is my Abelard less kind than they. *Pope*.
 68. To TAKE away. To set aside; to remove.
 If we *take away* all consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke*.
 69. To TAKE care. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.
 Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. *Doth God *take care* for oxen?* *1 Cor. ix. 9.*
 70. To TAKE care. To be cautious; to be vigilant.
 71. To TAKE care. To have recourse to measures.
 They meant to *take a course* to deal with particulars by reconcilments, and cared not for any head. *Bacon*.
 The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting of sinners. *Hammond*.
 72. To TAKE down. To crush; to reduce; to suppress.
 Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take him down* as some suppose? *Spenser on Ireland*.
Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryd.*
 Lacqueys were never so faucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison*.
 73. To TAKE down. To swallow; to take by the mouth.
 We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon*.
 74. To TAKE from. To derogate; to detract.
 It *takes not from* you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden*.
 75. To TAKE from. To deprive of.
 Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke*.
 Gentle gods *take* my breath from me. *Shakespeare*.
 I will imitate thee, and *take* thine head from thee. *1 Sam.*
 76. To TAKE heed. To be cautious; to beware.
Take heed of a mischievous man. *Ecclus. iii. 33.*
Take heed lest passion
 Sway thy judgment to do ought. *Milton*.
 Children to serve their parents int'rest live,
Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden*.
 77. To TAKE heed to. To attend.
 Nothing sweeter than to *take heed* unto the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclus. xxiii. 27.*
 78. To TAKE in. To comprise; to comprehend.
 These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* some additional discourses, which make the work more even. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
 This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison*.
 The disuse of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes in* almost half the body. *Add.*
 Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking in* the superintendence of the great Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
 79. To TAKE in. To admit.
 An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take in*. *Sidney*.
 A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon*.
 Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Wotton*.
 Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
 I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
 Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more. *Dryden*.
 The fight and touch *take in* from the same object different ideas. *Locke*.
 There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spectator*.
 80. To

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80. To TAKE in. To win.
 He sent Afan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles*.
 Should a great beauty resolve to *take me in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new robbed passenger. *Suckling*.
 Open places are easily *taken in*, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Felton on the Clafficks*.
 81. To TAKE in. To receive.
 We went before, and sailed unto Afios, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acts xx. 13.*
 That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
 As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken in* by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
 82. To TAKE in. To receive mentally.
 Though a created understanding can never *take in* the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale*.
 The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking in* impressions of extension too. *Locke*.
 It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways afore-mentioned. *Locke*.
 A man can never have *taken in* his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *Addison's Spect.*
 Let him *take in* the instructions you give him in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts*.
 Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts*.
 83. To TAKE oath. To swear.
 The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him *taken an oath*. *Ezek.*
 We *take all oath* of feceracy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon*.
 84. To TAKE off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove.
 You must forsake this room and go with us;
 Your power and your command is *taken off*.
 And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shakespeare's Othello*.
 The cruel ministers
Take off her life. *Shakespeare*.
 If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the mislaid multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.
 Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; or subtle or windy spirits are *taken off* by incension or evaporation. *Bacon*.
 To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bac.*
 What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Bishop Sanderson*.
 The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topic whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond*.
 It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken off*. *Brown*.
 This *takes not off* the force of our former evidence. *Still*.
 If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting pot can easily *take it off*. *Locke*.
 A man's understanding failing him, would *take off* that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke*.
 It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addison*.
 When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain glory. *Addison*.
 This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison*.
 The justices decreed, to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift's Miscel.*
 How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold. *Blount to Pope*.
 Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts*.
 85. To TAKE off. To withhold; to withdraw.
 He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took us off*, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon*.
 Your present distemper is not so troublesome, as to *take you off* from all satisfaction. *Wake*.
 There is nothing more resty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken off* from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke*.
 Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke*.
 86. To TAKE off. To swallow.
 Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glass, with that sick stomach which, in

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- some men, follows not many hours after, nobody would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke*.
 87. To TAKE off. To purchase.
 Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not *take it off* the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke*.
 The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. *Locke*.
 There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly so many ton of straw hats. *Swift's Miscel.*
 88. To TAKE off. To copy.
Take off all their models in wood. *Addison*.
 89. To TAKE off. To find place for.
 The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take off*. *Bacon's Essays*.
 90. To TAKE off. To remove.
 When Moses went in, he *took* the veil off until he came out. *Exod. xxxiv. 34.*
 If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take them off* and bring others on. *Bacon*.
 He has *taken you off*, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake*.
 91. To TAKE order with. To check; to take course with.
 Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that. *Bacon*.
 92. To TAKE out. To remove from within any place.
 Griefs are green;
 And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
 Have but their stings and teeth newly *ta'en out*. *Shakespeare*.
 93. To TAKE part. To share.
Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope*.
 94. To TAKE place. To prevail; to have effect.
 Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
 Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dry.*
 The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke*.
 95. To TAKE up. To borrow upon credit or interest.
 The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking up*, they stand upon security. *Shakespeare*.
 We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Neb.*
 When Winter shuts the seas, she to the merchant goes,
 Rich crystals of the rock she *takes up* there,
 Huge agat vases, and old china ware. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
 I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden's Fables*.
 Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the necessities of life at almost double value. *Swift*.
 96. To be ready for; to engage with.
 His divisions
 Are, one power against the French,
 And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
 Must *take up* us. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
 97. To TAKE up. To apply to the use of.
 We *took up* arms not to revenge ourselves,
 But free the commonwealth. *Addison*.
 98. To TAKE up. To begin.
 They shall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezek. xxv. 17.*
 Princes friendship, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South's Serm.*
 99. To TAKE up. To fasten with a ligature passed under.
 A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp*.
 100. To TAKE up. To engross; to engage.
 Take my esteem,
 If from my heart you ask, or hope for more,
 I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden*.
 I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
 Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa*.
 To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke*.
 Every one knows that mines alone furnish these: but withal, countries stord with mines are poor; the digging and refining of these metals *taking up* the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke*.
 We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken up* with the same imaginations. *Addison*.
 The following letter is from an artist, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addison*.
 There is so much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison on ancient Medals*.
 The affairs of religion and war *took up* Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbutnot*.
 When

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- When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
101. *To TAKE up.* To have final recourse to. *Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, took up their rest in the Christian religion.* *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
102. *To TAKE up.* To seize; to catch; to arrest. *Though the sheriff have this authority to take up all such stragglers, and imprison them; yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death.* *Spenser.*
- I was taken up for laying them down.* *Shakespeare.*
- You have taken up,*
Under the counterfeit zeal of God,
The subjects of his substitute, and here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare.*
103. *To TAKE up.* To admit. *The ancients took up experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them.* *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
104. *To TAKE up.* To answer by reproving; to reprimand. *One of his relations took him up roundly, for stooping too much below the dignity of his profession.* *L'Estrange.*
105. *To TAKE up.* To begin where the former left off. *The plot is purely fiction; for I take it up where the history has laid it down.* *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the list'ning ear
Repeats the story of her birth.* *Addison's Spect.*
106. *To TAKE up.* To lift. *Take up these cloaths here quickly:* *Shakespeare.*
- Where's the cowllstaff?*
The least things are taken up by the thumb and forefinger; when we would take up a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*
- Milo took up a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull.* *Watts.*
107. *To TAKE up.* To occupy. *The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were taken up.* *Hayward.*
- All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath taken up the lodging.* *Hammond.*
- Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who took up the Guild-hall, sat in Grocer's-hall.* *Clarendon.*
- When my concernment takes up no more room than myself, then so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy.* *South's Sermons.*
- These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains take up on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required.* *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to take up their places.* *Burnet.*
- Princes were to taken up with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes.* *Temple.*
- The buildings about took up the whole space.* *Arbutnot.*
108. *To TAKE up.* To accommodate; to adjust. *I have his horse to take up the quarrel.* *Shakespeare.*
- The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of taking up quarrels, or keeping the peace.* *L'Estrange.*
109. *To TAKE up.* To comprise. *I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Iliad, only it takes up seven years.* *Dryden's Fables.*
110. *To TAKE up.* To adopt; to assume. *God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been taken up by some of the Romish and Reformed churches, affixing them to mens particular entities, absolutely considered.* *Hammond.*
- The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace taken up and exercised by the boldest.* *Temple.*
- Affurance is properly that confidence which a man takes up of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the scripture lays down.* *South's Sermons.*
- The French and we still change, but here's the curle, They change for better, and we change for worse.* *Dryden.*
- And we are taking their's to dance and sing.* *Locke.*
- He that will observe the conclusions men take up, must be satisfied they are not all rational.* *Locke.*
- Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and taken up, under a bold vow.* *Atterbury.*
- Lewis Baboon had taken up the trade of clothier, without serving his time.* *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- Every man takes up those interests in which his humour engages him.* *Pope.*
- If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court-virtues, and be taken up as the only methods to get or keep employments.* *Swift.*

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111. *To TAKE up.* To collect; to exact a tax. *This great balla was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as take up the tribute children.* *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
112. *To TAKE upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to. *If I had no more wit than he, to take a fault upon me that he did, he had been hang'd for't.* *Shakespeare.*
- He took not on him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham.* *Hob. ii. 16.*
- For confederates, I will not take upon me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- Would I could your suff'rings bear;
Or once again could some new way invent,
To take upon myself your punishment.* *Dryden.*
- She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;* *Dryden.*
- And on herself would my refusal take.* *Dryden.*
113. *To TAKE upon.* To assume; to claim authority. *These dangerous, unsafe lures I th' king I bestrew them,* *Shakespeare.*
- He must be told on't, and he shall; the office
Becomes a woman best: I'll take't upon me.* *Shakespeare.*
- Look that you take upon you as you should.* *Shakespeare.*
- This every translator taketh upon himself to do.* *Felton.*
- To TAKE. v. n.*
1. *To direct the course; to have a tendency to.* *The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will take unto other things.* *Bacon.*
- The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the de-fluxion taking also into his breast, wasted his lungs.* *Bacon.*
- All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some took towards the park.* *Dryden.*
- To shun thy lawless lust the dying bride,
Unwary, took along the river's side.* *Dryden.*
2. *To please; to gain reception.* *An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and mould: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most taking things are.* *South's Sermons.*
- Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may take.* *Dryden.*
- Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should take.* *Addison.*
- The work may be well performed, but will never take if it is not set off with proper scenes.* *Addison's Freeholder.*
- May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not take nor please; and since by a little flattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind.* *Bentley.*
3. *To have the intended or natural effect.* *In impressions from mind to mind, the impression taketh, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect.* *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 901.*
- The clouds, expos'd to Winter winds, will bake,
For putrid earth will best in vineyards take.* *Dryden.*
4. *To catch; to fix.* *When flame taketh and openeth, it giveth a noise.* *Bacon.*
5. *To TAKE after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. *Beasts, that converse
With man, take after him, as hogs.
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs.* *Hudibras, p. i.*
- We cannot but think that he has taken after a good pattern.* *Atterbury.*
6. *To TAKE in.* To inclose. *Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the taking in.* *Mortimer's Hist.*
7. *To TAKE in.* To lessen; to contract; as, he took in his sails. *Shakespeare.*
8. *To TAKE in.* To cheat; to gull; as, the cunning ones were taken in. *A low vulgar phrase.*
9. *To TAKE in hand.* To undertake. *Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they took in hand.* *Clarendon, b. viii.*
10. *To TAKE in with.* To resort to. *Men once placed take in with the contrary faction to that by which they enter.* *Bacon's Essay.*
11. *To TAKE notice.* To observe. *It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence: a thing so easily taken up, and so hardly laid down.* *South's Sermons.*
- Scaliger, comparing the two great orators, says, that nothing can be taken from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully.* *Denham.*
- Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much taken up with themselves.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- The object of desire once taken away,
'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay.* *Dryden.*
14. *To TAKEER. n. f.* [from take.] He that takes. *He will hang upon him like a disease,*

TAK

14. *To TAKE on.* To grieve; to pine. *How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfy'd?* *Shakespeare.*
15. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of. *Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will take to it of himself.* *Locke.*
- Miss Betsey won't take to her book.* *Swift.*
- The heirs to titles and large estates could never take to their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent.* *Swift's Miscel.*
- Fear took hold upon them there, and pain, as of a woman in travail.* *Psal. xlviii. 6.*
- They sent forth spies, which should feign themselves just men, that they might take hold of his words.* *Luke xx. 20.*
16. *To TAKE to.* To betake to; to have recourse. *If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels.* *Dryden.*
- The callow flocks with lizzard and with snake
Are fed, and soon as e'er to wing they take,
At sight those animals for food pursue.* *Dryden.*
- Men of learning who take to business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world.* *Addison.*
17. *To TAKE up.* To stop. *The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs take up short of what is really so.* *Glanville.*
- This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that took up chiefly in speculation.* *South.*
- Sinners at last take up, and settle in a contempt of all religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful.* *Tillotson's Sermons.*
18. *To TAKE up.* To reform. *This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him take up, and from that time prove a good husband.* *Locke.*
19. *To TAKE up with.* To be contented with. *The ass takes up with that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune.* *L'Estrange.*
- The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as takes not up with idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of practice.* *South.*
- I could as easily take up with that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the atheists, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies.* *Bentley.*
- A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunning than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never take up with a vicarage of ten pounds.* *Swift.*
- In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not take up with probabilities.* *Watts's Logic.*
20. *To TAKE up with.* To lodge; to dwell. *Who would not rather take up with the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world?* *L'Estrange.*
- Are dogs such desirable company to take up with?* *South.*
- His name and credit shall you undertake,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd:
In 1643, the parliament took upon them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge.* *Sanderson.*
- I take not on me here as a physician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge th' obstructions, which begins to stop
Our very veins of life.* *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
21. *To TAKE with.* To please. *Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable memento's may be useful; and being discretely used, cannot but take well with him.* *Bacon.*
- TAKEN, the participle passiv. of take.*
- Thou art taken in thy mischief, because thou art bloody.* *2 Sam. xvi. 8.*
- He who letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way.* *2 Thess. ii. 7.*
- It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence: a thing so easily taken up, and so hardly laid down.* *South's Sermons.*
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'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay.* *Dryden.*
- TAKER. n. f.* [from take.] He that takes. *He will hang upon him like a disease,*

TAL

- He is sooner caught than the pestilence,
And the taker runs presently mad.* *Shakespeare.*
- The dear sale beyond the seas encreased the number of takers, and the takers jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken.* *Carew.*
- The far distance of this county from the court hath heretofore afforded it a superfluity from takers and surveyors.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- Berry coffee and the leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, condense the spirits, and make them strong.* *Bacon.*
- Few like the Fabii or the Scipio's are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war.* *Denham.*
- He to betray us did himself betray,
At once the taker, and at once the prey.* *Denham.*
- Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my taker take.* *Dryden.*
- Rich cullies may their boasting spare;
They purchase but sophisticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat.* *Dryden.*
- TAKING. n. f.* [from take.] Seizure; distress. *What a taking was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket.* *Shakespeare.*
- She saw in what a taking,
The knight was by his furious quaking.* *Butler.*
- TALE. n. f.* [tale, from tellan, to tell, Saxon.]
1. *A narrative; a story.* *Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, a tale of a tub.*
- This story prepared their minds for the reception of any tales relating to other countries.* *Watts.*
2. *Oral relation.* *My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.* *Shakespeare.*
- Life is a tale*
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
- Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth.* *Shakespeare.*
- We spend our years as a tale that is told.* *Psal. xci. 9.*
3. *[Talan, to count, Saxon.] Number reckoned.* *Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by tale and not by weight.* *Hooker.*
- For ev'ry bloom his trees in Spring afford,
An autumn apple was by tale re stor'd.* *Dryden's Virgil.*
- Both number twice a day the milky dams,
And once the takes the tale of all the lams.* *Dryden.*
- The herald for the last proclaims
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
To shun the fraud of mufflers false;
The tale was just.* *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
- Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than tale.* *Collier on Cloaths.*
4. *Reckoning; numeral account.* *In packing, they keep a just tale of the number that every hoghead containeth.* *Carew.*
- Money b'ing the common scale
Of things by measure, weight and tale;
In all th' affairs of church and state,
'Tis both the balance and the weight.* *Butler.*
- Then twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the tales, are sworn to try the same according to their evidence.* *Hale.*
5. *Information; disclosure of any thing secret.* *From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a tale.* *Shakespeare.*
- Birds live in the air trees, and are aptest by their voice to tell tales what they find, and by their flight to express the same.* *Bacon.*
- TALERS'ARING. n. f.* [tale and bear.] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. *The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and talebearing, to set her against the rest of the servants.* *Arbutnot.*
- TALERS'ARER. n. f.* [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, talebearers, flatterers.* *L'Estrange.*
- In great families, some one false, pautry talebearer, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet of the whole family.* *South.*
- TALENT. n. f.* [talentum, Lat.]
- A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries.* *Arbutnot.*
- Five talents in his debt,
His means most short, his creditors most straight.* *Shakespeare.*
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TAL

- Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden.*
2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ.
Many who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unreasonable. *Clarendon.*
He is chiefly to be considered in his three different talents, as a critic, satirist, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*
'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,
When discontent sits heavy at my heart. *Addison's Cato.*
They are out of their element, and logic is none of their talent. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
Persons who possess the true talent of railery are like comets; they are seldom seen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*
3. Quality; nature. An improper and mistaken use.
Though the nation generally was without any ill talent to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*
It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*
TALISMAN. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived: τάλισμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character.
If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many talismans to destroy the diseases. *Swift.*
Of talismans and figils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*
TALISMANICK. *adj.* [from talisman.] Magical.
The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as talismanick in dresses of this nature. *Addison's Spect.*
- To TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]
1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly; not in set speeches; to converse.
I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakespeare.*
Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
The princes refrained talking, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Jeh xxix. 9.*
The children of thy people still talk against thee. *Ezek.*
If I talk much, they shall lay their hands upon their mouth. *Wisd. viii. 12.*
Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himself, his best adviser, talks. *Waller.*
As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so talks with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active spirit. *Decay of Piety.*
Mention the king of Spain, he talks very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. *Addison.*
2. To prattle; to speak impudently.
Hypocrites audaciously talk
Of purity.
My heedless tongue has talk'd away this life. *Milton.*
3. To give account.
The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs
The trepidation talk'd. *Milton.*
The natural histories of Switzerland talk much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*
We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author talks of. *Locke.*
4. To speak; to reason; to confer.
Let me talk with thee of thy judgments. *Jer. xii. 1.*
Will ye speak wickedly for God, and talk deceitfully for him? *Jeh xiii. 7.*
It is difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier on Pride.*
Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*
- TALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.
We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much talk. *Shakespeare.*
Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbade them to have any talk with the enemy. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? *Eccle. xxxviii.*
This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*
In various talk th' instructive hours they pass,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*
2. Report; rumour.
I hear a talk up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

TAL

3. Subject of discourse.
What delight to be by such extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their talk,
Of whom to be despis'd were no small praise? *Milton.*
- TALK. *n. f.* [*talk*, Fr.]
Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastic: as, talk, cat-silver or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward's Fossils.*
Venetian talk kept in a heat of a glass furnace; after all the remaining body, though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to talk than mere earth. *Boyle.*
- TALKATIVE. *adj.* [from talk.] Full of prate; loquacious.
If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is talkative. *Swift.*
This may prove an instructive lesson to the dissipated, not to build any hopes on the talkative zealots of their party. *Addison.*
I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where everybody is so courteous and talkative. *Ad.*
The cockcomb bird is talkative and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a passenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*
- TALKATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from talkative.] Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.
We call this talkativeness a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. *Gou. Tongue.*
Learned women have lost all credit by their impudent talkativeness and conceit. *Swift.*
- TALKER. *n. f.* [from talk.]
1. One who talks.
Let me give for instance some of those writers or talkers who deal much in the words nature or fate. *Watts.*
2. A loquacious person; a prater.
Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
—Farewell, I'll grow a talker for this year. *Shakespeare.*
If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk talker, ways might be found to make him so; but a wife father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke on Education.*
3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.
The greatest talkers in the days of peace, have been the most pullanious in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*
- TALKY. *adj.* [from talk.] Consisting of talk; resembling talk.
The talky flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsidence, along with the sand. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- TALL. *adj.* [*tall*, Welsh.]
1. High in stature.
Bring word, how tall he is. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Two of nobler shape, *Milton.*
Erect and tall.
2. High; lofty.
Winds rustl'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vast wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.*
May they encrease as fast, and spread their boughs,
As the high fame of their great owner grows:
May he live long enough to see them all
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace tall!
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,
The lovers walking in that am'rous shade. *Waller.*
3. Sturdy; lusty.
I'll swear thou art a tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow of thy hands. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
- TALLAGE. *n. f.* [*tallage*, French.] Impost; exche.
The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinand, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and tallages. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- TALLOW. *n. f.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; suet.
She's the kitchen wench and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the tal-low in them, will burn a Lapland winter.
In Cuba and Hispaniola are killed divers thousands, whereof the Spaniards only take the tallow or the hide. *Abbot.*
Snuff the candles close to the tallow, which will make them run. *Swift.*
- To TALLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.
- TALLOWCHANDLER. *n. f.* [*tallow and chandler*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

TAM

- Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as tallowchandlers, butchers, and neglect of cleaning of gutters, are great occasions of a plague. *Harvey on the Plague.*
- TALLY. *n. f.* [from *tailleur*, to cut, Fr.]
1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.
So right his judgment was cut fit,
And made a tally to his wit. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange-Alley; one tally is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*
Have you not seen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers sway'd?
Her tallies useless lie and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*
From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;
With just resentment flings it on the ground,
There take my tally of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*
2. Any thing made to suit another.
So suited in their minds and persons,
That they were fram'd the tallies for each other:
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It must have been an eye-fore to beholders. *Dryden.*
- To TALLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out for any thing.
Nor sister either had, nor brother;
They seem'd just tally'd for each other. *Prior.*
They are not so well tally'd to the present juncture. *Pope.*
- To TALLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.
I found pieces of tiles that exactly tallied with the channel. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- TALMUD. *n. f.* The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explanations of the law.
- TALNESS. *n. f.* [from *tall*.] Height of stature; procerity.
An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his talness seem'd to threaten the sky. *Fairy Qu.*
The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for talness of stature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*
- TALON. *n. f.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey.
It may be said, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer talons, *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And tow'ring round his master's earth-born foes,
Swift he collects his fatal flock of ire.
Lifts his fierce talon high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*
- TAMARIND tree. *n. f.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.]
The flower of the tamarind tree consists of several leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many leaved flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*
Lentives are cassia, tamarinds, manna. *Wise's Surgery.*
Lay me reclind
Beneath the spreading tamarind that shakes,
Fan'd by the breeze its fever-cooling fruit. *Thomson.*
- TAMARISK. *n. f.* [*tamariske*, Lat.]
The flowers of the tamarisk are roseaceous, consisting of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly; from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a pod, somewhat like those of the fallow, which opens into two parts, and contains several downy seeds. *Miller.*
Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Martiner's Husbandry.*
- TAMBARINE. *n. f.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabor; a small drum.
Calliope with mules moes,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to sound,
Their ivory lutes and tambourines forego. *Spenser's Past.*
- TAME. *adj.* [*tame*, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Danish.]
1. Not wild; domestic.
Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all tame beasts a flatterer. *Addison.*
2. Crushed; subdued; deprelled; dejected; spiritless; heartless.
If you should need a pin,
You could not with more tame a tongue desire it. *Shakespeare.*
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with hard labour tame and dull. *Shakespeare.*
A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
Praise him each savage furious beast,
That on his flares do daily feast;
And you tame slaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Rescommon.*
3. Spiritless; unanimated: as, a tame poem. A low phrase.
- To TAME. *v. n.* [*gatangan*, Gothick; *temean*, Saxon; *tamen*, Dutch.]
1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle.
Those that tame wild horses,

TAN

- Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits. *Shakespeare.*
2. To subdue; to crush; to deprel; to conquer.
If the heavens do not their visible spirits
Send quickly down to tame the offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
They cannot tame
Or overcome their riches! not by making
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *B. Johnson.*
A puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat tamed piece.
A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,
The Caledonians arm'd with want and cold,
Have been kept for you to tame. *Waller.*
- TAMEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Susceptive of taming.
Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily tameable; divers of which may be so brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*
- TAMELY. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.
True obedience, of this madness cur'd,
Stoop tamely to the foot of majesty. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
What courage tamely could to death consent,
And not by striking first the blow prevent. *Dryden.*
Once a champion of renown,
So tamely can you bear the ravish'd crown? *Dryden.*
Has he given way?
Did he look tamely on and let them pass? *Addison.*
Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you tamely suffer to be abused. *Swift.*
- TAMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tame*.]
1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.
2. Want of spirits; timidity.
Such a conduct must appear rather like tameness than beauty, and expose his authority to insults. *Rogers.*
- TAMER. *n. f.* [from *tame*.] Conqueror; subduer.
He, great tamer of all human art,
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*
- TAMINY. *n. f.* A woollen stuff.
- TAMKIN. *n. f.* The fopple of the mouth of a great gun.
- To TAMPER. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*, Latin.]
1. To be busy with physick.
'Tis in vain
To tamper with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your skull
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
He tried waxes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very tampering cast him into a disease. *L'Estrange's Tables.*
2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.
That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much tampering and wrenching made useless. *Decay of Piety.*
'Tis dang'rous tampering with a muse,
The profits small, and you have much to lose;
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attained race. *Rescommon.*
Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy; but repenting next morning, repaid to the king, and discovered the whole matter; notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far tampered in it. *Addison's Freeholder.*
3. To deal; to practise with.
Others tamper'd
For Fleet's ood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*
- To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tannen*, French.]
1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.
A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some liny soil, was tanned or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Mus.*
Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to tan them. *Swift.*
They sell us their bark at a good price for tanning our hides into leather. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. To imbrown by the sun.
His face all tann'd with scorching sunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a Summer's day
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*
Like sun parch'd quarters on the city gates,
Such is thy tann'd skin's lamentable state.
A brown for which heaven would disdain
The galaxy, and stars be tann'd. *Cleveland.*
- TANE for taken, ta'en.
- Two trophees tane from th' East and Western shore,
And both those nations twice triumph'd o'er. *Mary's Virg.*
- TANG. *n. f.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]
1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.
Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also seasons; so that although

TAN

the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that *tang* behind it. *South's Sermons.*
It is strange that the soul should never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the cask, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*
2. Relish; taste. A low word.
There was not the least *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said or did. *Atterbury.*
3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.
She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a tailor, go hang. *Shaksp. Temp.*
4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tone* or *twang*.
There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*
To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mistaken for *twang*.] To ring with.
Be opposite with a kinsman, furly with thy servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
TANGENT. *n. f.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*, Lat.]
Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*
Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately desert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into the mundane space. *Bentley's Sermon.*
TANGIBILITY. *n. f.* [*tangibile*, Lat.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.
TANGIBLE. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.
Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*
By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. *Locke.*
To TANGLE. *v. a.* [See *entangle*.]
1. To implicate; to knit together.
2. To enmesh; to entrap.
She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream. *Shaksp.*
I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangl'd* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shaksp.*
You must lay time to *tangle* her desires
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhymes
Shall be full fraught with servicable vows. *Shaksp.*
If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the flames of war to *tangle* thee. *Shaksp.*
Now ly'th victorious
Among thy slain self-kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangl'd* in the fold
Of dire necessity. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangl'd* in amorous nets. *Milton.*
With subtle cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are *entangl'd*,
The more they stir, the more they're *tangl'd*. *Hudibras.*
3. To embroil; to embarrass.
When my simple weakness strays,
Tangl'd in forbidden ways:
He, my shepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my side. *Crosby.*
To TANGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.
Shrubs and *tangling* bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast.
TANGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another.
He leading swiftly rowl'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate seem strait,
To mischief swift. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neera's hair. *Milton.*
TANIST. *n. f.* [an Irish word; an *tanisther*, Erse.]
Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to chuse another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuse next of the blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry. *Spenfer on Ireland.*
TANISTRY. *n. f.* [from *tanist*.]
The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election.
If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might defend to their children, must they not continue their custom of *tanistry*? which makes all their possessions uncertain. *Davies on Ireland.*

TAP

By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chiefties; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their *tanists*, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand. *Davies on Ireland.*
TANK. *n. f.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large cistern or basin.
Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity; go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, rasal; fallading in the garden and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
TANKARD. *n. f.* [*tanquard*, French; *tankaard*, Dutch; *tancaird*, Irish.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.
Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're fall'n asleep again. *Benj. Johnson.*
Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
When any calls for ale, fill the largest *tankard* cup top full. *Swift.*
TANNER. *n. f.* [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather.
Tanners use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not flacked with water or air. *Moson.*
TANSEY. *n. f.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.]
The *tansey* hath a flosculous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into several segments fitting on the embrio, and contained in a squamous and hemispherical empalement; the embrio afterward becomes a seed not at all downy; to these notes must be added thick flowers into a gathered head. *Miller.*
TANTALISM. *n. f.* [from *tantalize*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus.
A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell. *Addison's Spectator.*
To TANTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached.
Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*
The maid once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addison.*
TANTIVY. *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds; from *tantá vi*, says Skinner.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great speed.
TANTLING. *n. f.* [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.
Hard life,
To be still hot Summer's *tantlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of Winter. *Shaksp.*
TANTAMOUNT. *n. f.* [French.] Equivalent.
If one third of our coin were gone, and so men had equally one third less money than they have, it must be *tantamount*; and what I 'scape of one third less, another must make up. *Locke.*
To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, French.]
1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.
2. [*Tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.
That blood, already like the pelican,
Hast thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly caroused. *Shaksp.*
He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison.*
Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp's Surgery.*
TAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A gentle blow.
This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *taps*, and so part fair. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder. *Addison's Spectator.*
As at hot cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Goy's Postural.*
2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.
A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Galesioigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running. *Derham.*
TAPROOT. *n. f.* [*tap* and *root*.] The principal stem of the root.
Some put under the trees raised of feed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer's Husband.*
TAP. *n. f.* [creppan, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band.
Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap?
My dainty duck, my dear-a?
This pouch that's ty'd with *tape*. *Goy.*
I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due.
On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw, *Pope.*
With *tape* ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *TAPER.*

TAR

TAPER. *n. f.* [taper, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.
Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius:
When it is lighted come and call me. *Shaksp.*
My daughter and little son we'll drefs
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattle in their hands. *Shaksp.*
If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*
There the fair light,
Like hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that expos'd to the boist'rous wind. *Waller.*
To see this fleet
Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. *Dryden.*
TAPER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.
Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breast,
He praises. *Dryden.*
From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *Grew's Museum.*
To TAPER. *v. n.* To grow smaller.
The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk. *Ray.*
Such be the dog,
With *tap* ring tail, that nimble cuts the wind. *Tickell.*
TAPSTRY. *n. f.* [*tapiserie*, *tapiserie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.
In the desk
That's covered o'er with Turkish *tapstry*,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shaksp.*
The catenets are with golden tissue spread,
And horses hoofs, for earth, on silken *tapstry* tread. *Dryden.*
One room is hung with *tapstry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family. *Addison.*
TAPER. *n. f.* [*tapicia*, Lat.] Worked or figured stuff.
To their work they fit, and each doth chuse
What story he will for her *tapet* take. *Spenfer.*
TAPSTER. *n. f.* [from *tap*.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.
The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a *tapster*; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings. *Shaksp.*
Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapster* still. *Shaksp.*
The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and *tapster* may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases. *Howell.*
Though the painting grows decay'd,
The house will never lose its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapster* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
In hopes that strangers may mistake it. *Swift.*
TAR. *n. f.* [taper, Saxon; *tarre*, Dutch; *tiere*, Danish.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.
Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenfer.*
A man will not lose a hog for a halfpennyworth of *tar*.
Some stir the melted *tar*. *Camden's Remains.*
TAR. *n. f.* [from *tar* used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman in contempt.
In senates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar*. *Swift's Miscel.*
To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To smear over with *tar*.
2. To tease; to provoke. [*tarárra*.]
There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tarre* them on to controversy. *Shaksp.*
Two cuts shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tar* the mastiff's on, as 'twere the bone. *Shaksp.*
TARANTULA. *n. f.* [Italian; *tarantula*, French.] An insect whose bite is only cured by music.
This word, lover, did no less pierce poor Pyrocles than the right tune of music toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula*. *Sidney.*
He that uses the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*
TARDATION. *n. f.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.
TARDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly.
It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherways may be escaped. *Brown.*
TARDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly.
He was indeed the glass,
Wherein the noble youth did drefs themselves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For those that could speak slow and *tardily*,

TAR

Would turn their own perfection to abuse,
To seem like him. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
TARDITY. *n. f.* [*tarditas* from *tardus*, Latin; *tardivité*, Fr.] Slowness; want of velocity.
Suppose there may be some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it? *Digby.*
Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*. *Digby on the Soul.*
TARDINESS. *n. f.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.
A *tardiness* in nature,
Which often leaves the history unpoke,
That it intends to do. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
TARDY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]
1. Slow; not swift.
Nor should their age by years be told,
Whose souls, more swift than motion, climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandy's Paraph.*
2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.
Behold that navy which a while before
Provok'd the *tardy* English close to fight;
Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore,
As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobbies flight. *Dryden.*
When certain to overcome, inclin'd to save,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*
3. Dilatory; late; tedious.
You shall have letters from me to my son
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwise delay. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
Death he as oft accus'd
Of *tardy* execution, since denounc'd
The day of his offence. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste:
There a small grain in some few months will be
A firm, a lofty and a spacious tree. *Waller.*
Tardy of aid, unseal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day arise. *Dryden.*
You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbutnot.*
4. Unwary. A low word.
Yield, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'st presume to be so hardy,
To try thy fortune o'er a-fresh,
I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *Hudibras, p. i.*
5. Criminal; offending. A low word.
If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprisal: those slips and mismanagements are usually ridiculed. *Collier on Pride.*
To TARDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.
I chose
Camillo for the minister, to poison
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
TARE. *n. f.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to consume. *Skinner*.] A weed that grows among corn.
Through hatred of *tares* the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker, b. v.*
The liberal contributions such teachers met with served to invite more labourers, where their feed time was their harvest, and by sowing *tares* they reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*
My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abstracted from all its inferior species, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*
TARE. *n. f.* [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.
TARE, preterite of *tear*.
The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Dryden.*
TARGE. } *n. f.* [targa, Saxon; *targe*, Italian; *targe*, French; TARGET. } *tarian*, Welsh, which seems the original of the rest; an *taargett*, Erse.] A kind of buckler or shield born on the left arm. It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon less in circumference than a shield.
Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gash therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Po. Qu.*
I took all their
Seven points in my *targer*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *targer* three fair shining suns. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
The arms the useth most is the *targer* to shroud herself under, and fence away the blow. *Howell's England's Tears.*
Those leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*. *Milton.*
26 D
The

TAR

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their targets cast
Over their heads, some scaling ladders plac'd
Against the walls. *Derham.*

TAR'GUM. *n. f.* [תריגום.] A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TAR'RIFF. *n. f.* [perhaps a Spanish word; *tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addison.*

TARN. *n. f.* [tarn, Islandick.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TARNISH. *v. a.* [tarnir, French.] To fully; to soil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and shreds
What of its *tarnish'd* honours yet remain. *Thomson.*

To TARNISH. *v. n.* To lose brightness.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many fee it, or the mulick should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure. *Collier of Envy.*

TARPA'WLING. *n. f.* [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or searcloth masts with strong *tarpauling* coats. *Dryden.*

2. A failor in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpaulin* and a swabber the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*

TARRAGON. *n. f.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE. *n. f.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispart me hence:
Come, answer not; but do it presently,
I am impatient of my *tarrance*. *Shakespeare.*

TARRIER. *n. f.* [This should be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.]

1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that taries or stays.

To TARRY. *v. n.* [targir, French.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakespeare.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God. *Psal.*
Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Prov. xxiii. 30.*

Tarry ye here for us until we come again. *Exod. xxiv. 14.*
I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

To TARRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shak.*

TARSEL. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a falconer's voice;
To lure this *tarsel* gentle back again. *Shakespeare.*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarsels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TARSUS. *n. f.* [In anatomy; *tarsus*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the foot bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes: it comprises seven bones and the three ossa cuneiformia. *Diet.*

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the metatarsus. *Wise.*

TART. *adj.* [teart, Saxon; *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why so *tart* a favour
To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakespeare.*

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses. *Watson.*

TART. *n. f.* [tarte, French; *tarta*, Italian; *taart*, Danish.] A small pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good sights in *tarts*. *Bacon's Essays.*

TARTANE. *n. f.* [tartana, Italian; *tartane*, Fr.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marfeilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Caffis. *Addison.*

TARTAR. *n. f.* [tartarus, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word used by the old poets, now obsolete.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth.
He's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakespeare.*

2. [Tartre, Fr.] Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is the tartar of the rhenish wine. *Quincy.*

TAS

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing substances, four of which are not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the *tartar* itself.

TARTAREAN. *adj.* [tartarus, Lat.] Hellish.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur. *Milton.*

TARTAREOUS. *n. f.* [from *tartar*.]

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it. *Grew's Cosmol.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverse to life. *Milton.*

To TARTARIZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS. *adj.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

TARTLY. *adv.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.

Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer, was by Caeligula called *arena sine calce*, sand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With founess of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!
—He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shakespeare.*

TARTNESS. *n. f.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.

Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an hoghead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Martimer.*

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness*. *Shakespeare.*

TASK. *n. f.* [task, French; *taska*, Italian.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Relieves me from my *task* of servile toil
Daily in the common prison else enjoin'd me. *Milton.*

2. Employment; business.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue,
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*

3. To *task* to *task*. To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man took a soldier to *task* upon the subject of his profession.
He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a foot-ball, for which Sir Roger took him to *task*. *Addison.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [tasku, Welsh, or from the noun.] To burden with something to be done.

He depos'd the king,
Soon after that depriv'd him of his life,
And, in the neck of that, *task'd* the whole state. *Shakespeare.*

Forth he goes,
Like to a harveftman, that's *task'd* to mow,
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Some things of weight,
That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France. *Shak.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weaknesses with any more. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

Divert thy thoughts at home,
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TASKER. *n. f.* [task and master.] One who imposes

TASKMASTER. *n. f.* tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *taskmaster's* eye.
The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster*, and an unmeasurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye follen powers below;
Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

TASSEL. *n. f.* [tasse, French; *tassellus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And *tassels* gay. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Their heads are tricked with *tassels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TASSEL. *n. f.* An herb.

TASSEL. *n. f.* [from *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels.

Early ere the odoriferous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or *tassell'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about. *Milton.*

TASSEL. *n. f.* Armour for the thighs.

TASSEL. *n. f.* That may be tasted; favour; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile and *tassellable*. *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [taster, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast *tasteth* the water made wine. *John ii.*

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.

Bold deed to *taste* it under ban to touch. *Milton.*

3. To

TAS

To essay first.

3. Rofcetes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of. *Knolles.*

Thou and I marching before our troops
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage. *Dryden.*

4. To feel; to have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man. *Heb. ii. 9.*

To TASTE. *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milton.*

2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation.

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *tasteth* of it. *Bacon.*

If your butter *tastes* of brals, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver faucepan. *Swift.*

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars when good sense describes,
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure.
Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Milton.*

5. To be inclined, or receive some quality or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shakespeare.*

6. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* pow'r
In veins, which through the tongue and palate spread,
Distinguish ev'ry relish sweet and sour. *Davies.*

7. To have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shakespeare.*

The *tasting* of death touched the righteous alio, and there was a destruction of the multitude in the wilderness. *Wisd.*

8. To take enjoyment.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste*
Of pleasure. *Milton.*

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*,
And the best portion of the earth lay waste. *Waller.*

9. To enjoy sparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;
You feason fill with sports your serious hours,
For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

Best of fruits, whose *taste* gave elocution. *Milton.*

2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taste*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Delicacies of *taste*, sight, smell.
The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's *taste*. *Waller.*

Infibility; perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears:
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night shriek. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Musick in the clofe,
As the last *taste* of sweets is sweetest last. *Shakespeare. R. II.*

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof. *Quincy.*

Manna was like coriander seed, white; and the *taste* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exod. xvi. 31.*

Though there be a great variety of *tastes*, yet, as in smells, they have only some few general names. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other psalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do these so much offend and displease their *tastes*? *Hooker.*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* excell'd,
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*

I have no *taste*
Of popular applause. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taste* and that sensitive taste which gives us a relish of every flavour. *Addison.*

Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best. *Pope.*

I see how ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the world. *Swift.*

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a *taste* to be affected with beauty. *Seed's Sermons.*

6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote as an essay or *taste* of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

7. A small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a *taste* of the people's inclination. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TAV

Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a *taste* of some few recommended to devout persons in the manuals and offices. *Strillingfleet.*

TASTED. *adj.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better *tasted*, if watered with salt water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 460.*

TASTER. *n. f.* [tasteur, Fr. from *taste*.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee
Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Croshaw.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taster* to princes in all their entertainments. *L'Estrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat;
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

2. A dram cup.

TASTEFUL. *adj.* [taste and full.] High relished; favoury.

Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind foil with milky sap supplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

TASTELESS. *adj.* [from *taste*.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary simplicity, they could never be made *tastefuls*. *Boyle.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

The understanding cannot, by its natural light, discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *tastefuls* and insipid to us. *Rogers's Serm.*

4. Having no intellectual gust.

If by his manner of writing he is heavy and *tastefuls*, I throw aside his criticisms. *Addison's Spect.*

TASTELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tastefuls*.]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

To TATTER. *v. a.* [tatteren, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged.

Tattered is perhaps more properly an adjective. Through *tatter'd* cloaths small vices do appear,
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakespeare. Rome and Juliet.*

Where way'd the *tatter'd* ensigns of Ragfair,
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*

In the land of liberty little tyrants rag'd,
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomson.*

TATTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

This fable holds from him that sits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*. *L'Estrange.*

TATTERDEMA'ION. *n. f.* [tatter and I know not what.] A ragged fellow.

As a poor fellow was trudging along in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a spark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather? *L'Estrange.*

To TATTLE. *v. n.* [tatteren, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

He stands on terms of honourable mind,
Ne will be carried with every common wind
Of court's inconstant mutability,
Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Hubbard's Tale.*

The one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore *tattling*. *Shak.*

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them. *Locke.*

Their language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of so much repetition and compliment. *Addison.*

TATTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

They asked her, how the lik'd the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift's Miscel.*

Such *tattle* often entertains
My lord and me. *Swift.*

A young academick shall dwell upon trade and politicks in a dictatorial stile, while at the same time persons well filled in those different subjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a just contempt. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

TATTTLER. *n. f.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater.

Going from house to house, *tattlers*, busy bodies, which are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time, are reproved by the apostle. *Taylor.*

TATTOO. *n. f.* [perhaps from *taptez touz*, Fr. to strike.] The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low,
Start if they hear but the *tatto*. *Prior.*

TAVERN. *n. f.* [taverne, Fr. taberna, Latin.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;
For there they say he daily doth frequent,
With unrestrained loose companions. *Shakespeare. Rieb. II.*

TAW

You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more tavern bills, which are often the sadness of parting, as the procuring of mirth.

To reform the vices of this town, all taverns and alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any tavern or alehouse. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
TAVERNER. *n. f.* [from *tavern* or alehouse. *Sw.*]
TAVERNKEEPER. *n. f.* [from *tavern* or alehouse. *Sw.*]
TAVERNMAN. *n. f.* [from *tavern* or alehouse. *Sw.*]
Latin; tavernier, French. One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*
TAUGHT, preterite and part. passive of *teach*.

All thy children shall be taught of the Lord. *Isa. liv. 13.*
 How hast thou satisfied me, taught to live. *Milton.*
 To TAUNT. *v. a.* [from *taunt*, *Fr.* Skinner. Tanden, Dutch, to shew teeth. *Minshew.*]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure taunted her, She in mild terms begged my patience. *Shakespeare.*
 The bitterness and stings of taunting jealousy, Vexatious days, and jarring joys' nights, Have driv'n him forth. *Rosset's Jane Shore.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and taunt my faults With such full licence. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious taunts, In open market-place produc'd they me, To be a publick spectacle. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

He would avoid such bitter taunts, As in the time of death he gave our father. *Shakespeare.*
 Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the Christians by taunts and ironies, than by tortures. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common use debas'd, Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast, With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

TAUNTER. *n. f.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It tauntingly replied To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts, That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid From head to foot, and tauntingly she said. *Prior.*

TAURICORNIOUS. *adj.* [from *taurus* and *cornu*, *Latin*.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the tauricornious picture of the one the same with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *tautologie*, *Fr.* from *tautology*.] Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediously.

TAUTOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *ταυτολογία*; *tautologie*, *Fr.* *ταυτο* and *λογία*.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not tautology; the last ages have shewn us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream. *Glanville's Seept.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time, Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhyme; Though they in numbers as in sense excel, So just, so like tautology, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of tautology. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [from *tawen*, *Dutch*; *tapan*, *Saxon*.] To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW. *n. f.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee Mix with children as they play'd at taw; Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew, Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TAWDRINESS. *n. f.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinseled finery; finery too ostentatious.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his tawdriness of dress. *Clarissa.*

TAWDRY. *adj.* [from *Stawdrey*, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Hen-shaw, Skinner.*] Meanly shewy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; shewy without elegance. It is used both of things and of persons wearing them.

Bind your fillets fast, And gird in your waste, For more fineness, with a tawdrie lace. *Spenser's Poet.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few tawdry feathers. *L'Estrange.*

Old Romulus and father Mars look down, Your herdsmen primitive, your homely clown, Is turn'd a beau in a loose tawdry gown. *Dryden's Juv.*

TEA

He rails from morning to night at effeminate fops and tawdry courtiers. *Addison's Spect.* N. 128.

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and tawdry, her mien genteel and childish. *Addison's Spect.*

TA'WER. *n. f.* [from *taw*.] A dresser of white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [from *taw*, *Fr.*] Yellow, like things tanned. This child of fancy that armado hight, For interim to our studies shall relate,

In high born words, the worth of many a knight From tawny Spain, lost in the world's debate. *Shakespeare.*

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the tawny Moor, upon his head a red sun. *Peacock.*

The tawny lion pawing to get free, Whilst they make the river Senaga to bound the Moors, so that on the fourth side they are black, on the other only tawny, they seem not to derive it from the sun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that sets this people up Above your own Numidia's tawny sons? *Addison's Cato.*

TAX. *n. f.* [from *tax*, *Welsh*; *taxe*, *French*; *taxe*, *Dutch*.] 1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise: a tallage.

He says Horace, being the son of a tax gatherer or collector, smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and taxes others waste their own, And houses burn, and household gods deface, To drink in bowls which glittering gems enshafe. *Dryden.*

The tax upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this tax was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumae or tithes. *Arbutnot.*

2. [Taxe, *Lat.*] Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [from *taxer*, *Fr.* from the noun.] 1. To load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he taxed the land to give the money. *2 Kings xxiii. 35.*

2. [Taxe, *Lat.*] To charge; to censure; to accuse. It has of or with before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing.—Niece, you tax signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakespeare.*

I am not justly to be taxed with any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine disposal, wisest men Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot tax others' omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

He taxed not Homer nor Virgil for interesting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have taxed Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Mens virtues I have commended as freely as I have taxed their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and tax'd his fear; And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear. *Dryden.*

Like some rich and mighty murderer, Too great for prison which he breaks with gold, Who fresher for new mischief does appear, And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being taxed with superstition. *Dryden.*

If he taxes both of long delay, My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*

This salutation cannot be taxed with flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addison.*

TAXABLE. *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXATION. *n. f.* [from *taxatio*, *Lat.* from *tax*.] 1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king than grievous taxation to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I bring no overture of war, no taxation of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

He daily such taxation did exact, As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Of old mismanagements, taxation's new; All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for taxation one of these days. *Shakespeare.*

TAXER. *n. f.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great taxer of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TEA. *n. f.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, *Fr.*] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muses friend, tea, does our fancy aid, Repress those vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One

TEA

One has a design of keeping an open tea table. *Addison.*
 I have filled a tea pot, and received a dish of it. *Addison.*

He swept down a dozen tea dishes. *Spectator.*
 Nor will you encourage the common tea table talk. *Spect.*

Green leaves of tea contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting: this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Here living tea pot stands; one arm held out, One bent; the handle this, and that the spout. *Pope.*

The mistress of the tea shop may give half an ounce. *Sw.*
 The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for tea tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up tea spoons. *Swift.*
 To TEACH. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. taught, sometimes taught, which is now obsolete. [Teacan, *Sax.*]

1. To instruct; to inform.

The Lord will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Isa. ii. 3.*

Teach us by what means to shun Th' inclement seasons. *Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song, and taught it. *Deut. xxxii. 22.*
 In vain they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. *Mat. xv. 9.*

They teach all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton.*
 To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching. *Shakespeare.*

If some men teach wicked things, it must be that others should practise them. *South's Sermons.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huswies are taught, instead of a clocke, How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke. *Tusser.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

I have labour'd, And with no little study, that my teaching, And the strong course of my authority, Might goe away. *Shakespeare.*

To teach; a teacher ill becometh me. *Shakespeare.*
 The heads judge for reward, the priests teach for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic. iii. 11.*

TEACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; susceptible of instruction.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and teachable to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TEACHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TEACHER. *n. f.* [from *teach*.] One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient teacher what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hooker, b. ii.*

I went into the temple, there to hear The teachers of our law, and to propose What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*

These were notions born with us; such as we were taught, without the help of a teacher. *South's Sermons.*

Imperious with a teacher's air, Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissenting teachers are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the teachers in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*

Wolves shall succeed for teachers. *Milton.*

He may teach his diocese who ceases to be able to preach to it; for he may do it by appointing teachers, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD or TEDE. *n. f.* [from *teada*, *Lat.*] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy tead a groom did light, And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Fairy Queen.*

Hymen is awake, And long since ready from his mask to move, With his bright tead that flames with many a flake. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

TEAGUE. *n. f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL. *n. f.* [from *tealing*, *Dutch*.] A wild fowl.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first fort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, teal, wiggon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TEAM. *n. f.* [from *team*, the team of a carriage, *Latin*; *teime*, *Saxon*, a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

These a ploughman all unwitting found, As he his toilsome team that way did guide, And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide. *F. 2y.*

TEA

We fairies that do run By the triple Hecate's team, From the presence of the sun, Following darkness like a dream, Now are frolick. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep, As is the difference betwixt day and night, The hour before the heav'nly harness'd team Begins his golden progress in the East. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

I am in love; but a team of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakespeare.*

After the declining sun Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done, Home with their weary team they took their way. *Roscom.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move A weighty stone, the labour of a team. *Dryden.*

In stiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a team of horse. *Mortimer's Husband.*

2. Any number passing in a line.

Like a long team of snowy swans on high, Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. f.* [from *tear*, *Fr.* in this word is pronounced *ee*; *tear*, *Saxon*; *teare*, *Danish*.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare My tear stain'd eyes to see her miseries. *Shakespeare.*

The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me, Knowing, that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore With tears as salt as sea, through thy unkindness. *Shak.*

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Lets dry our eyes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Tears are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilation of the spirits. *Milton.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coast, Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious tears, Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

To TEAR. pret. tore, anciently tare, part. pass. torn; [tear, *Saxon*; *tara*, *Swedish*.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come feeling night, And with thy bloody and invisible hand Cancel and tear to pieces that great bond Which keeps me pale. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is torn in pieces, and I saw him not since. *Gen. xlv. 28.*

John tore off Lord Strutt's servants cloaths: now and then they came home naked. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be torn to pieces by the populace. *Arbutnot.*

2. To lacerate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.

Old with dust deform'd their hoary hair, The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they tare. *Shak.*

Neither shall men tear themselves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer. xvi. 7.*

3. To break by violence.

In the midst a tearing groan did break The name of Antony. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

As storms the skies, and torrents tear the ground, Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around. *Dryden.*

Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion, Which, like a whirlwind, tears up all your virtues, And gives you not the leisure to confider. *A. Phillips.*

4. To divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God destroys fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government torn in pieces, and shared by his subjects. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he tore his hair. *Dryden.*
 From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb, At least thou art from some fierce tygers come; Or on rough seas from their foundation torn, Got by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryden.*

6. To take away by sudden violence.

Rhodes and Buda from the Christians tore. *Waller.*
 The hand of fate Has torn thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [from *tear*, *Dutch*.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men transported into outrages for small trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran tearing mad for the pinching of a mouse. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

TEARER. *n. f.* [from *tear*.] He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING. *adj.* [from *tear* and *fall*.] Tender; shedding tears.

So far in blood, that fin will pluck on fin, Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakespeare.*

TEARFUL.

T E D

TEARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full*.] Weeping; full of tears.

Is't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shakespeare.*
This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dries the *tearful* sluices of despair:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught th' exalted mind
All sense of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey.*
On Celadon her eye
Fell *tearful*, wetting her disorder'd cheek. *Thomson.*

TO TEASE. *v. a.* [*teeran*, Saxon.]
1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.
3. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous importun-
tence.

Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable *teasing*. *Butler.*
My friends always *tease* me about him, because he has no
estate. *Spectator*, N^o. 475.

After having been present in public debates, he was *teased*
by his mother to inform her of what had passed. *Addison.*
We system-makers can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *tease* ye,
In case the thing before was easy. *Prior.*

TEASEL. *n. f.* [*teapl*, Saxon; *disfacus*, Lat.] A plant.
The flower of the *teasel* hath no proper calyx, but leaves
representing the perianthium encompassing the bottom of the
head: the little flowers which are produced singly from be-
tween the scales, are collected into an head somewhat like a
bee-hive; these are succeeded by longish four-cornered seeds:
the species are three: one is called *carduus fullonum*, and is
of singular use in raising the knap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*
TEASER. *n. f.* [*from tease*.] Any thing that torments by in-
cessant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the best ad-
vice. If you would have him come to himself, you must
take off his little *teaser*, which holds his reason at bay. *Collier.*
TEAT. *n. f.* [*teith*, Welsh; *te*, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*,
French.] The dug of a beast; anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadst thy tyranny. *Shakespeare.*
Shows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth better than
rain; for the earth sucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon.*
When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they
suckle their younglings with milk. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
It more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton.*
Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls
for the *teat*. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* distant *Prior.*
With milk, thy early food.

TECHILY. *adv.* [*from techy*.] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.
TECHINESS. *n. f.* [*from techy*.] Peevishness; fretfulness.
TECHNICAL. *adj.* [*τεχνικός*; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to
arts; not in common or popular use.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from
calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and some-
times the mercury of a body. *Locke.*

TECHY. *adj.* Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made an-
gry; froward.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to wooe,
As he is stubborn-chafte against all sute. *Shakespeare.*
When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple, and felt
it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy*, and fall out with the
dug. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

TECTONICK. *adj.* [*τεκτονικός*.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*
TO TED. *v. a.* [*teaban*, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay grafs
newly mown in rows.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grafs or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound. *Milton.*
Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting it abroad,
they call *tedding*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

Prudent his fall'n heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* grafs, and the sun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TEDDER or **TEBBER.** *n. f.* [*tudder*, Dut. *tindt*, a rope, Islandick.]
1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may
not pasture too wide. *Teigher, Eric.*
2. Any thing by which one is restrained.

We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*
We shall have them against the wall; we know the length
of their *tedder*, they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DEUM. *n. f.* An hymn of the church, so called from
the two first words of the Latin.

The choir,
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *te deum*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
Te deum was sung at Saint Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

T E E

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedious*, Fr. *tedium*, Latin.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.
That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy
clemency a few words. *Acts xxiv. 4.*
The one intente, the other still remits,
Cannot well sit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*
Pity only on fresh objects stays,
But with the *tedious* fight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Wearisome by prolixity.
They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in nowise in-
jured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that
labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker, b. i.*
3. Slow.

Chief mastery to dissect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milton.*
TE'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from tedious*.] In such a manner as to
weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from tedious*.]
1. Wearisomeness by continuance.
2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.

In vain we labour to persuade them, that any thing can
take away the *tediousness* of prayer, except it be brought to
the same measure and form which themselves assign. *Hooker.*
3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the foul of wit,
And *tediousness* the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

4. Uneasiness; tirefulness; quality of wearying.
In those very actions whereby we are especially perfected
in this life we are not able to persist; forced we are with very
weariness, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tedious-
ness* cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of
bliss when our union with God is complete. *Hooker, b. i.*
More than kisses, letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The *tediousness* of my life. *Donne.*

She diffuses them all within a while;
And in the sweetest finds a *tediousness*. *Davies.*

TO TEEM. *v. n.* [*tecam*, Saxon, offspring.]
1. To bring young.

If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart distastur'd torment to her. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more fons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age? *Shakespeare.*
When the rising Spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths the basis upon which a great
many others rest: these are *teeming* truths, rich in store, with
which they furnish the mind, and, like the lights of heaven,
give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*
3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

We live in a nation where there is scarce a single head that
does not *teem* with politics. *Addison.*
TO TEEM. *v. a.*

1. To bring forth; to produce.
What's the newest grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Common mother, thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

The earth obey'd; and straight
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerable living creatures. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

The deluge wrought such a change, that the earth did not
then *teem* forth its increase, as formerly, of its own accord,
but required culture. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by *Skinner* to come from
temmen, Danish, to draw out; to pour. The Scots retain it:
as, *teem* that water out; hence *Swift* took this word.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and
fill the gla's with small beer. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
TE'EMFUL. *adj.* [*teampul*, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolific.
2. Brimful. *Ainsl.*

TE'EMER. *n. f.* [*from teem*.] One that brings young.
TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [*from teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolific.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death,
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth. *Dryden.*
TEEN. *n. f.* [*teinan*, Saxon, to kindle; *teenen*, Flemish, to vex;
teonan, Saxon, injuries.] Sorrow; grief.

Arrived there
That barehead knight, for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durst approachen near. *Fa. Qu.*
Fry not in heartless grief and doleful *teen*. *Spenser.*

My heart bleeds
To think o' th' *teen* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakespeare.*
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I *teen*,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*. *Shak.*

T E L

TO TEEN. *v. a.* [*from teinan*, to kindle, Saxon.] To excite;
to provoke to do a thing. *Spenser.*

TEENS. *n. f.* [*from teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the
termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes;
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the mule the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

TEETH. the plural of *tooth*.
Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible
round about. *Job xli. 14.*

TO TEETH. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To breed teeth; to be at
the time of dentition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought
to be relaxed by softening ointment. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
TE'GUMENT. *n. f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward
part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physics.

Clip and trim those tender fringes in the fashion of beard,
or other hairy *teguments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the
teguments. *Wise's Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the
green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO TEH-HE. *v. n.* [*a cant word made from the found*.] To
laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cackinnation;
to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with derision,
To see them take your deposition. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
TEIL tree. *n. f.* [*tilia*, Latin.] The fame with linden or lime
tree: which see.

A *teiltree* and an oak have their substance in them when
they cast their leaves. *Isa. vi. 13.*

TEINT. *n. f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.
Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imita-
ted by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints*
are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryd.*

TE'LARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.
The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the
web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon;
although we shall commonly find it downward, and their
heads respecting the center. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. v.*

TELESCOPE. *n. f.* [*telescope*, Fr. *telescop* and *σκοπεω*.] A
long gla's by which distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the hea-
vens, and shows the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots,
in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCOPICAL. *adj.* [*from telescope*.] Belonging to a tele-
scope; seeing at a distance.

TO TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. told. [*tellan*, Saxon;
taellen, tellen, Dutch; *tellen*, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.
I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Gen. xxiv. 33.*
Thy message which might die in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearse; to speak.
I will declare what wife men have *told* from their fathers,
and have not hid. *Job xv. 18.*

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the in-
terpretation, he worshipped. *Judge. vii. 13.*
He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation. *Milton.*

You must know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal story out,
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*

The rest are vanish'd, none repaid's the gate,
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. To teach; to inform.

He gently ask'd where all the people be,
Which in that stately building wont to dwell,
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not *tell*. *Fa. Qu.*

I *told* him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Tell me now, what lady is the fame,
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to day promis'd to *tell* me of. *Shakespeare.*

The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give to the man
of God to *tell* us our way. *1 Sam. ix. 8.*
Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject not only
for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Bishop Sanderfon.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton.*
4. To discover; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Num. xiv. 14.*
5. To count; to number.

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wife, and lasting fair;
That none, except her years they *told*,
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*

Numerous fails the fearful only *tell*;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows. *Dryd.*
A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite.

Locke.
She doubts if two and two make four,
Though he has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

T E M

6. To make excuses. A low word.
Tush, never *tell* me, I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,
As if the strings were thine, should'st know of this. *Shak.*

TO TELL. *v. n.*
1. To give an account; to make report.
I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish
with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous
works. *Psal. xxvi. 7.*

Ye that live and move, fair creatures *tell*,
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. **To TELL on.** To inform of. A doubtful phrase.
David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tid-
ings to Gath, saying, lest they should *tell on* us, saying, so
did David. *1 Sam. xxvii. 11.*

TE'LLTALE. *n. f.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious in-
formation; one who carries officious intelligence.
You speak to Calca, and to such a man
That is no fearing *telltale*. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

What shall these papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakespeare.*
Let not the heav'n's hear these *telltale* women

Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis done; report displays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*

And to the *telltale* sun descry
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*

A *telltale* out of school
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

TE'LLER. *n. f.* [*from tell*.]
1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers; a numberer.

3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are
four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to
the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him
therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to
them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the re-
ceipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which
they deliver the lord treasurer. *Cowley.*

TEMERARIOUS. *adj.* [*temeraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.]
1. Rash; heady.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and
the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into
consideration. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless.
Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment, an
oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant
phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was
done by the *temerarious* daffies of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

TEME'RITY. *n. f.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Rashness; unreasonable
contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*
TO TEMPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.
I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfy'd, and Thee appease. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture.
If you could find out but a man
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

3. To mingle.
Prepare the sixth part of an ephah and the third part of an
hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Ezek. xvi. 14.*

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and
master of the family, *temper'd* the inquiries after his own af-
fairs with kind questions relating to themselves. *Addison.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.
Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shakespeare.*

The potter *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel
with much labour. *Wisd. xv. 7.*

5. To accommodate; to modify.
Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tem-
pered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisd. xvi. 21.*

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton.*

6. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm.
Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *tem-
per* their warlike courages with sweet delights of learning and
sciences: so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the
other excelled in knowledge. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With this she wons to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the gods he threatens with thund'ring dart. *Spens.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakespeare.*

Woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Orway.*

7. To

7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.
The sword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge.
In the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or
two longer or lesser in the other competent heat, gives it very
differing tempers as to brittleness or toughness.
Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear;
Red'ning the skies, and glittering all around,
The temper'd metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryd.*
8. To govern. A latinism.
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth. *Hubbard's Tale.*
TEMPER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.
Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and tem-
per than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*
Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved
by a convenient mixture of contraries. *Arbutnot.*
2. Middle course; mean or medium.
If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the
reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than
that some reasonable temper had been used instead of paring
them so quick. *Swift's Miscell.*
3. Constitution of body.
This body would be increased daily, being supplied from
above and below, and having done growing, it would be-
come more dry by degrees, and of a temper of greater consis-
tency and firmness. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. Disposition of mind.
Remember with what mild
And gracious temper he both heard, and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only tem-
per wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informa-
tions. *Locke on Education.*
5. Constitutional frame of mind.
The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot temper
leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Our hearts,
Of brothers temper, do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
6. Calmness of mind; moderation.
Restore yourselves unto your tempers, fathers,
And without perturbation hear me speak. *Benj. Johnson.*
Teach me, like thee, in various nature wile,
To fall with dignity, with temper rife. *Pope.*
7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hard-
ness.
Here draw I
A sword, whose temper I intend to stain
With the best blood that I can meet withal. *Shakespeare.*
Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly; for no fallhood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,
Discover'd, and surpris'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
These needles should have a due temper; for if they are
too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh
will bend them; if they are too brittle they snap. *Sharp.*
TEMPERAMENT. *n. f.* [temperamentum, Lat. temperament, Fr.]
1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any
quality.
Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the
present temperament of that part of our body to which they
are applied. *Locke.*
2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.
The common law has waiked and wrought out those dif-
tempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and tem-
perament.
TEMPERAMENTAL. *adj.* [from temperament.] Constitutional.
That temperamental dignitions, and conjecture of preva-
lent humours, that may be collected from spots in our nails,
we concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a
fate upon a bare temperamental relih or disgust. *Glanville.*
TEMPERANCE. *n. f.* [temperantia, Lat.]
1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness.
Well observe
The rule of not too much; by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, no glutinous delight. *Milton.*
Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without
envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind;
the best guardian of youth and support of old age. *Temple.*
Make temperance thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. *Doddley's Agriculture.*
2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.
His senseless speech and doted ignorance,
When as the noble prince had marked well;
He calm'd his wrath with goodly temperance. *Fa. Qu.*

- Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be tempest-tost. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
TEMPERITY. *n. f.* [tempestivus, Lat.] Seasonableness.
Since their disposition the constitutions of countries admit
not such tempestivity of harvest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TEMPESTUOUS. *adj.* [tempestuosus, Fr. from tempest.] Stormy;
turbulent.
Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her spite,
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart. *Fairy Qu.*
Which of them rising with the sun or falling
Should prove tempestuous.
Her looks grow black as a tempestuous wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind.
Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the wea-
ther was tempestuous, replied, My voyage is necessary, my
life is not so. *Collier on the Value of Life.*
TEMPLE. *n. f.* [from the Temple, an house near the Thames,
anciently belonging to the knights templars, originally from
the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.
Wits and templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope's Epist.*
TEMPLE. *n. f.* [temple, Fr. templum, Lat.]
1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.
The honour'd gods
Through our large temples with the flocks of peace. *Shak.*
Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but
hornbeats. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope
The lord's ancient temple, and stole thence
The life of th' building. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
This guest of Summer,
The temple haunting marlet. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. [Temple, Latin.] The upper part of the sides of the head
where the pulse is felt.
Her funny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakespeare.*
We may apply interprecients of mischief upon the temples;
frontals also may be applied. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the temples and
ears; that even mollifies wild beasts. *Arbutnot.*
The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his temples glides the whizzing spear. *Pope.*
TEMPLET. *n. f.* A piece of timber in a building.
When you lay any timber on brick-work, as lintels over
windows, or templets under girders, lay them in locm. *Mexon.*
TEMPORAL. *adj.* [temporal, Fr. temporalis, low Latin.]
1. Measured by time; not eternal.
As there they sustain temporal life, so here they would learn
to make provision for eternal. *Hooker.*
2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.
This sceptre shews the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakespeare.*
All the temporal lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church, *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
All temporal power hath been wrested from the clergy, and
much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*
3. Not spiritual.
Call not every temporal end a desiring of the intention, but
only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is prin-
cipally intended: for sometimes a temporal end is part of our
duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*
Our petitions to God with regard to temporals, must be
that medium of convenience proportioned to the several con-
ditions of life. *Rogers's Serm.*
4. [Temporal, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the
head.
Copious bleeding, by opening the temporal arteries, are the
most effectual remedies for a phrensy. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
TEMPORALITY. *n. f.* [temporalité, Fr. from temporal.] Se-
cular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.
Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had
annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to
time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*
The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the
temporalities of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by
the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*
TEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from temporal.] With respect to this
life.
Sinners who are in such a temporally happy condition, owe
it not to their fins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*
TEMPORALITY. *n. f.* [from temporal.]
1. The laity; secular people.
The pope sucked out ineffimable fums of money, to the
intolerable grievance of clergy and temporality. *Abbot.*
2. Secular possessions.
The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of
homage from the bishops, in respect of the temporalities, to
himself. *Ayliffe.*
TEMPORARINESS. [from temporary.] The state of being tem-
porary; not perpetuity.

Though

- TEMPORARY. *adj.* [tempus, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited
time.
These temporary truces were soon made and soon broken;
he desired a firmer amity. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The republick threatened with dangers, appointed a tem-
porary dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired
again into the community. *Addison.*
To TEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [temporiser, Fr. tempus, Lat.]
1. To delay; to procrastinate.
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt
quake for this shortly.
— I look for an earthquake too then.
— Well, you will temporize with the hours. *Shakespeare.*
The earl of Lincoln deceived of the country's concurrence,
in which case he would have temporized, resolved to give the
king battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
2. To comply with the times or occasions.
They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must temporize. *Daniel.*
3. To comply: this is improper.
The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not temporize with my entreaties: *Shakespeare.*
He flatteringly says, he'll not lay down his arms.
TEMPORIZER. *n. f.* [temporiseur, Fr. from temporize.] One
that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.
I pronounce thee a hovering temporizer, that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
TEMSE BREAD. *n. f.* [temsen, Dutch; tamise, Fr. tami-
se, Italian, to sift; temis, Dutch; ta-
mis, French; tamiso, Italian, a sieve.] Bread made of flower
better sifted than common.
To TEMPT. *v. a.* [tempto, Lat. tenter, Fr.]
1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or
advantage to the mind; to entice.
'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray tempts him to this harsh extremity. *Shak.*
You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;
Let not my worser spirit tempt me again
To die before you please. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Come together, that Satan tempt you not. *1 Cor. vii. 5.*
He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly tempt-
ed and overcome in small things. *Bishop Taylor.*
Fix'd on the fruit the gaz'd, which to behold
Might tempt alone. *Milton.*
The devil can but tempt and deceive; and if he cannot
destroy so, his power is at an end. *South.*
O wretched maid!
Whole roving fancy would resolve the same
With him, who next should tempt her easy fame. *Prior.*
2. To provoke.
I'm much too vent'rous
In tempting of your patience. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
With-hold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:
For, though your violence shou'd leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*
3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit;
to draw.
Still his strength conceal'd
Which tempt'd our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*
The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*
4. To try; to attempt.
This from the vulgar branches must be torn,
And to fair Proserpine the present born,
Ere leave be giv'n to tempt the nether skies. *Dryden.*
TEMPTATION. *n. f.* [tentation, Fr. from tempt.]
1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.
All temptation to transgress repel. *Milt.*
2. The state of being tempted.
When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter,
you are led into temptations, prayer is the thread to bring
you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*
3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.
Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket;
for if the devil be within, and that temptation without, he
will choose it. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright temptation down:
'Tis bale to seize on all. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
TEMPTABLE. *adj.* [from tempt.] Liable to temptation; ob-
noxious to bad influence.
If the parliament were as temptable as any other assembly,
the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*
TEMPTER. *n. f.* [from tempt.]
1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.
These women are shrewd tempters with their tongues. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Is this her fault or mine?
The tempter or the tempted, who sins most?
Not she; nor doth she tempt. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*
26 F Theic

TEN

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want tempters to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

My work is done: *Dryden.*

She's now the tempter to ensnare his heart. *Dryden.*

The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Foretold what would come to pass, When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

To this high mountain's top the tempter brought Our Saviour. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iii.*

TEMULENCY. *n. f.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor. *Swift's Miscel.*

TEMULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors. *Swift's Miscel.*

TEN. *adj.* [*tyn*, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations. *Swift's Miscel.*

Thou shalt have more Than two tens to a score. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that Barbarians as well as Greeks used a numeration unto ten. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

With twice ten fall I cross'd the Phrygian sea, Scarce seven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

There's a proud modesty in merit, Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

From the soft lyre, Sweet flute, and ten string'd instrument, require Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in ten owing to affectation. *Swift's Miscel.*

TENABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it tenable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a tenable condition. *Clarendon.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheist has not found his post tenable, and is therefore retired into deism. *Addison's Spect. N. 186.*

TENACIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go, with of before the thing held. *South.*

A resolute tenacious adherence to well chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions. *South.*

Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold, Wou'dst thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely foul'd, Shou'd give the prizes they had gain'd. *Dryden.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and free-born people, tenacious to madness of their liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miler; so tenacious grown, He weighs to the least grain of what's his own. *Dryden.*

Men are tenacious of the opinions that first possess them. *Locke.*

He is tenacious of his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbutnot.*

2. Retentive. *Arbutnot.*

The memory in some is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*Tenace*, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive. *Locke.*

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less tenacious will keep it longer, and the water being less tenacious will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Arbutnot.*

TENACIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from tenacious*.] With disposition to hold fast. *Arbutnot.*

Some things our juvenile reason tenaciously adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of. *Glanville.*

TENACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from tenacious*.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go. *Arbutnot.*

TENACITY. *n. f.* [*tenacitas*, *tenacitas*, Fr. *tenax*, Latin.] Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another. *Arbutnot.*

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves. *Newton.*

Substances, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbutnot.*

TENANCY. *n. f.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenencia*, law Latin; *from tenant*.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another. *Arbutnot.*

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though

TEN

the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a tenancy at will. *Shakespeare.*

TENANT. *n. f.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to landlord. *Shakespeare.*

I have been your tenant, And your father's tenant, these four score years. *Shakespeare.*

Such is the mould that the blest tenant feeds, On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Shakespeare.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a tenant. *Shakespeare.*

His cheerful tenants bless their yearly toil, Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Shakespeare.*

The tenants of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord. *Shakespeare.*

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his tenants. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who resides in any place. *Shakespeare.*

The bear, rough tenant of these shades, To TENANT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To hold on certain conditions. *Shakespeare.*

Sir Roger's estate is tenanted by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison's Spect. N. 107.*

TENANTABLE. *adj.* [*from tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant. *Addison's Spect. N. 107.*

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place tenantable to the next that shall take it. *Shakespeare.*

That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessities are secured to the body as may keep it in tenantable repair. *Decay of Piety.*

TENANTLESS. *adj.* [*from tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpossessed. *Decay of Piety.*

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast, Leave not the mansion to long tenants; Left growing ruinous the building fall, And leave no memory of what it was. *Shakespeare.*

TENANT-SAW. *n. f.* [*corrupted*, I suppose, *from tenant-saw*.] See TENON. *Shakespeare.*

TENCH. *n. f.* [*tenax*, Saxon; *tenca*, Lat.] A pond fish. *Shakespeare.*

Having stored a very great pond with carps, tench, and other pond fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole. *Shakespeare.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [*contracted from attend*.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender. *Shakespeare.*

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed, The silver scaly trout did tend full well. *Spenser's Epithal.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels tend thee. *Shakespeare.*

Him lord pronounce'd; and O! indignity Subjected to his service angel wings, And flaming ministers to watch and tend. *Milton.*

Their earthly charge. He led a rural life, and had command Over all the shepherds, who about those vales Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes tending their flocks. *Shakespeare.*

Our humbler province is to tend the fair; To save the powder from too rude a gale, Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. *Pope.*

Cicely had won his heart; Cicely, the western lass, that tends the kee. *Gay.*

2. To attend; to accompany. *Shakespeare.*

Tended the sick, busied from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Those with whom I now converse, Without a tear will tend my herle. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to. *Shakespeare.*

Unluck'd of lamb or kid that tend their play. *Milton.*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.]

1. To move towards a certain point or place. *Shakespeare.*

They had a view of the prince's at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen tending towards that sight. *Shakespeare.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo tends: Here Dardanus was born, and hither tends. *Dryden.*

2. [*Tendre*, French.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at. *Shakespeare.*

Admiration seiz'd All heav'n, what this might mean and whither tend: Mth. Factions gain their power by pretending common safety, and tending towards it in the direstest course. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion tend to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

3. To contribute. *Shakespeare.*

Many times that which we ask would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps tend to our destruction; and then God by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [*From attend*.] To wait; to expect. *Shakespeare.*

The bark is ready, and the wind at help; Th' associates tend. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

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5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants. *Shakespeare.*

That twenty such rude boys might tend upon, And call her hourly mistress. *Shakespeare.*

He brings great news. Was he not companion with the riotous knights, That tend upon my father. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

6. To attend as something inseparable. *Shakespeare.*

Threefold vengeance tend upon your steps! TENDANCE. *n. f.* [*from tend*.]

1. Attendance; state of expectation. *Shakespeare.*

Unhappy wight born to disastrous end, That doth his life in so long tendance spend. *Hubbard.*

2. Person; attendant. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

His lobbies fill with tendance, Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear. *Shakespeare.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting. *Shakespeare.*

By watching, weeping, tendance, to O'ercome you with her shew. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

4. Care; act of tending. *Shakespeare.*

Nature does require Her times of preservation, which, perforce, I her frail foes amongst my brethren mortal, Must give my tendance to. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

And touch'd by her fair tendance gladder grew. TENDENCE. *n. f.* [*from tend*.]

1. Direction or course towards any place or object. *Milton.*

It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and tendency towards God. *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular tendency to the good of their country than any other compositions. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 40.*

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the tendencies and inclinations, of body and spirit. *Watts.*

All of them are innocent, and most of them had a moral tendency, to soften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly. *Swift.*

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift. *Locke.*

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like notes in the sun, their tendencies are little noticed. *Locke.*

TENDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured. *Milton.*

The earth brought forth the tender grass, From each tender stalk the gathers. *Milton.*

2. Sensible; easily pained; soon fore. *Milton.*

Unneath may the endure the flinty street, To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakespeare.*

Leah was tender eyed, but Rachael was well-favoured. *Gen. xxix. 17.*

Our bodies are not naturally more tender than our faces; but by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it. *Locke on Education.*

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate. *Locke on Education.*

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devised to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat he clothed them in long garments like women, and instead of their warlike musick appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most tender and effeminate. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Exciting kind concern. *Shakespeare.*

I love Valentine; His life's as tender to me as my soul. *Shakespeare.*

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good. *Shakespeare.*

The tender kindness of the church it well becometh to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased. *Hooker, b. v.*

This not mistrust but tender love enjoins. Be tender hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them. *Milton.*

6. Susceptible of soft passions. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Your tears a heart of flint Might tender make, yet nought Herein they will prevail. *Spenser.*

7. Amorous; lascivious. *Shakespeare.*

What mad lover ever dy'd, To gain a soft and gentle bride? Or for a lady tender hearted, In purling streams or hemp departed? *Hudibras, p. iii.*

8. Expressive of the softer passions. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

9. Careful not to hurt, with of. *Shakespeare.*

The civil authority should be tender of the honour of God and religion. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

TEN

As I have been tender of every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Addison.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. *Addison.*

Thy tender hefted nature shall not give Thee o'er to harshness; her eyes are fierce, but thine Do comfort and not burn. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

You, that are thus to tender o'er his follies, Will never do him good. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

11. Apt to give pain. *Shakespeare.*

In things that are tender and unpleasing, break the ice by some whole words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

12. Young; weak; as, tender age. *Bacon.*

When yet he was but tender bodied, a mother should not sell him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To TENDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance. *Shakespeare.*

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny, disguised and tendered unto them. *Hooker.*

I crave no more than what your highness offer'd; Nor will you tender less. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

All conditions, all minds, tender down Their service to lord Timon. *Shakespeare.*

Owe not all creatures by just right to thee Duty and service, not to stay till bid, But tender all their pow'r? *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

2. To hold; to esteem. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Tender yourself more dearly; Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase, Wringing it thus, you'll tender me a fool. *Shakespeare.*

3. [*From the adjective*.] To regard with kindness. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

I thank you, madam, that you tender her: Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much. *Shakespeare.*

TENDER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Offer; proposal to acceptance. *Shakespeare.*

Then to have a wretched puling fool, A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender, To answer I'll not wed. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

Think yourself a baby; That you have ta'en his tenders for true pay, Which are not sterling. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The earl accepted the tenders of my service. *Dryden.*

To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited tender of the gospel to all. *South's Sermons.*

Our tenders of duty every now and then miscarry. *Addison.*

2. [*From the adjective*.] Regard; kind concern. *Addison.*

Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some tender of my life, In this fair rescue thou hast brought to me. *Shakespeare.*

TENDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [*tender and heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition. *Shakespeare.*

TENDERLING. *n. f.* [*from tender*.]

1. The first horns of a deer. *Shakespeare.*

2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness. *Shakespeare.*

TENDERLY. *adv.* [*from tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness. *Shakespeare.*

Tenderly apply to her Some remedies for life. *Shakespeare.*

She embrac'd him, and for joy Tenderly wept. *Milton.*

They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and the style tenderly passionate and courtly. *Prof. to Ovid.*

Marcus with blushes owns he loves, And Brutus tenderly reproves. *Pope.*

TENDERNESS. *n. f.* [*tendresse*, Fr. *from tender*.]

1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions. *Shakespeare.*

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the tenderness of the part receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh. *Bacon.*

2. The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or dryness of the fibres. *Arbutnot.*

3. State of being easily hurt; foreness. *Arbutnot.*

A quickness and tenderness of sight could not endure bright sun-shine. *Locke.*

Any zealots for his country, must conquer that tenderness and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

There are examples of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the tenderness of a wound. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Susceptibility of the softer passions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Weep no more, lest I give cause To be suspected of more tenderness Than doth become a man. *Shakespeare.*

Well we know your tenderness of heart, And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse To your kindred. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

With

TEN

- With what a graceful *tendernefs* he loves!
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows!
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.
Having no children, she did with singular care and *tendernefs* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*
5. Scrupulousness; caution.
My conscience first receiv'd a *tendernefs*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom
tendernefs how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly;
whereas such need no great thirifness in preserving their own
who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*
True *tendernefs* of conscience is nothing else but an awful
and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while
it steers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination
from it, so long it is properly tender. *South.*
6. Cautious care.
There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tendernefs*
of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a
mark of a degenerate mind. *Government of the Tongue.*
7. Soft pathos of expression.
TENDINOUS. *adj.* [*tendineus*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy;
containing tendons; consisting of tendons.
Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are
harder of cure than fleshy ones. *Wifeman.*
TENDON. *n. f.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A sinew; a ligature by which
the joints are moved.
A struma in her instep lay very hard and big amongst the
tendons. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;
The tendons some compacted close produce,
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse. *Blackmore.*
TENDRIL. *n. f.* [*tendrillon*, French.] The clasp of a vine, or
other climbing plant.
In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils; which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
So may thy tender blossoms fear no bite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy tendrils bite. *Dryden.*
The tendrils or clasps of plants are given only to such as
have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves.
Ray on the Creation.
TENEBRICOSE. *adj.* [*tenebricosus*, *tenebrosus*, Latin.] Dark;
TENEBOUS. } gloomy.
TENEBROSITY. *n. f.* [*tenebrae*, Latin.] Darknefs; gloom.
TENEMENT. *n. f.* [*tenementum*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Latin.] Any
thing held by a tenant.
What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall
be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build
himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and in-
close his ground? *Spenser on Ireland.*
'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides;
For then lands and *tenements* commit no treason. *Dryden.*
Who has informed us, that a rational soul can inhabit no
tenement, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece. *Locke.*
Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*
TENENT. *n. f.* See *TENER*.
TENERITY. *n. f.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Latin.] Tendernefs. *Ans.*
TENESMUS. *n. f.*
The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attend-
ed with a *tenesmus*, or needing to go to stool. *Arbutnot.*
TENET. *n. f.* [*tenet*, Latin, he holds.] It is sometimes
written *tenent*, or *they hold*. Position; principle; opinion.
That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea,
although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.
While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone
for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful
tenet be deposited. *Decay of Piety.*
This favours of something ranker than focianism, even
the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded
only upon saintship. *South's Sermons.*
They wonder men should have mistook
The *tenets* of their master's book. *Prior.*
TENNIS. *n. f.* [this play is supposed by *Skinner* to be so named
from the word *tenet*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, used
by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a
ball is driven with a racket.
The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old
ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed *tennis* balls. *Shak.*
There was he gaming, there o'ertook in's rowle,
There falling out at *tennis*. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
A prince, by a hard destiny, became a *tennis* ball long to
the blind goddesses.
It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair
picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. *Peacham.*
The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis*

TEN

- court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by be-
ing rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again;
for such a repercussion would make the sight more con-
fused. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, and consequently
not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest.
Locke.
We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our
tennis court, but there are alehouses. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
TO TENNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball.
Those four garisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so
drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst
them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor
hide himself. *Spenser on Ireland.*
TENON. *n. f.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fit-
ted into another timber.
Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavi-
ties as mortises to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*
The *tenant-faw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from
bending. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
TENOUR. *n. f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *tenor*, Fr.]
1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity;
general currency.
We might perceive his words interrupted continually with
sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one
constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the
inward passion prevailed. *Sidney.*
When the world first out of chaos sprang,
So smil'd the days, and so the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity: a spring was there,
An everlasting spring, the jolly year
Led round in his great circle, no winds breath
As now did smell of Winter or of death. *Crashaw.*
Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the fame, from woman to begin.
Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively re-
quire humility and meekness to all men. *Syrat.*
Inspire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Dedac'd from nature's birth to Caesar's times. *Dryden.*
This success would look like chance if it were not perpe-
tual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*
Can it be poison! poison's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
There is so great an uniformity amongst them, that the
whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved clearly points forth
the month of May. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keeps.
We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep. *Pope.*
2. Sense contained; general course or drift.
Has not the divine Apollo said,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,
Till his lost child be found? *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
By the stern brow and warlike action,
Which she did use as the was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakefp. As you like it.*
Bid me tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shakefp.*
Reading it must be repeated again and again with a close
attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect
of the divisions into chapters and verses. *Locke.*
3. A found in music.
The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the found
equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 173.
TENSER. *adj.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.
For the free passage of the found into the ear, it is requi-
site that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, other-
wise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and
damp the found. *Holder.*
TENSE. *n. f.* [*tensus*, Fr. *tensus*, Lat.]
[In grammar.] *Tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation
of the verb to signify time.
As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so
when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be
called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to
verbs. Memory faith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen;
foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen. *Grew.*
Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are,
speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*
He should have the Latin words given him in their first
case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself
from a dictionary. *Watts.*
TENSENESS. *n. f.* [from *tense*.] Contraction; tension: the
contrary to laxity. *Should*

TEN

- Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the
operation must take place. *Shakefp. Surgery.*
TENSILE. *adj.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.
Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals,
and is likewise the most flexible and *tensile*. *Bacon.*
TENSILE. *adj.* [*tenilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension.
All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals, that will be drawn
into wires, have in them the appetite of not discontinuing.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 845.
TENSION. *n. f.* [*tension*, Fr. *tenus*, Lat.] The act of stretch-
ing; not laxation; the state of being stretched; not laxity.
It can have nothing of vocal found, voice being raised by
stiff *tension* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this found by
a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. *Holder.*
Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*
TENSIVE. *adj.* [*tenus*, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or
contraction.
From cholera is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from
the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the
parts by the fulness of humours. *Flyer on Humours.*
TENSURE. *n. f.* [*tenus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state
of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.
This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof,
motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is,
when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restor-
eth itself to the natural. *Bacon.*
TENT. *n. f.* [*tente*, French; *tentorium*, Lat.]
1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of can-
vas extended upon poles.
The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not
far from it, covered the same with tents. *Knolles.*
Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by
occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts xviii. 23.*
2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.
He saw a spacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: by some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
To Chastis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*
3. [*Tente*, French.] A roll of lint put into a fore.
Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wife; the tent that fearsches
To th' bottom of the world. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*
A declining orifice keep open by a small tent dipt in some
medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the tent, and heal
it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
4. [*Vino tinto*, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly
from Galicia in Spain.
TO TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to
tabernacle.
The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboy's tears take up
The glasses of my fight. *Shakefp.*
TO TENT. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my cure. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.
—Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude,
And tent themselves with death. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep
wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wifeman.*
TENTATION. *n. f.* [*tentation*, French; *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial;
temptation.
The first delusion satan put upon Eve, and his whole *ten-
tation*, when he said ye shall not die, was in his equivocation,
you shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TENTATIVE. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tento*, Latin.] Try-
ing; elaying.
TENTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.
These arms of mine till now have us'd
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. *Shak. Othello.*
The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain.
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. *Pope's Odyssey.*
TENTER. *n. f.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.]
1. A hook on which things are stretched.
2. To be on the *tenters*. To be on the stretch; to be in
difficulties; to be in suspense.
In all my past adventures,
I ne'er was set so on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
TO TENTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.
A blown bladder prest with rifeth again, and when leather or
cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 12.*
TO TENTER. *v. n.* To admit; extension.
Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*
TENTH. *adj.* [*decima*, Saxon.] First after the ninth; ordinal of
ten.
It may be thought the less strange if others cannot do as
much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial, as we did after much
practice. *Boyle.*

TEP

- TENTH*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The tenth part.
Of all the horses,
The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city.
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
By decimation and a tiched death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. *Shak.*
To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. *Dryden.*
Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of
wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces
of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would
be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food. *Locke.*
2. Tithe.
With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Phillips.*
3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings
ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pre-
tended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of
the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the
eighth they were annexed perpetually to the crown. *Covel.*
TENTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.
TENTIGINOUS. *adj.* [*tentiginus*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.
TENTWORT. *n. f.* A plant. *Ans.*
TENUFOLIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin
leaves.
TENUITY. *n. f.* [*tenuité*, French; *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.]
Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.
Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side
boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the
sap upwards. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 533.*
The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them
see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the in-
fluence of that supremacy. *King Charles.*
Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or
filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptness for
motion. *Glauville's See-f.*
Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced
to an almost imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can serve animal
purposes. *Arbutnot.*
At the height of four thousand miles the aether is of that
wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of
an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that
aether, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which
is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*
TENUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute.
Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation,
or continued effluvia, which after some distance retracteth
unto itself. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*
TENSURE. *n. f.* [*tensor*, Lat. *tenore*, Fr. *tenura*, law Latin.]
Tensure is the manner whereby *tenements* are holden of
their lords. In Scotland are four *tensures*; the first is pura
elemosina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing
for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they call
feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others,
paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a hold-
ing in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt
spurs, or some such things, if asked; the fourth is by service
of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the cus-
tody of his lord, together with his lands, &c. and land
holden in this fourth manner is called feudum de hauberk
or haubert, feudum militare or loricatorum. *Tensure* in gross is
the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a feignory in
gross, because a corporation of and by itself.
The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were
given away by the kings of England to those lords. *Spenser.*
The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are
held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. *Raleigh.*
Man must be known, his strength, his state,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*
TEPEFACTION. *n. f.* [*tepefacio*, Latin.] The act of warming
to a small degree.
TEPID. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a small
degree.
The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*
He with his *tepid* rays the rose renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dew. *Dryden.*
Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorifick; as
warm waters, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbutnot.*
TEPIDITY. *n. f.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmness. *Ans.*
TEPOR. *n. f.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.
The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more
favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbutnot.*
TERATOLOGY. *n. f.* [*τεράτων* and *λογία*.] Bombast, affec-
tation of false sublimity. *Boyle.*
TERCE. *n. f.* [*tercia*, Fr. *triens*, Latin.] A vessel containing
forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe.
Ans.
TERRE

TER

TEREBINTHINATE. *adj.* [*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.] TEREBINTHINE. *s.* Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To TEREBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trident, to burn, discuss, and *terebate*. *Bacon's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRATION. *n. f.* [from *terebate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebation of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGEMINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION. *n. f.* [*tergum* and *versio*, Lat.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERMIN. *n. f.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *termini* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 328.*

2. [*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *termini*, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *termini*. *Burnet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *termini*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *termini* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrakes groan, I would invent as bitter searching *termini*.

As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd, Though in mysterious *termini*. *Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *termini* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire, Live though unhappy, live on my *termini*. *Dryden.*

Did religion bestow heaven without any *termini* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bentley.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *termini* by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America. *Addison.*

5. [*Terminis*, old French.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit, Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakespeare.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time? No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out In its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law or action; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *termini* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

The *term* suiters may speed their business: for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the *termini*. *Carew.*

Too long vacation hasten'd on his *term*. *Milton.*

Those men employed as justices daily in *term* time consult with one another. *Hale.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes. *Dryden.*

Which *termini* prolong.

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if no body existed in it. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY. *n. f.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

TER

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace.

TERMAGANT. *adj.* [syn and *magan*, Saxon, eminently powerful.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me foot and lot too. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profigate wench. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

TERMAGANT. *n. f.* A scold; a bawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been anciently used of men.

I could have such a fellow whipt for *deriding termagant*; it outherod's Herod. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*, That teaches faints to tear and rant. *Andriat, p. iii.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler, N. 54.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

TERMER. *n. f.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term. Nor have my tide leaf on posts or walls.

Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving man. *B. Johnson.*

TERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated* and moveable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, to *terminate any difference*.

To TERMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

That God was the maker of this visible world was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South's Sermons.*

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew, I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

TERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and fallacious parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not discretely by anatomical *terminations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. [In grammar, *terminatio*, Latin; *terminaison*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watts.*

5. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, the world infect to the North star. *Shakespeare.*

TERMINUS. *n. f.* [*terminus*, Latin.] A tumour.

Terminus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a scab. *Wise.*

TERMLESS. *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

TERMLY. *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I preterm.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TERNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TERNARY. *n. f.* [*ternarius*, Lat. *ternis*, Lat.] The number three.

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused orders, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holler.*

TERRACE. *n. f.* [*terrace*, French; *terraccia*, Italian.] A small mount of earth covered with grass.

He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon *terraces* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

Fear broke my slumbers, I no longer slay, But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

To TERRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness. *Watson's Architecture.*

Clermont's *terrac'd* height and *Ether's* groves. *Tomson.*

TERRAQUOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Latin.] Composed of land and water. *The*

TER

The *terraguous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TERRENE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker, l. v.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd, And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakespeare.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

Over many a tract Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide, Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

TERRE-BLEU. *n. f.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth. *Terre-bleu* is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

TERRE-VERTE. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of earth. *Terre-verte* owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

TERREOUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth. There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanville's Sep.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TERRESTRIAL. *adj.* [*terrestrius*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing the height of men *terrestrial*, Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

Terrestrial heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps, Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands, So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below By his *terrestrial* name Aegeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

To TERRESTRIE. *v. a.* [*terrestis* and *facio*, Latin.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestialized, and earth but heaven *terrestriated*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to fingle out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

TERRESTRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestrius*, Lat. *terrestre*, Fr.] Terrestrial; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrius* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TERRIBLE. *adj.* [*terribilis*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke Of quick, cross lightning. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Fit love for gods Not *terrible*, though terror be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care, Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indispo'd by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tillotson.*

TERRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible: dreadful.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Sidney, l. ii.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent confusion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TERRIBLY. *n. f.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The possid'd steel gleams *terribly* from far, And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squall'd *terribly*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

TERRIER. *n. f.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game under-ground.

The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [From *terrore*, Lat.] A whimble; auger or borer.

TERRIFIC. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Latin.] Dreadful; causing terror.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field, Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

The British navy through ocean vast Shall wave her double cross, & extremest climes *terrific*. *Philips.*

TES

To TERRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrify'st* me through visions. *Job vii. 14.*

Simon slandered Onias, as if he had *terrified* Heliodorus. *2 Mac. iv. 1.*

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Phil. i. 28.*

Neither doth it becom this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Kneller.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purposes to form; The breeze to cheer, to *terrify* the storm. *Blackmore.*

TErritory. *n. f.* [*territorium*, law Latin; *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakespeare.*

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half way between their fort and the town. *Hayward.*

He saw wide *territory* spread Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*, But fame and terror doubl'd still their files. *Danham.*

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourish'd only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TErrour. *n. f.* [*terror*, Lat. *terrore*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated.

Amaze and *terrore* seiz'd the rebel host, The thunder when to roll. *Milton.*

2. Fear received.

It is the coward *terrore* of his spirit That dares not undertake. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark also, to the great *terrore* of the defendants. *Kneller.*

They with conscious *terrore* vex me round. *Milton.*

O fight Of *terrore*, foul and ugly to behold, Horrid to think, how horrible to feel. *Milton.*

The pleasures and *terrore* of the main. *Blackmore.*

3. The cause of fear.

Lords of the street, and *terrore* of the way. *Anonym.*

Those enormous *terrore* of the Nile. *Prior.*

So spake the grisly *terrore*. *Milton.*

TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *terfus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse, Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse*. *Dryden.*

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miscel.*

TErtian. *n. f.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symptom. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To TErtiate. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TERSELATED. *adj.* [*tersellatus*, Lat.] Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tersellated* pyrites. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TEST. *n. f.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination; as by the cupel.

All thy vexations Were but my trials of thy love, and thou Hast strangely flood the *test*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Let there

TES

5. Discriminative characteristick.
Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit.
6. Judgment; distinction.
Who would excel, when few can make a *test*,
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best?
7. It seems to signify any vessel that holds fire.
Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place:
Our doors are open: True, but ere they come,
You toss your *centing test*, and fume the room.
TESTACEOUS. *adj.* [testaceus, Lat. testaceus, Fr.]
1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.
2. Having continuous; not jointed shells; opposed to crustaceous.
Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such
fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece;
because those which are jointed, as the lobsters, are crusta-
ceous: but in medicine all preparations of shells, and sub-
stances of the like kind, are thus called.
Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crusta-
ceous and testaceous kind.
The mineral particles in these shells is plainly to be distin-
guished from the testaceous ones, or the texture and substance
of the shell.
TESTAMENT. *n. s.* [testament, Fr. testamentum, Lat.]
1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions
of a man deceased.
He bringeth arguments from the love which always the
testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs,
will convict a *testament* to have that in it which other men
can nowhere by reading find.
All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *testament* have given to the church,
Would they strip from us.
He ordained by his last *testament*, that his *Encis* should be
burnt.
2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.
TESTAMENTARY. *adj.* [testamentaire, French; testamentarius, Lat.]
Given by will; contained in wills.
How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the
negligence or fraud of executors? by the suppression of a
will? the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence
of a judge?
TESTATE. *adj.* [testatus, Lat.] Having made a will.
By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution
of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate.
TESTATOR. *n. s.* [testator, Lat. testator, French.] One who
leaves a will.
He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which
always the *testator* bore him.
The same is the case of a *testator* giving a legacy by kind-
ness, or by promise and common right.
TESTATRIX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.
TESTED. *adj.* [from test.] Tried by a test.
Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.
TESTER. *n. s.* [tester, French, a head; this coin probably be-
ing distinguished by the head stamped upon it.]
1. A sapphire.
Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for
thee.
A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve pence,
and a *tester* for sixpence.
Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practise ev'ry pliant gesture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *tester*.
Young man your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'r of age you perish for a song;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *testers* now to take thy life.
2. The cover of a bed.
TESTICLE. *n. s.* [testiculus, Lat.] Stone.
That a bever, to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles*
or stones, is a tenet very antient.
The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the
groins and *testicles*.
TESTIFICATION. *n. s.* [testificatio, Lat. from testify.] The
act of witnessing.
When together we have all received those heavenly myste-
ries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth
visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we
should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, de-
clare openly ourselves united.
In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more
direct service and *testification* of our homage to God.
TESTIFICATOR. *n. s.* [from testificor, Latin.] One who wit-
nesses.
TESTIFIER. *n. s.* [from testify.] One who testifies.
To TESTIFY. *v. a.* [testify, Lat.] To witness; to prove;
to give evidence.
Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of him; for he
knew what was in man.

TET

- One witness shall not *testify* against any, to cause him to
die.
Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to
death wrongfully.
Th' event was dire.
As this place *testifies*.
To TESTIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any
point.
We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen;
and ye receive not our witness.
TESTILY. *adv.* [from testy.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.
TESTIMONIAL. *n. s.* [testimonial, Fr. testimonium, Lat.] A
writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.
Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and
send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have
them pass for legitimate.
It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as
may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of
mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of
Jesus Christ?
A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *tes-
timonial*, testifying his good behaviour.
TESTIMONY. *n. s.* [testimonium, Latin.]
1. Evidence given; proof.
The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such
as the parties produce.
If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats
are mine.
I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your
lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband.
I must bear this *testimony* to Otway's memory, that the
passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved.
2. Publick evidences.
By his precept a sanctuary is fram'd,
An ark and in the ark his *testimony*;
The records of his covenant.
3. Open attestation; profession.
Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast born
Universal reproach.
To TESTIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. A word not used.
Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and
he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier.
TESTINESS. *n. s.* [from testy.] Moroseness.
Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry.
TESTUDINATED. *adj.* [testudo, Lat.] Roofed; arched.
TESTUDINEOUS. *adj.* [testudo, Lat.] Resembling the shell of
a tortoise.
TESTY. *adj.* [testis, Fr. testardo, Italian.] Fretful; peevish;
apt to be angry.
Lead these *testy* rivals to asray,
As one come not within another's way.
Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour?
King Pyrrhus cur'd his spleenick
And *testy* courters with a kick.
Ayerle or *testy* in nothing they desire.
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow;
Hast to much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee.
There is no living with thee, nor without thee.
TETEV. *adj.* Froward; peevish; a corruption of *testy* or
touchy.
A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Teachy and wayward was thy infancy.
A silly school-boy, coming to lay my lesson to the world,
that peevish and *testy* matter.
TETE A TETE. *n. s.* [French.] Cheek by jowl.
Long before the squire and dame
Ate *tete a tete*.
Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chule for companions *tete a tete*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit where'er you will.
TETHER. *n. s.* [See TETHER.] A string by which horses are
held from pasturing too wide.
Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you.
Fame and censure with a *tether*.
By fate are always link'd together.
Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we
find the shortness of our *tether*.
To TETHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.
TETRAGONAL. *adj.* [tetragon, Gr.] Four square.
From the beginning of the dialle, reckoning on unto the
seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate
aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the
dialle began; in the fourteenth day it will be an opposite
aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again.
TETRAPE TALOUS. *adj.* [Tetrapous and Talous.] Are such
flowers as consist of four leaves round the style; plants having
a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind.

THA

- All the *tetrapetalous* filiquose plants are alkalescent.
TETRARCH. *n. s.* [tetarcha, Lat. tetrarchus, Fr. tetrarche.]
A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.
All the earth,
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly stipends.
TETRARCHATE. *n. s.* [tetrarchia, Gr.] A Roman govern-
ment.
TETRARCHY. *n. s.* [tetrarchia, Gr.] An epigram or stanza of
four verses.
The *tetragonick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the
length of four lines, which would have been more closely
confined in the couplet.
TETRICAL. *adj.* [tetricus, Latin; tetricus, Fr.] Froward;
TETRICOUS. *s.* perverse; sour.
In this *tetric* bass finding him to excel, gave him as
a rare gift to Soliman.
TETTER. *n. s.* [tetter, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.
A most instant *tetter* bark'd about
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body.
A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will stick.
Tew. *n. s.* [tote, a hempen rope, Dutch.]
1. Materials for every thing.
2. An iron chain.
To TEW. *v. a.* [tapan, Saxon.] To work; to beat so as to
loosen.
TEWEL. *n. s.* [tuyau or tuyal, French.]
In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a
thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long,
called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back
of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows.
To TEWTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To
beat; to break.
The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and
teawing, of hemp and flax, is a particular business.
TEXT. *n. s.* [texte, Fr. textus, Lat.]
1. That on which a comment is written.
We expect your next
Should be no comment but a *text*,
To tell how modern beasts are vex.
2. A sentence of scripture.
What error but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*.
His mind he should fortify with some few texts, which are
home and apposite to his case.
TEXTILE. *adj.* [textilis, Latin.] Woven; capable of being
woven.
The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse,
as in the warp and woof of *textiles*.
The materials of them were not from any herb, as other
textiles, but from a stone called amiantus.
TEXTMAN. *n. s.* [text and man.] A man ready in quotation
of texts.
Mens daily occasions require the doing of a thousand
things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to
bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to
satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sander-
son.*
It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not
the parent animal, because the emits no web, nor hath any
textine art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with
the thread it weaves from its body.
TEXTUARY. *adj.* [from text.]
1. Contained in the text.
He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the
textuary sense is fully accomplished in one.
2. Serving as a text; authoritative.
I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours,
or that God intended him an universal headship.
TEXTUARIST. *n. s.* [textuaire, Fr. from text.] One ready in
textuary. *s.* the text of scripture; a divine well verified
in scripture.
TEXTURE. *n. s.* [textus, Lat.]
1. The act of weaving.
Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the inven-
tion of *texture*, was something more unto Adam.
2. A web; a thing woven.
Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave.
3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.
Under state of richest *texture* spread,
A veil of richest *texture* wrought the wears.
4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.
Spirits not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can third air.
While the particles continue entire, they may compose bod-
ies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and
earth composed of entire particles in the beginning.
THAN. *adv.* [than, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison
after the comparative adverb.

THA

- Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath.
More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found.
I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs
than in the business of that unfortunate earl.
He lov'd her more *than* plunder.
I love you for nothing more *than* for the just esteem you
have for all the sons of Adam.
THANE. *n. s.* [than, Saxon.] An old title of honour, per-
haps equivalent to baron.
By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives.
To THANK. *v. a.* [thancian, Saxon; danken, Dutch; than-
ken, German.]
1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.
The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king.
For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you.
We *thank* God always for you.
He was so true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Because they were his subjects.
2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.
Ill fare our ancestor impure,
For this we may *thank* Adam.
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if ought should fall amiss.
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms;
they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into
the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the
whigs, whose false representations they believed.
THANK. *n. s.* [thancian, Saxon; danke, Dutch.] Acknow-
ledgment paid for favour or kindness; expression
of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknow-
ledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is seldom used in
the singular.
The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*.
Happy be Theseus, our renowned duke.
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news?
The fool faith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and
they that eat my bread speak evil of me.
He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in pretence of
them all.
Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory.
Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually
in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward.
For this to th' infinitely good we owe
Immortal *thanks*.
THANKFUL. *adj.* [thancful, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready
to acknowledge good received.
Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name.
In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for
it maketh the persons preferred more *thankful*, and the rest
more officious.
Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts.
THANKFULLY. *adv.* [from thankful.] With lively and grate-
ful sense of good received.
Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*.
If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past;
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last.
Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances as I
can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn.
THANKFULNESS. *n. s.* [from thankful.] Gratitude; lively
sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.
He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done,
for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of re-
ward.
Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, son, as God did give her me.
Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*.
The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, re-
tire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to
that heavenly feast.
Thankfulness and submission make us happy.
THANKLESS. *adj.* [from thank.]
1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.
Least to great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought.
May he feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child.
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest!
One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd,
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd.
2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.
The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others,

THA

if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office.

Wage still their wars, *Wotton*.

And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars. *Cragshaw*.

THANKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *thankless*.] Ingratitude; Failure to acknowledge good received.

Not 't have written then, seems little less.

Than worst of civil vices, *thankless*. *Donne*.

THANKOFFERING. *n. f.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts*.

THANKSGIVING. *n. f.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God so the Jews likewise. *Hooker*, b. v. tude; meritorious.

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Neh. xii. 46*.

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgiving*. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

THANKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thant* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude. This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. *1 Pet. ii. 19*.

If love be compell'd, and cannot chafe,

How can it grateful, or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies*.

THARM. *n. f.* [*tharm*, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothick; *thet*, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by that means I told you. *Shakespeare*.

Ottavia, not only that,

That were excusable, that and thousands more

Of semblable import, but he hath wad

New wars against Pompey. *Shakespeare*.

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

You'll rue the time

That clogs me with this answer. *Shakespeare*.

Nothing they but dust can show,

Or bones that hasten to be so. *Cowley*.

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

Saints that taught and led the way to heav'n. *Tichel*.

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, that I will. *Shakespeare*.

Henry IV.

They said, what is that to us? see thou to that. *Math*.

Ye defraud, and that your brethren. *1 Cor. vi. 8*.

Yet for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away. *Lev. xxv. 44*.

They weep as if they meant

That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley*.

This runcick subject will occur upon that of poetry. *Temple*.

What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from that of its tranquillity. *Pope*.

5. Opposed to this as the other to one.

This is not fair; nor profitable that;

Nor 't other question proper for debate. *Dryden's Persius*.

In this scale gold, in 't other fame does lie.

The weight of that mounts this so high. *Cowley*.

6. When this and that relate to foregoing words, this is referred like *he* or *co* to the latter, and that like *he* or *co* to the former.

Such as

By religion is meant a living up to those principles, that is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tillotson*.

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants that I have.

Baffling. *Shakespeare*.

9. The thing.

The Nazazite hath vowed, besides that that his hand shall get.

He made that art which was a rage. *Cowley*.

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept,

And dreamt, vain man, of that day's barb'rous sport. *Cowley*.

11. By way of eminence.

This is that Jonathan, the joy and grace,

That Jonathan in whom does must remain

All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley*.

Hence love himself, that tyrant of my days.

12. In THAT. As being.

Things are preached not in that they are taught, but in that they are published.

THAT, conjunction.

1. Because.

It is not that I love you less

Than when before your feet I lay

But to prevent the sad increase

Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller*.

THE

Forgive me that I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley*.

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace,

Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden*.

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, that one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Lake*.

3. Noting indication.

We answered, that we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, that we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, that it may

With at least with us to stay. *Cowley*.

THATCH. *n. f.* [*Saxo*, Saxon; *thatch*, Saxon; from *thac*, a roof; in *thandick thak*. *Mr. Lxx*.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a fye, beneath a roof of thatch

Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days

Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did wash. *Swift*.

God, whitening, oyster, mackerel, sprat, or plaice.

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts*.

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of thatch, smart

To THATCH. *v. a.* [*thacian*, Saxon.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hairs, and *thatch*.

Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakespeare*.

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or thatched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 537*.

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold

The palace thatch'd with straw. *Dryden*.

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris

Might raise a house above two stories;

A lyric ode would flate, a catch

Would tile, an epigram would thatch. *Swift*.

On the cottage thatch'd, or lordly roof

Keen fastening. *Thomson*.

THATCHER. *n. f.* [*thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;

Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, bailly. *Swift*.

Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, thatcher, and husbandman. *Mortimer*.

To THAW. *v. n.* [*thaw*, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid

His letter at thy pillow hath laid:

If thou beginst to thaw for this,

May my name step in. *Donne*.

It on firm land

Thaw's not but gathers heap, and ruin seems

Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice. *Milton*.

Having let that ice thaw of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle*.

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,

Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the ficles. *Shakespeare*.

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,

That will be thaw'd from the true quality

With that which melteth fools. *Shakespeare*.

My love is thaw'd,

Which, like a waxen image gain'd a fire,

Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shakespeare*.

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare

From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden*.

She can unlock

The clasp'd charm, and thaw the numbing spell. *Milton*.

Her icy heart is thaw'd. *Granville*.

THAW. *n. f.* [*thaw*, from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and diller than a great thaw. *Shakespeare*.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakespeare*.

Harden his stubborn heart, but still as ice

More harden'd after thaw. *Milton*.

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all Winter, and may be heard in the next Summer, or at a great thaw. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,

A kindly thaw unlocks it with cold rain. *Dryden*.

First the tender blade peeps

THE. article. [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;

He only liv'd but till he was a man;

The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,

In the unthinking station where he fought,

But like a man he dy'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

THE

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed chamber, for the which he could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's promise. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,

Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley*.

I'll march the mules Hannibal. *Cowley*.

The fair example of the heav'nly lark,

Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;

Above the stars let thy bold musick sound,

Thy humble nest build on the ground. *Cowley*.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste

Brought death into the world,

Night shades the phoebes, and all in silence lie,

All but the mournful phoebes and I. *Pope*.

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.

Who had 'st' especial engines been to rear

His fortunes up unto the state they were,

'T' adorning thee with so much art

Is but a barb'rous kill.

'Tis like the poisoning of a dart,

Too apt before to kill. *Cowley*.

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.

In this scale worth, in 't other gold does lie. *Cowley*.

4. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution the most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison on Italy*.

THEATRICAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE. *n. f.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited; a playhouse.

This wife and universal theatre,

Presents more woful pageants than the scene

Wherein we play. *Shakespeare*.

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a theatre beholding this light. *Bacon*.

2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody theatre

Of stateliest view. *Milton*.

In the midst of this fair valley flood

A native theatre, which rising slow

By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden*.

THEATRICK. *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenic; relating to a theatre.

THEATRICAL. *n. f.* theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms fickle hard for the prize of religion: a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety*.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state,

Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope*.

THEATRICALITY. *adv.* [*from theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,

Her voice theatrically loud. *Swift's Miscel.*

THE. the oblique singular of *thou*.

Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n

The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley*.

THEFT. *n. f.* [*from theft*.]

1. The act of stealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowley*.

His thefts were too open, his filching was like an unskillful finger, he kept not time. *Shakespeare*.

Their nurse Euripile,

Whom for the theft I wedded, stole these children. *Shak.*

2. The thing stolen.

If the theft be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exod. xxii. 4*.

THEIR. *n. f.* [*throna*, of *them*, Saxon.] Of them: the pronoun possessive, from *they*.

The round world should have shook

Lions into civil streets, and citizens into their dens. *Shak.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file their language in verse before Boccaccio, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of their prose was wholly owing to Boccaccio. *Dryden*.

2. Their is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in theirs to refuse. *Hooker*, b. v.

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to theirs. *Raleigh*.

The penalty to thy transgression due,

And due to theirs which out of thine will grow. *Milton*.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears,

'Twixt our best actions and the worth of theirs. *Denham*.

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,

The fault is more their languages than theirs. *Roscommon*.

Which established law of theirs seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden*.

And reading wish, like theirs, our fate and fame. *Pope*.

THE

THEM, the oblique of *they*.

The materials of them were not from any herb. *Wilkins*.

THEME. *n. f.* [*thema*, Fr. from *thema*.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a theme, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts*.

Two truths are told,

As happy prologues to the swelling act

Of the imperial theme. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

When a soldier was the theme, my name

Was not far off. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream

My great example, as it is my theme:

Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;

Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham*.

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,

With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's theme. *Roscommon*.

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,

Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,

From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,

And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;

These now no more shall be the muse's themes,

Loft in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope*.

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topic.

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or theme, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts*.

THEMSELVES. *n. f.* [*See THEY and SELF*.]

1. These very persons.

Whatever evil befalleth in that, themselves have made themselves worthy to suffer it. *Hooker*, b. v.

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

They open to themselves at length the way. *Milton*.

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to themselves. *Locke*.

THESE. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; *than*, Saxon; *than*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The then bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon*.

These, then a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden*.

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in Winter, and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in Summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 437*.

3. In that case; in consequence.

Had not men been fated to be blind,

Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden*.

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,

And then without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden*.

If all this be so, then man has a natural freedom. *Locke*.

4. Therefore; for this reason.

If then his providence

Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton*.

Now then be all thy weighty cares away,

Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may,

To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden*.

5. At another time: as now and then, at one time and other.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars. *Milton*.

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and then in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *Leffr*.

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till then who knew

The force of those dire arms? *Milton*.

THENCE. *n. f.* [*contracted*, according to *Minshew*, from *thence*.]

1. From that place.

Faith by the oracle of God; I thence

Invoke thy aid. *Milton*.

Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,

By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden*.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more thence an infant of days. *Isa. lxxv*.

3. For that reason.

Not to fit idle with so great a gift

Useless, and thence ridiculous about him. *Milton's Agonist*.

4. From thence is a barbarous expression, thence implying the same.

From thence; from him, whose daughter

His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; thence

We have cross'd. *Shakespeare*.

There plant eyes, all must from thence

Purge and disperse. *Milton*.

THENCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made

T' ambitious Rome. *Spenser*.

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour thenceforth for their living. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Wrath shall be no more

Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton*.

2. From thenceforth is a barbarous corruption crept into later books.

THE

Avert
His holy eyes; refusing from thenceforth
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*
Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon
their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in him-
self that he then begins to know a proposition which he
knew not before, and which from thenceforth he never ques-
tions. *Locke.*
THENCEFORTHWARD. *adv.* [thence and forward.] On from that
time.
THEOCRACY. *n. f.* [theocratie, Fr. *ἱερατία* and *ἱεράω*.] Go-
vernment immediately superintended by God.
The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice,
peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called the-
ocracy. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
THEOCRATIC. *adj.* [theocraticus, Fr. from theocracy.] Re-
lating to a government administered by God.
The government is neither human nor angelical, but pecu-
liarly theocratical. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
THEODOLITE. *n. f.* A mathematical instrument for taking
heights and distances.
THEOGONY. *n. f.* [theogonie, Fr. *θεογονία*.] The generation
of the gods. *Bailey.*
THEOLOGIAN. *n. f.* [theologien, Fr. *theologus*, Latin.] A di-
vine; a professor of divinity.
Some theologians desire places erected only for religion by
defending oppressions. *Hayward.*
They to their viands fell: nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common glois
Of theologians, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
THEOLOGICAL. *adj.* [theologique, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating
to the science of divinity.
Although some pens have only symbolized the fame from
the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections
might admit of theological allusions. *Brown.*
They generally are extracts of theological and moral sen-
tences, drawn from ecclesiastical and other authors. *Swift.*
THEOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from theological.] According to the
principles of theology.
THEOLOGIST. *n. f.* [theologus, Lat.] A divine; one studious
THEOLOGUE. *n. f.* in the science of divinity.
The cardinals of Rome, which are theologues, friars, and
schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages,
thiery, which is under-theirities. *Bacon's Essays.*
A theologue more by need than genial bent;
Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*
It is no more an order, according to popish theologists, than
the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical
theologists. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
THEOLOGY. *n. f.* [theologie, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Divinity.
The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but
only to teach theology? Theology, what is it but the science of
things divine? *Hooker, b. iii.*
She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge
in languages, in theology, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*
The oldest writers of theology were of this mind. *Tillotson.*
THEOMACHIST. *n. f.* He who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*
THEOMACHY. *n. f.* [ἱερατία and μάχη.] The fight against the
gods by the giants. *Bailey.*
THEORNO. *n. f.* [tiarba, Italian; *tiarba*, Fr.] A large lute
for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*
He wanted nothing but a song,
And a well tun'd theorbo hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Butler.*
THEOREM. *n. f.* [theoreme, Fr. *θεωρημα*.] A position laid
down as an acknowledged truth.
Having found this the head theorem of all their discourses,
who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in
England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be
weighed. *Hooker, b. ii.*
The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than
mathematics; nor is the subtilty greater in moral theorems
than in mathematical. *More's divine Dialogues.*
Many observations go to the making up of one theorem,
which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many
years growth. *Grant.*
Here are three theorems, that from thence we may draw
some conclusions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
THEOREMATICAL. *adj.* [from theorem.] Comprised in the-
orems; consisting in theorems.
THEOREMATICK. *adj.* [from theorem.] Comprised in the-
orems; consisting in theorems.
THEOREMICK. *adj.* [from theorem.] Comprised in the-
orems; consisting in theorems.
THEORETICAL. *adj.* [theoretique, French; *θεωρητικος*.] Speculative;
THEORETICK. *adj.* [from θεωρητικος.] depending
THEORICAL. *adj.* [theorique, Fr. from θεωρητικος.] on theory
THEORICK. *adj.* [from θεωρητικος.] or specu-
lation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.
When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;

THE

And the mute wonder lurketh in mens ears;
To steal his sweet and honied sentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Must be the mistress to this theoretique. *Shakespeare.*
The theoretical part of the inquiry being interwoven with
the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be
promoted by indisputable experiments. *Egyle on Colours.*
For theoretical learning and sciences there is nothing yet
complete. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
THEORICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A speculatist; one who
knows only speculation, not practice.
The bookish theoretick,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
THEORETICALLY. *adj.* [from theoretick.] Speculative.
THEORICALLY. *adj.* [from theoretick.] ly; not
practically.
THEORIST. *n. f.* [from theory.] A speculatist; one given to
speculation.
The greatest theorists have given the preference to such a
form of government as that which obtains in this kingdom.
THEORY. *n. f.* [theorie, Fr. *θεωρία*.] Speculation; not prac-
tice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.
If they had been themselves to execute their own theory in
this church, they would have been being nearer at hand. *Hooker, b. v.*
In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect
it are in the practice full of error, and in the theory full of
unfound imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 326.*
Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious;
but as to the theory and speculation of virtue and vice, man-
kind are much the same. *South's Sermons.*
THERAPEUTICK. *adj.* [θεραπευτικος.] Curative; teaching or
endeavouring the cure of diseases.
Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the patient into
sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*
The practice and therapeutick is distributed into the conser-
vative, preservative, and curative. *Harvey.*
Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art
of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring
it. *Watt.*
THERE. *adv.* [thar, Gothick; *thar*, Saxon; *dar*, Dutch;
der, Danish.]
1. In that place.
If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be there. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall bar'rous discord dwell;
Gigantic pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her there. *Pope.*
2. It is opposed to here.
To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to
see thee there. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Could their relishes be as different there as they are here,
yet the manna in heaven will suit every palate.
Darkness there might well seem twilight here. *Milton.*
3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.
Your fury hardens me.
A guard there; seize her. *Dryden's Aurengzeer.*
4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance
of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nomina-
tive behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man*.
It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other
idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and
can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted with-
out harshness: as, *in old times there was a great king*.
For reformation of error there were that thought it a part
of Christian charity to instruct them. *Hooker.*
There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make
the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together,
through the least place. *Digby on the Soul.*
There have been that have delivered themselves from their
ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*
In human actions there are no degrees described, but a la-
titude is indulged. *Bishop Taylor.*
Wherever there is sense or perception, there some idea is
actually produced. *Locke.*
5. In composition it means that: as *thereby*, by that.
THEABOUT. *adv.* [there and about, thereabouts is there-
THEABOUTS. *adv.* fore less proper.]
1. Near that place.
One speech I lov'd; 'twas Aeneas's tale to Dido; and
thereabout of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaugh-
ter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.
Between the twelfth of king John and thirty-sixth of king
Edward the third, containing one hundred and fifty years or
thereabouts, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*
Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof
twenty or thereabout may be attendants. *Milton.*
Some

THE

Some three-months since, or thereabout, *Suckling.*
She found me out, and told me so. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than
that of quicksilver thereabouts; as I have found by experi-
ments with pendulums. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Concerning that matter.
As they were much perplexed thereabout, two men stood
by. *Luke xxiv. 4.*
THEREAFTER. *adv.* [there and after.] According to that;
accordingly.
When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion
the body thereafter. *Peacock.*
If food were now before thee, I like
Wouldst thou not eat thereafter as I like *Milton.*
The giver. *[there and at.]*
THEREAT. *adv.* [there and at.]
1. At that; on that account. *Hooker.*
Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which
cause it blushteth thereat, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*
2. At that place. *[there and at.]*
Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to
destruction; and many go in thereat. *Mat. vii. 13.*
THEREBY. *adv.* [there and by.] By that; by means of that;
in consequence of that. *[there and by.]*
Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the
word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people
may thereby learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*
Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby. *Fa. 29.*
Being come to the height, they were thereby brought to an
absolute necessity. *Davies on Ireland.*
Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie.
A fault, which needs it most, grows two thereby. *Herbert.*
If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red
colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the
violet on the paper will not suffer any change thereby. *Newton.*
THEREFORE. *adv.* [there and fore.]
1. For that; for this; for this reason; in consequence.
This is the latest parley we will admit;
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves. *Shakespeare.*
Fallstaff is dead,
And we must yern thereby. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Therefore shall a man leave father and mother and cleave
to his wife. *Gen. ii. 24.*
The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and un-
manly; and therefore I compole myself to meet a storm. *Lucas.*
He blusht; and therefore he is guilty. *Spektator.*
The wretches sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better
hold: the glory therefore was greater to conquer without
powder. *Woff's Pindar.*
2. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.
We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we
have therefore? *Mat. xix. 27.*
THEREFORE. *adv.* [there and from.] From that; from this.
Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in
the law, that ye turn not aside therefrom, to the right hand
or to the left. *Jos. xxiii. 6.*
The leaves that spring therefrom grow white. *Mortimer.*
THEREIN. *adv.* [there and in.] In that; in this.
Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shakespeare.*
The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to
serve you therein as you desire. *Bacon.*
All the earth
To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords
Possess it, and all things that therein live.
After having well examined them, we shall therein find
many charms. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
THEREINTO. *adv.* [there and into.] Into that.
Let not them that are in the countries enter therein. *Luke.*
Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will
now make some entrance therein. *Bacon.*
THEREOF. *adv.* [there and of.] Of that; of this.
Considering how the case doth stand with this present age,
full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the
stream thereof. *Hooker, b. i.*
Tis vain to think that lasting which must end;
And when 'tis past, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains. *Denham.*
I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be
confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought
from other states thereof. *Swift.*
THEREON. *adv.* [there and on.] On that.
You shall bereave yourself
Of my good purposes, and put your children
To that destruction which I'll guard them from;
If thereon you rely. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said; and when
he thought thereon he wept. *Mark xiv. 72.*
Its foundation is laid thereon. *Woodward.*
THEREOUT. *adv.* [there and out.] Out of that.
Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose,
That towns and castles under her breast did cour. *Spenser.*

THE

THERETO. *adv.* [there and to, or unto.] To that.
THEREUNTO. *adv.* [there and unto.] To that.
Is it in regard then of sermons only, that apprehending
the gospel of Christ we yield thereunto our unfeigned assent
as to a thing infallibly true. *Hooker, b. v.*
This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of
themselves, having no heart thereunto, but are by force drawn
by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Next thereunto did grow a goodly tree, *Fairy Queen.*
That whereby we reason, live and be
Within ourselves we strangers are thereto. *Davies.*
A larger form of speech were safer than that which punc-
tually prefixeth a constant day thereto. *Brown.*
What might his force have done, being brought thereto,
When that already gave so much to do? *Daniel.*
That it is the appointment of God, might be argument
enough to persuade us thereto. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
THEREUPON. *adv.* [there and upon.]
1. Upon that; in consequence of that.
Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some
few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold
sins striving to the contrary, what can we less thereupon con-
clude, than that God would at least-wise, by tract of time,
teach the world, that the thing which he blesteth cannot but
be of him. *Hooker, b. iv.*
He hopes to find you forward
And thereupon he sends you this good news. *Shakespeare.*
Let that one article rank with the rest;
And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king
to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when
one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniences
do arise thereupon. *Davies on Ireland.*
Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and
have thereupon reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*
Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions,
of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion thereupon,
made due provisions for settling the balance of power. *Swift.*
2. Immediately.
THEREUNDER. *adv.* [there and under.] Under that.
Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under
the equinoctial line, judging that thereunder might be found
most pleasure and the greatest fertility. *Raleigh.*
THEREWITH. *adv.* [there and with.]
1. With that.
Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in
the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline
still to retain therewith very great conformity. *Hooker, b. iv.*
All things without, which round about we see,
We seek to know, and have therewith to do. *Davies.*
Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby. *Spenser.*
2. Immediately.
THEREWITHAL. *adv.* [there and withal.]
1. Over and above.
Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murder'd king they aggravate. *Daniel.*
2. At the same time.
Well, give her that ring, and give therewithal
That letter. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
3. With that.
His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewithal enwrap the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy steed. *Spenser.*
THERIACAL. *adj.* [ἱερατικός; from theriaca, Lat.] Medici-
nal; physick.
The virtuoso bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth
upon the mountains, where there are theriacal herbs. *Bacon.*
THERMOMETER. *n. f.* [thermometre, Fr. *θερμῆς* and *μετρεῖν*.]
An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or
of any matter.
The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the
sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the thermometer,
or observations of the weather-glass. *Brown.*
THERMOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from thermometer.] Relating to the
measure of heat.
His heat raises the liquor in the thermometrical tubes. *Cheyne.*
THERMOSCOPE. *n. f.* [thermoscope, Fr. *θερμῆς* and *σκοπεῖν*.]
An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered;
a thermometer.
By the trial of the thermoscope, fishes have more heat than
the element which they swim in. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
THESE, pronoun, the plural of this.
1. Opposed to those.
Did we for these barbarians plant and sow
On these, on these our happy fields below? *Dryden.*
2. These relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and
those to the first.
More rain falls in June and July than in December and
January; but it makes a much greater show, upon the earth
in these months than in those, because it lies longer upon it.
Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iv.

THI

THE'SIS. *n. f.* [*theſis*, Fr. *ſiſis*.] A poſition; ſomething laid down; affirmatively or negatively.
The truth of what you here lay down,
By ſome example ſhould be ſhewn.
An honeſt, but a ſimple pair,
May ſerve to make this *theſis* clear. *Prior.*
THE'SMOTHETE. *n. f.* [*theſmote*, Fr. *ſequeſtrare*; *ſequeſtrare* and *theſis*.] A lawgiver.
THE'URGY. *n. f.* [*theurgy*.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*
THEW. *n. f.* [*theow*, Saxon.]
1. Quality; manners; cuſtoms; habit of life; form of behaviour.

Home report theſe happy news,
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes*.
Fairy Queen, b. i.
From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And freight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might.

2. In *Shakespeare* it ſeems to ſignify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon *þeoþ*, *the þigh*, or ſome ſuch meaning.
Nature creſcent does not grow alone
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward ſervice of the mind and foul
Grows wide withal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Will you tell me, maſter Shallow, how to chuſe a man?
Care I for the limbs, the *thews*, the ſtature, bulk and big ſemblance of a man? give me the ſpirit, maſter Shallow.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

THE'WED. *adj.* [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated; accuſtomed.

But he was wife and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not ſeem fo rude, and *thewed* in ill,
As to deſpise fo courteous ſeeming part. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
THEY. *n. f.* in the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe*. [*the*, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the perſons.
They are in a moſt warlike preparation. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
Why do you keep alone?
Of forriest fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts, which ſhould indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The Spaniard
Muſt now confeſs, if *they* have any goodneſs,
The trial juſt and noble. *Shakespeare.*
They eat on beds of filk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood fold
Dearer than it. *Benj. Johnſon's Cataline.*

They know
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. Thoſe men; thoſe women; oppoſed to ſome others.
Only *they*,
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

'Tis remarkable, that *they*
Talk moſt who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*

3. It is uſed indefinitely; as the French *on dit*.
There, as *they* ſay, perpetual night is found
In ſilence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*

TH'BLE. *n. f.* A ſlice; a ſcummer; a ſpatula.

THICK. *adj.* [*dicce*, Saxon; *dic*, Dutch; *dyck*, Daniſh; *thickur*, Iſlandick.]

1. Not thin.
2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſy.

God cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant ſlime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanſe the air of *thick* vapours and unwholeſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour ſpirit of nitre; the milk preſently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; ſcudulent.
Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,
To *thick* ey'd muſing and curſ'd melancholy? *Shakespeare.*
A fermentation makes all the wine in the veſſel *thick* or foul; but when that is paſt, it grows clear of itſelf. *Temple.*
Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide
With heavy ſtroaks the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addiſon.*

4. Great in circumference; not ſlender.
My little finger ſhall be *thicker* than his loins. *1 Kings xii.*
Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatneſs. *Deut. xxxii. 15.*

5. Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion.
They charged the defendants with their ſmall ſhot and Turkey arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles.*
Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main ſhowers than ſprinkling drops or dews; for the next St. George's day he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual penſion given him. *Wotton.*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

THI

His pills as *thick* as handgranado's flew,
And where they fell as certainly they flew. *Roscommon.*
6. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded.
It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickeſt* woods. *Fairy Q. b. i.*
The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke xi. 29.*
Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor *thicker* harveſts on rich Hermus riſe,
Than ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden's En.*

He fought ſecure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the iſland might be ſhewn:
Conqueſts he ſtrew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with ſtars is ſown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleaſure do not lie *thick* enough together in life to keep the ſoul in conſtant action. *Addiſon.*

7. Not eaſily pervious; ſet with things cloſe to each other.
He through a little window caſt his fight,
Though *thick* of bars that gave a ſcanty light. *Dryden.*
The ſpeedy horſe
Watch each entrance of the winding wood,
Black was the foreſt, *thick* with beech it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno ſtood
A mount of rough alcant, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*
Bring it near ſome *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer.*

8. Coarſe; not thin.
It taſteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or ſome ſuch *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon.*
Thick-leaved weeds amongſt the graſs will need more drying than ordinary graſs. *Mortimer's Haybandy.*

9. Without proper intervals of articulation.
Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant,
To ſeem like him. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

THICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The thickeſt part or time when any thing is thickeſt.
Achimetes having with a mine ſuddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spaniſh ſtation, in the *thick* of the duſt and ſmoak preſently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. **THICK and thin.** Whatever is in the way.
Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick* and *thin* ſhe followed him. *Hudibras.*
When firſt the down appears upon his chin,
For a ſmall ſum to ſwear through *thick* and *thin*. *Dryden.*

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh the adverb from the adjective.]
1. Frequently; faſt.

'Tis ſome diſaſter,
Or elſe he would not ſend fo *thick*. *Denham's Sophy.*
I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;
This way they move. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Cloſely.
The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harveſt ſeems to yield,
Of *thick* ſprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*
A little plat of ground *thick* ſown, is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris's Myſtel.*

3. To a great depth.
If you apply it *thick* ſpread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiſem.*
Cato has piercing eyes, and will diſcern
Our frauds, unleſs they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addiſon.*

4. **THICK and threefold.** In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers.
They came *thick* and *threefold* for a time, till one experienced ſtager diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

To **THICKEN.** *v. a.* [from *thick*.]
1. To make *thick*.
2. To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*
3. To condenſe; to concretize.
The white of an egg gradually diſſolves by heat, exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viſcous maſs. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. To ſtrengthen; to confirm.
'Tis a ſhrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonſtrate thinly. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

5. To make frequent.
6. To make cloſe or numerous.
To **THICKEN.** *v. n.*

1. To grow *thick*.
2. To grow denſe or muddy.

Thy luſtre *thickens*
When he ſhines by. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
3. To concretize; to be conſolidated.
Water ſtop gives birth
To graſs and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

4. To grow cloſe or numerous.
The preſs of people *thickens* to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report.
He ſaw the crowd *thickening*, and deſired to know how many there were. *Dryden.*

5. To

THI

5. To grow quick.
The combat *thickens*, like the ſtorm that flies
From weltward when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe,
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main, *Addiſon.*
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain.
THICKET. *n. f.* [*diccet*, Saxon.] A cloſe knot or tuft of trees; a cloſe wood or copſe.

I drew you hither,
Into the chiefeſt *thicket* of the park.
Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from heav'n a ſleep interminate. *Chapman.*
Chus, or any of his, could not in haſte creep through thoſe deſart regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every buſh and briar, reed and tree, to join themſelves into one main body and foreſt. *Raleigh.*

How often, from the ſteep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Celeſtial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or reſponſive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator? *Milton.*

My brothers ſlept to the next *thicket* ſide
To bring me berries. *Milton.*
Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandiſh'd at the foe;
Nor had they miſ'd, but he to *thickets* fled,
Conceal'd from aiming ſpears, not pervious to the ſteed. *Dryden.*

I've known young Juba ſit before the fun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger ſlept,
Or ſeek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addiſon's Cato.*

THICKLY. *adv.* [from *thick*.] Deeply; to a great quantity.
Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*

THICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *thick*.]
1. The ſtate of being thick; denſity.
2. Quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed.

In the darkened room, againſt the hole at which the light entered, I could eaſily ſee through the whole *thickness* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth.
Poll a tree, and cover it ſome *thickness* with clay on the top, and ſee what it will put forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. Conſiſtence; groſſneſs; not rareneſs; ſpiffitude.
Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will ſprout forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N. 444.*
Diſcaſes imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood, come often from the contrary cauſe. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

5. Imperviouſneſs; cloſeneſs.
The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the ſhades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addiſon.*

6. Want of ſharpneſs; want of quickneſs.
A perſon found in himſelf, being at ſome times ſubject to a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*
What you write is printed in large letters; otherwiſe between the weakneſs of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I ſhould loſe the greateſt pleaſure. *Swift.*

THICK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; ſtupid.
Pleaſ'd to hear their *thick-ſcull'd* judges cry,
Well mov'd! oh finely ſaid!
This downright fighting fool, this *thick-ſcull'd* hero,
This blunt unthinking inſtrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*

THICKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *ſet*.] Cloſe planted.
His eye-balls glare with fire, ſuffus'd with blood,
His neck ſhoots up a *thicket* thorny wood;
His briftled back a trench impal'd appears,
And ſtands erected, like a field of ſpears. *Dryden.*

The world is ſo *thickſet* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that beſides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are thoſe ſecret graces in every part of nature, which ſome few alone have the ſkill to diſcern. *Grew.*

THICKSKIN. *n. f.* [*thick* and *ſkin*.] A coarſe groſs man; a numſkul.

The ſhallow'ſt *thickſkin* of that barren fort,
Who Pyramus preſented in their ſport,
Forſook his ſcene and enter'd in a brake. *Shakespeare.*

THIEF. *n. f.* [*thiuf*, Gothick; *theif*, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch. It was anciently written *thioef*, and ſo appeareth to have been of two ſyllables; *this* was wont to be taken for *thiſt*, ſo that *thie* of it is he that takes of or from a man his *thie*, that is, his *thiſt* or means whereby he *thieves*.]

1. One who takes what belongs to another: the *thief* ſeals by ſecrecy, and the *robber* by violence; but theſe ſenſes are con-founded.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do ſoot by night. *Shakespeare.*
This he ſaid becauſe he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John.*
Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Becauſe he took it not by lawleſs force?

THI

Am I obliged by that e' aſſiſt his rapineſs, *Dryden.*
And to maintain his murders?
2. An exceſſence in the ſnuff of a candle.
Their burning lamps the ſtorm enſuing ſhow,
Th' oil ſparkles, *thieves* about the ſnuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. *n. f.* [*thief* and *catch*.] One whole buſineſs is to deſtroy thieves.
THIEF-LEADER. *n. f.* [*thief* and *lead*.]
THIEF-TAKER. *n. f.* [*thief* and *take*.] teſt thieves.

and bring them to juſtice.
A wolf paſſed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *L'Eſtrange.*

My ev'nings all I would with ſharpers ſpend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my boſom friend. *Bramſton.*
To **THIEVE.** *v. n.* [from *thief*.] To ſteal; to practice theft.

THIEVERY. *n. f.* [from *thieve*.]
1. The practice of ſtealing.
Ne how to ſcape great puniſhment and ſhame,
For their falſe treaſon and vile *thievery*. *Spenser.*
Maſter, be one of them; 'tis an honourable kind of *thievery*. *Shakespeare.*

Do villainy, do; ſince you profeſs to do't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakespeare.*
He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a deſign upon a houſe, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and caſt therein the fragments of loadſtone, which raiſeth fume. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. ii.*

Amongſt the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honeſt. *South.*

2. That which is ſtolen.
Injurious time now, with a robber's haſte,
Crams his rich *thievery* up he knows not how. *Shakespeare.*

THIEVISH. *adj.* [from *thief*.]
1. Given to ſtealing; practicing theft.
What, would'ſt thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a bafe and boiſt'rous ſword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shakespeare.*

O *thievish* night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars;
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſed and lonely traveller?
The *thievish* God ſuſpected him, and took
The hind aſide, and thus in whiſpers ſpoke;
Diſcover not the theft. *Addiſon.*

2. Secret; ſly.
Four and twenty times the pilot's glaſs
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they paſs. *Shakespeare.*

THIEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.
They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

THIEVISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *thievish*.] Diſpoſition to ſteal; habit of ſtealing.

THIGH. *n. f.* [*þeoþ*, Saxon; *thio*, Iſlandick; *die*, Dutch.]
The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee.
The *thigh* bone is the longeſt of all the bones in the body: its fibres are cloſe and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its foreſide, but a little hollow, with a long and ſmall ridge on its backſide. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Gen. xxxii. 25.*
The fleſh diſſolved, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wiſeman.*

THILK. pronoun. [*þilc*, Saxon.] That ſame. Obſolete.
I love *thilk* laſs: alas, why do I love!
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural muſick holdeth ſcorn. *Spenser's Paſt.*

THILL. *n. f.* [*thill*, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The ſhafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the laſt horſe is placed.

More eaſily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

THILL-HORSE. *n. f.* [*thill* and *horſe*.] The laſt horſe; the *thiller*.
horſe that goes between the ſhafts.

Whole bridle and ſaddle, whilſtether and nal,
With collars and harnets for *thiller* and al. *Tuſſer.*
What a beard haſt thou got? thou haſt got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horſe has on his tail. *Shak.*

THIMBLE. *n. f.* [This is ſuppoſed by *Minſheu* to be corrupted from *thumb bell*.] A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle when they ſew.

Your ladies and pale viſag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakespeare, King John.*

Examine Venus and the Moon,
Who ſtole a *thimble* or a ſpoon. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves ſticking to their ſides like ſo many *thimbles*; which, when the blood preſſes back, ſtop its paſſage, but are compreſſed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

THYME.

THI

THIME. *n. f.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme*, which see.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spenser.*

THIN. *adj.* [*thin*, Saxon; *thunnur*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.
- Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*
- Rare; not dense.
- The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisd. v. 14.*
- In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*
- Understand the fame
- Of fish within their wat'ry residence;
- Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
- Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*
- The waters of Boristhenes are so *thin* and ight, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *More.*
- To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*. *Arbutnot.*
- Not close; separate by large spaces.
- He pleas'd the *thin* and bathful audience
- Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Recommon.*
- Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
- Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
- Whose fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*
- Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
- Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
- Thin* herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,
- The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryden.*
- Thin* on the tow'rs they stand; and ev'n those few,
- A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*
- Already Cæsar
- Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and fees
- Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Addison.*
- Not closely compacted or accumulated.
- Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Gen.*
- Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
- As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
- Thin* frown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*
- Thin* leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,
- And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*
- Exile; small.
- I hear the groans of ghosts;
- Thin*, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*
- Not coarse; not gross in substance.
- Not abounding.
- Spain is *thin* frown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*
- Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*
- Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.
- A slim *thin* gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Fame is the spur, that the clear spirit doth raise,

That last infirmity of noble mind;

To scorn delights, and live laborious days;

But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,

And think to burst out into sudden blaze,

Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred sheers,

And flits the *thin* spun life. *Milton.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

TO THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken.
- The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbutnot.*
- To make less close or numerous.
- The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*
- T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*
- That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*
- 'Tis Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
- And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison's Cato.*
- To attenuate.
- The vapours by the solar heat
- Thinn'd* and exhal'd rise to their airy seat. *Blackmore.*

THINLY. *adv.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly; not closely; not densely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

THINE. pronoun. [*thine*, Gothick; *thin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.]

Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, *this is thy house; thine is this house; this house is thine*. Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we have no such daughter. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

THI

THINK. *n. f.* [*ding*, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.
- Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
- You have a *thing* for me?
- It is a common *thing*—
- Ha?
- To have a foolish wife.
- The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Shakspeare. Othello.*
- The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*
- Says the master, you devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *Levi. ii. 3.*
- A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
- And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryden.*
- I should love to own to rude a *thing*,
- As it is to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*
- Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*
2. It is used in contempt.
- I have a *thing* in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*
3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.
- See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
- Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object?
- For this the foolish over-careful fathers
- Have broke their sleeps with thoughts, their brains with care. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
- Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Congr.*
- The poor *thing* sigh'd, and with a blessing express'd with the utmost vehemence turned from me. *Addison.*
- I'll be this abject *thing* no more.
- Love give me back my heart again. *Granville.*
4. It is used by *Shakspeare* once in a sense of honour.
- I lov'd the maid I married; never man
- Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,
- Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakspeare.*

TO THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thantgan*, Gothick; *dencken*, Saxon; *denken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation.
- Thinking*, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing. *Locke.*
- What am I? or from whence? for that I am
- I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,
- Or how this frame of mine began to be,
- What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*
- Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*
- It is an opinion that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*
- These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon.
- His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.
- Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Num. xxxvi. 6.*
- I fear we shall not find
- This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*
3. To intend.
- Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,
- As one near death to those that wish him live. *Shakspeare.*
4. To imagine; to fancy.
- Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which
- Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
- That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
- Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
- In pity of his misery, to dispatch
- His nighted life. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
- We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and observe such a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Speotator, N^o. 477.*
5. To muse; to meditate.
- You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
- Think* much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*
6. To recollect; to observe.
- We are come to have the warrant.
- Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakspeare.*
- Think* upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Neh. v. 19.*
7. To judge; to conclude.
- If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

THI

Still the work was not complete,

When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift's Miscel.*

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well of

are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

8. To consider; to doubt.
- Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

TO THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.
- Royal Lear,
- Whom I have ever honour'd as my king,
- And as my patron *thought* on in my prayer. *Shakspeare.*
- Charity *thinketh* no evil. *1 Cor. xiii. 5.*
2. To believe; to esteem.
- Me *thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*
- Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like that of
- Alimaaz. *2 Sam. xviii. 27.*
3. To think much. To grieve.
- He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*
- If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think* much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
4. To think scorn. To disdain.
- He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Ezra. iii.*

THINKER. *n. f.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture in the art of music, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

THINKING. *n. f.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar.*

If we did think,

His contemplations were above the earth,

And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should fill

Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid

His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth

His serious considering. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

I heard a bird so sing,

Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakspeare.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison's Guard. N^o. 97.*

THINLY. *n. f.* [from *thin*.]

1. Not thickly.
2. Not closely; not numerously.
- It is opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:
- The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

THINNESS. *n. f.* [from *thin*.] Thinness; tenuity.

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.
- Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*
- No breach, but an expansion,
- Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*
- Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton's Opticks.*
- Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*
2. Paucity; scarcity.
- The buzzard
- Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race,
- To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,
- And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*
- In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. Rareness; not spissitude.
- Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [*dridda*, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakspeare.*

THIRD. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.
- To thee and thine hereditary ever,
- Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare.*
- Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
- A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*
- The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

THI

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.
- Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty thirds. *Holder on Time.*

THIRDBOROUGH. *n. f.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under-confluent.

THIRDLY. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterranean. *Bacon.*

TO THIRL. *v. a.* [*thylan*, Sax.] To pierce; to perforate. *Ains.*

THIRST. *n. f.* [*thyrst*, Saxon; *derst*, Dutch.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.
- But fearless they perseue, nor can the flood
- Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood. *Dante.*
- Thus accus'd,
- In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*
- Thirst* and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkalescent or muriatick. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Eagerness; vehement desire.
- Not hope of praise, nor *thirst* of worldly good,
- Enticed us to follow this emprise. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
- Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had of knowledge. *Milton.*
- Say it's thy bounty, or thy *thirst* of praise. *Granville.*
- This is an active and ardent *thirst* after happiness, or after a full, beatifying object. *Chryse.*
3. Draught.
- The rapid current, through veins
- Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
- Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

TO THIRST. *v. n.* [*thyrstan*, Saxon; *dersten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst.
- They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isa. xlix. 10.*
- The people *thirsted* there for water. *Exod. xvii. 3.*
- They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*
2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.
- They knew how the ungodly were tormented, *thirsting* in another manner than the just. *Wisd. xi. 9.*
- My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. *Psal. xlii. 2.*
- Till a man hungers and *thirsts* after righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed, greater good. *Locke.*
- But furious *thirsting* thus for gore,
- The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

TO THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:

For the kind gifts of water and of food,

He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

THIRSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty.

Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Watson.*

THIRSTY. *adj.* [*thyrstig*, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.
- Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
- Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakspeare.*
- Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judg. iv.*
- Unworthy was thy fate,
- To fall beneath a bale assassin's stab,
- Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
- Had in the field of battle fought in vain. *Roswe.*
2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, *blood thirsty*.

THIRTEEN. *adj.* [*dreotene*, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 249.*

THIRTEENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; *dreoteoda*, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pail, that every woman may have an husband. *Granv.*

THIRTIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; *drictigoda*, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakspeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution.

More will wonder at so short an age,

To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THIRTY. *adj.* [*drictig*, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

I have slept fifteen years.

—Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakspeare.*

The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty-eight* miles. *Addison.*

THIS. pronoun. [*dis*, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.
- Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal. *Shakspeare.*
- Come a little nearer *this* way.
- Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;
- I lay a moving grove. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

THO

Must I endure all this? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
 This ſame ſhall comfort us concerning our toil, *Gen. v. 29.*
 This is not the place for a large reduction.
 There is a very great inequality among men as to their in-
 ternal endowments, and their external conditions, in this
 life.
 2. The next future.
 Let not the Lord be angry, and I will ſpeak yet but this
 once: peradventure ten ſhall be found there. *Gen. xviii. 32.*
 3. This is uſed for this time.
 By this the veſſel half her courſe had run. *Dryden.*
 4. The laſt paſt.
 I have not wept this forty years; but now
 My mother comes aſreſh into my eyes. *Dryden.*
 5. It is often oppoſed to that.
 As when two winds with rival force contend,
 This way and that, the wav'ring fails they bend,
 While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
 Now here, now there, the reeling veſſel throw. *Pope.*
 According as the ſmall parts of matter are connected to-
 gether, after this or that determinate manner, a body of this
 or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*
 Do we not often hear of this or that young heir? are not
 his riches and his lewdneſſes talk'd of together? *South's Sermon.*
 This way and that the impatient captives tend,
 And preſſing for releaſe the mountains rend. *Dryden.*
 6. When this, and that reſpect a former ſentence, this relates to
 the latter, that to the former member.
 Their judgment in this we may not, and in that we need
 not, follow. *Hooker.*
 7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to the other.
 Conſider the arguments which the author had to write
 this, or to deſign the other, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*
 With endleſs pain this man perſues
 What, if he gain'd, he could not uſe:
 And 'other fondly hopes to ſee
 What never was, nor e'er ſhall be. *Prior.*
 THISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*pyrel*, Saxon; *diſſel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.]
 A prickly weed growing in corn fields.
 The leaves of the thistle grow alternately on the branches,
 and are prickly; and the heads are, for the moſt part, ſqua-
 moſe and prickly. *Miller.*
 Hatleſs docks, rough thiſtles, cockſies, burs.
 Get you ſome carduus benedictus, and lay it to your
 heart. — There thou prick'ſt her with a thistle. *Shakeſp.*
 Thiſtles alſo and thiſtles ſhall bring thee forth. *Milton.*
 Tough thiſtles choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
 And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*
 Ric graſs will kill thiſtles. *Mortimer's Huſb.*
 THISTLE, golden. *n. ſ.* A plant.
 The golden thistle hath the appearance of a thistle: the
 flower conſiſts of many half florets, which reſt on the em-
 brios; each of theſe are ſeparated by a thin leaf, and on the
 top of each embrio is faſtened a little leaf. *Miller.*
 THISTLY. *adj.* [*from thistle*.] Overgrown with thiſtles.
 Wide o'er the thifty lawn as ſwells the breeze,
 A whitening ſhower of vegetable down
 Amuſive floats. *Thomſon's Summer.*
 THITHER. *adv.* [*thiden*, Saxon.]
 1. To that place: it is oppoſed to hither. *Shakeſp.*
 We're coming thither.
 When, like a bridegroom from the Eaſt, the ſun
 Sets forth; he thither, whence he came, doth run. *Danham.*
 There Phoenix and Ulyſſes watch the prey;
 And thither all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*
 2. To that end; to that point.
 THITHERTO. *adv.* [*thither and to*.] To that end; ſo far.
 THITHERWARD. *adv.* [*thither and ward*.] Towards that
 place.
 Ne would he ſuffer ſleep once thitherward
 Approach, albe his drowly den were next. *Fairy Qu.*
 Madam, he's gone to ſerve the duke of Florence.
 We met him thitherward, for thence we came. *Shakeſp.*
 By quick inſtinctive motion, up I ſprung.
 As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*
 The fooliſh beaſts went to the lion's den, leaving very
 goodly footſteps of their journey thitherward, but not the
 like of their return. *L'Eſtrange.*
 A tuft of dailies on a flow'ry lay
 They ſaw, and thitherward they bent their way. *Dryden.*
 THO. *adv.* [*doone*, Saxon.]
 1. Then. *Spenser.*
 2. Tho' contracted for though.
 To Thole. *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Dryden's Duſſeſſon.*
 THONG. *n. ſ.* [*thiang*, Saxon.] A ſtrap, or ſtring of
 leather.
 The Tuſcan King
 Laid by the lance and took him to the ſting;
 Thrice whir'd the thong about his head, and threw
 The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden's En.*
 The ancient ceſtus only conſiſted of ſo many large thongs
 about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addiſon.*

The ſmiths and armourers on palſieys ride,
 And nails for looſen'd ſpears, and thongs for ſhields pro-
 vide. *Dryden's Knight's Tell.*
 THORACICK. *adj.* [*from thorax*.] Belonging to the breaſt.
 The chyle grows grey in the thoracick duct. *Arbutnot.*
 THORAL. *adj.* [*from thorax*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.
 The puniſhment of adultery, according to the Roman
 law, was ſometimes made by a thorol ſeparation. *Ayliff.*
 THORN. *n. ſ.* [*thaurus*, Gothick; *þorn*, Saxon; *duros*,
 Dutch.]
 1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds.
 Thorns and thiſtles ſhall it bring forth. *Gen. iii. 18.*
 2. A prickly growing on the thorn buſh.
 The moſt upright is ſharper than a thorn hedge. *Me. vii.*
 Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the roſe. *Addiſon.*
 3. Any thing troubleſome.
 The guilt of empire; all its thorns and cares
 Be only mine. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*
 THORAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.
 The thornapple is of two ſorts; the greater, which riſes
 up with a ſtrong round ſtalk, and the leſſer differs from
 the other in the ſmallneſs of the leaves. *Mortimer.*
 THORNBARK. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh.
 The thornbark when dried taſtes of ſal ammoniac. *Arbut.*
 THORNBUT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fiſh, *Amb.* which he diſtin-
 guiſhes from thornback. A birt or turbot.
 THORNY. *adj.* [*from thorn*.]
 1. Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly.
 Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
 He wore, ſweet head, a thorny diadem. *Randolph.*
 The boar's eye-balls glare with fire;
 His neck ſhoots up a thick'et thorny wood;
 His brittle back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*
 The wic'ed madmen did for virtue toil
 A thorny, or at beſt a barren ſoil. *Dryden.*
 They on the bleakly top
 Of rugged hills, the tho'ny bramble crop. *Dryden.*
 2. Pricking; vexatious.
 No diſlike againſt the perſon
 Of our good queen, but the ſharp thorny points
 Of my alleged reaſons drive this forward. *Shakeſp.*
 3. Difficult; perplexing.
 By how many thorny and hard ways they are come there-
 unto, by how many civil broils. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 THOROUGH. *preſp.* [*the word thorough extended into two ſyl-*
lables.]
 1. By way of making paſſage or penetration.
 2. By means of.
 Mark Antony will follow
 Thorough the hazards of this untrod ſtate,
 With all true faith. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
 THOROUGH. *adj.* [*The adjective is always written thorough,*
the prepoſition commonly through.]
 1. Complete; full; perfect.
 The Iriſh horſeboys, in the thorough reformation of that
 realm, ſhould be cut off. *Spenser.*
 He did not deſire a thorough engagement till he had time to
 reform ſome whom he reſolv'd never more to truſt. *Clarendon.*
 A thorough tranſlator muſt be a thorough poet. *Dryden.*
 A thorough practice of ſubjecting ourſelves to the wants of
 others, would extinguiſh in us pride. *Swift.*
 2. Paſſing through.
 Let all three ſides be a double houſe, without thorough
 lights on the ſides. *Bacon.*
 THOROUGHFARE. *n. ſ.* [*thorough and fare*.] A paſſage through;
 a paſſage without any ſtop or let.
 Th' Hyrcanian deſerts are as thoroughfares now
 For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakeſp.*
 His body is a paſſable carcaſe if he be not hurt: it is a
 thoroughfare for ſteel, if it be not hurt. *Shakeſp.*
 Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
 Of eaſy thoroughfare. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*
 The ungrateful perſon is a monſter, which is all throat
 and belly; a kind of thoroughfare, or common ſtore for the
 good things of the world to paſs into. *South's Sermon.*
 The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
 Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or entering in:
 A thoroughfare of news; where ſome devils
 Things never heard; ſome mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*
 THOROUGHLY. *adv.* [*from thorough*.] Completely; fully.
 Look into this buſineſs thoroughly. *Shakeſp.*
 We can never be grieved for their miſeries who are tho-
 roughly wick'd, and have thereby juſtly call'd their calamities
 on themſelves. *Dryden's Duſſeſſon.*
 One would think that every member of the community
 who embraces with vehemence the principles of either pa-
 ty, had thoroughly liſted and examined them. *Addiſon.*
 They had forgotten their ſolemn vows as thoroughly as if
 they had never made them. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
 THOROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough and ſped*.] Finiſhed in prin-
 ciples; thoroughpaſſed. *Our*

THO

Our thoroughſped republick of whigs, which contains the
 bulk of all hoppers, pretenders, and profeſſors, are moſt highly
 uſeful to princes. *Swift.*
 THOROUGHFARE. *adj.* [*thorough and pace*.] Perfect in what
 is undertaken; complete; thoroughſped. Generally in a
 bad ſenſe.
 When it was propoſed to repeal the teſt claule, the ableſt
 of thoſe who were reckon'd the moſt ſtanch and thoroughpaſſed
 whigs fell off at the firſt mention of it. *Swift.*
 THOROUGHSTITCH. *adv.* [*thorough and ſtitch*.] Completely;
 fully. A low word.
 Perſeverance alone can carry us thoroughſtitch. *L'Eſtrange.*
 THORP. *n. ſ.*
 Thorp, thoſp, throſp, troſp, are all from the Saxon
 þorp, which ſignifies a village. *Gilſon's Camden.*
 THOSE. *pron.* the plural of that.
 Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,
 Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*
 The fibres of this muſcle act as thoſe of others. *Cheyne.*
 Sure there are poets which did never dream
 Upon Parnafſus, nor did taſte the ſtream
 Of Helicon, we therefore may ſuppoſe
 Thoſe made not poets, but the poets thoſe. *Denham.*
 THOUT. *n. ſ.* [*þut*, Saxon; *du*, Dutch; in the oblique caſes ſin-
 gular *thee*, *ſey*, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, *ge*, Saxon; in the
 oblique caſes plural *yau*, *ey*, Saxon.]
 1. The ſecond pronoun perſonal.
 Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
 The handle to'ward my hand? Come let me clutch thee.
 I have thee not, and yet I ſee thee ſtill.
 Art thou not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
 To feeling as to fight. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 I am like to call thee ſo again,
 To ſpit on thee again, to ſpurn thee too,
 If thou wilt lend this money lend it not
 As to thy friend. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
 Thou, if there be a thou in this baſe town,
 Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;
 Who at enormous villany turns pale,
 And ſteers againſt it with a full-blown fail. *Dryden.*
 2. It is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language.
 When we ſpeak to equals or ſuperiors we ſay *you*; but in ſo-
 lemn language, and in addreſſes of worſhip, we ſay *thou*.
 To THOU. *v. a.* [*from thou*.] To treat with familiarity.
 Taut him with the licence of ink; if thou *thouſt* him
 more thrice, it ſhall not be amiſs. *Shakeſp.*
 THOUGH. *conjunction.* [*þeah*, Saxon; *thauh*, Gothick.]
 1. Notwithſtanding that; although.
 Not that I ſo affirm, though ſo it ſeem. *Milton.*
 The ſound of love makes your ſoft heart afraid,
 And guard itſelf, though but a child invade.
 I can deſire to perceive thoſe things that God has prepared
 for thoſe that love him, though they be ſuch as eye hath not
 ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to
 conceive. *Locke.*
 Though the name of abſtracted ideas is attributed to uni-
 verſal ideas, yet this abſtraction is not great. *Watts's Logic.*
 2. As THOUGH. As if; like as if.
 In the vine were three branches; and it was as though it
 budded. *Gen. xl. 10.*
 3. It is uſed in the end of a ſentence in familiar language:
 however; yet.
 You ſhall not quit Cydaria for me:
 'Tis dangerous though to treat me in this ſort,
 And to reſuſe my offers, though in ſport. *Dryden.*
 A good cauſe wou'd do well though;
 It gives my ſword an edge. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*
 THOUGHT. *the preterite and part. paſſ. of think.*
 I told him what I thought. *Shakeſp.*
 Are my friends embark'd?
 Can any thing be thought of for their ſervice?
 Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addiſon.*
 No other tax could have been thought of, upon which ſo
 much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addiſon.*
 THOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*from the preterite of to think*.]
 1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.
 2. Idea; image formed in the mind.
 Sulph'rous and thought executing fires
 Singe my white head. *Shakeſp.*
 Things above earthly thought.
 3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery.
 Thought, if tranſlated only, cannot be loſt in another lan-
 guage; but the words that convey it to our apprehenſion,
 which are the image and ornament of that thought, may be
 ſo ill-choſen as to make it appear unkindneſs. *Dryden.*
 One may often find as much thought on the reverſe of a
 medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*
 Thought comes crowding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only
 difficulty is to choſe or to reject. *Locke.*
 The thought of a foul that periſh in thinking.
 4. Reflection; particular conſideration.

THO

Why do you keep alone?
 Of ſorrieſt fancies your companions making,
 Uſing thoſe thoughts which ſhould indeed have died
 With them they think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 5. Conception; preconceived notion.
 Things to their thought. *Milton.*
 So unimaginable as hate in heaven.
 6. Opinion; judgment.
 He that is ready to ſlip, is as a lamp deſpised in the thought
 of him that is at eaſe. *Job xii. 5.*
 They communicated their thoughts on this ſubject to each
 other; and therefore their reaſons are little different. *Dryden.*
 Thus Bethel ſpoke, who always ſpeaks his thought,
 And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*
 7. Meditation; ſerious conſideration.
 Pride, of all others the moſt dangerous fault,
 Proceeds from want of ſenſe or want of thought. *Roscommon.*
 Nor was godhead from her thought. *Milton.*
 8. Deſign; purpoſe.
 The thoughts I think towards you are thoughts of peace,
 and not evil. *Jer. xxix. 11.*
 9. Silent contemplation.
 Who is ſo groſs
 That cannot ſee this palpable device?
 Yet who ſo bold, but ſays, he ſees it not?
 Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,
 When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in thought. *Shakeſp.*
 10. Sollicitude; care; concern.
 Let us return, left he leave caring for the aſſes and take
 thought for us. *1 Sam. ix. 5.*
 Hawis was put in trouble, and died with thought and an-
 guiſh before his buſineſs came to an end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Adam took no thought, eating his fill. *Milton.*
 11. Expectation.
 The main deſery
 Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
 12. A ſmall degree; a ſmall quantity.
 His face was a thought longer than the exact ſymmetrians
 would allow. *Sidney.*
 If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence
 alloweth us to think them at the leaſt half a thought the bet-
 ter, becauſe they are our own. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 A needle pierc'd through a globe of cork, cut away by
 degrees, will ſwim under water, yet not ſink unto the bot-
 tom: if the cork be a thought too light to ſink under the ſur-
 face, the water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine. *Br.*
 My giddineſs ſeized me, and though I now totter, yet I
 think I am a thought better. *Swift.*
 THOUGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought and full*.]
 1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.
 On theſe he muſ'd within his thoughtful mind,
 And then reſolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*
 2. Attentive; careful.
 Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the live-long day
 Conſume in meditation deep. *Phillips.*
 3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.
 Unſpotted long with human blood
 War, horrid war, your thoughtful walks invades,
 And ſteel now glitters in the muſes ſhades. *Pope.*
 4. Anxious; ſollicitous.
 In awful pomp, and melancholy ſtate,
 See ſettled reaſon on the judgment-seat;
 Around her croud diſtruſt, and doubt and fear,
 And thoughtful foreſight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*
 THOUGHTFULLY. *adv.* [*from thoughtful*.] With thought or
 conſideration; with ſollicitude.
 THOUGHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from thoughtful*.]
 1. Deep meditation.
 2. Anxiety; ſollicitude.
 THOUGHTLESS. *adj.* [*from thought*.]
 1. Airy; gay; diſſipated.
 2. Negligent; careleſs.
 It is ſomething peculiarly ſhocking to ſee gray hairs with-
 out remore for the paſt, and thoughtleſs of the future. *Rogers.*
 3. Stupid; dull.
 His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
 And ſeems deſign'd for thoughtleſs majeſty:
 Thoughtleſs as monarch oaks that ſhade the plain,
 And ſpread in ſolemn ſtate ſupinely reign. *Dryden.*
 THOUGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from thought*.] Without thought;
 careleſſly; ſtupidly.
 In reſleſs hurries thoughtleſſly they live,
 At ſubſtance oft unmov'd, for ſhadows grieve. *Garth.*
 THOUGHTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from thoughtleſs*.] Want of thought;
 abſence of thought.
 THOUGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought and ſick*.] Uneaſy with reflection.
 Heav'n's face doth glow
 With triſtful viſage; and, as 'gaunt the doom,
 Is thoughtſick at the act. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
 THOUSAND. *adj.* or *n. ſ.* [*þyrens*, Saxon; *duyſend*, Dutch.]
 1. The number of ten hundred.

About

THR

About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon*.

2. Proverbially, a great number.

So fair, and *thousand*, *thousand* times more fair
She seem'd, when the pretence was to fight. *Fa. Qu.*
For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryden*.

Search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of some old Tufcan tree,
And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden*.

Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand*
occasions for generosity and compassion. *Addison's Spect.*
How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the public, whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment. *Watts*.

THOUSANDTH. *adj.* [from *thousand*.] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand.

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave historians wait;
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page. *Dryden*.

The French hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the contrary; and I with they deserved the *thousandth* part of the good treatment they have received. *Swift's Miscel.*

THOWL. *n. f.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when a rowing. *Ans.*

THRALL. *n. f.* [from *thrall*, Saxon.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another.

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney*.

But fith the will the conquest challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall*. *Spenser*.

Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall*. *Shakespeare*.

The two delinquents
That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep. *Shak.*

I know I'm one of nature's little kings;
Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall*. *Davies*.

That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his business be. *Milton*.

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.

And laid about him, till his nose
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras, p. i.*

To THRALL. *v. a.* *Spenser*. [from the noun.] To enslave; to bring into the power of another.

Let me be a slave to achieve the maid,
Whose sudden fight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shak.*

State men purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will. *Donne*.

The author of nature is not *thrall'd* to the laws of nature. *Drummond*.

THRALDOM. *n. f.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind?
and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such *thrall'dom*. *Sidney, b. i.*

He swore with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
— Why, so he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thrall'dom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakespeare*.

This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the Turkish *thrall'dom*. *Sandys*.

He shall rule, and she in *thrall'dom* live. *Dryden*.

They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thrall'dom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other. *Locke*.

THRAPPE. *n. f.* The windpipe of any animal. They still retain it in the Scottish dialect.

To THRASH. *v. a.* [from *thraschen*, Saxon; *derfchen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written variously *thrash* or *thrashe*, but *thrash* is agreeable to etymology.

First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw. *Shakespeare*.

Gideon *thrashed* wheat to hide it. *Judg. viii. 11.*

Here be oxen for burnt sacrifices, and *thrashing* instruments for wood. *2 Sam. xxiv. 22.*

In the sun your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden*.

This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an incalency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a swift motion; such as that of running or *thrashing*. *Ray*.

Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first *thrashing*, get what feed you can. *Mortimer*.

2. To beat; to drub.

Thou feisty valiant ass! thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a Barbarian slave. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Crissida.*

THR

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.

I rather wou'd be Mevius, *thrashe* for rhimes
Like his, the corn and scandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine. *Dryden*.

THRA'SHER. *n. f.* [from *thrashe*.] One who thrashes corn.

Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrashe* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakespeare*.

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thrashe*'s
toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of those employed about the utensils must all be charged.

THRASHING-FLOOR. *n. f.* An area on which corn is beaten.

In vain the binds the *thrashing-floor* prepare,
And exercise their flails in empty air. *Dryden*.

Delve of convenient depth your *thrashing-floor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden*.

THRASO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical*. *Shakespeare*.

There never was any thing so fudden but the fight of two rams, and Caesar's *thrasonical* brag of, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

THRAVE. *n. f.* [Sax; Saxon.]

1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.

2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *n. f.* [from *thra*, Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.]

1. A small line; a small twist.

Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakespeare*.

Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Bosch*.

He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his head by one single *thread* or hair, surely had enough to check his appetite. *Scut's Sermons*.

The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread*, between flattery and ill-manners. *L'Estrange*.

2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.

The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the same even thread of discourse, but strikes upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet*.

The gout being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it so hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbutnot*.

THRE'ADBARE. *adj.* [from *thread* and *bare*.]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.

Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he wore. *Fa. Qu.*

The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and let a new nap upon it: so he had need; for 'tis *threadbare*. *Shak.*

Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whose cloaths are *threadbare*, and whose cloaks are torn? *Dryden's Juvenal*.

He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
He din'd and sup'd at charge of other folk. *Swift*.

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakespeare*.

Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their subject fully and closely.

If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project. *Child on Trade*.

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pass through with a thread.

The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have *threaded* it with in taking up the spermatick vessels. *Sharp's Surgery*.

2. To pass through; to pierce through.

Thus out of season *threading* dark-ey'd night. *Shakespeare*.

Being prest to th' war,
Ev'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*.

THRE'ADEN. *adj.* [from *thread*.] Made of thread.

Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with th' invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea. *Shak.*

To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much, or contend.

THREAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*. *Shakespeare*.

The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward*.

Do not believe
Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.

To THREAT. *v. a.* [from *threat*, Saxon: *threat* is seldom used but in poetry.]

To THREATEN. *v. n.* To menace; to denounce evil.

Death to be with'd
Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can bring. *Milton*.

2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by denouncing evil.

What *threat* you me with telling of the king?
Tell him and spare not. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

That it spread no further, straitly *threaten* them that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts iv. 18.*

The void profound
Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being
Threatens him. *Milton*.

Aeneas their assault undaunted did abide,
And thus to Lausus, loud with friendly *threatning* cry'd. *Dryden's Virgil*.

This day black omens *threat* the brightest fair,
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope*.

3. To menace by action.

Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long pretended spear.
The noise increases as the billows roar. *Dryden*.

When rowling from afar they *threat* the shore. *Dryden*.

THREATENER. *n. f.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that threatens.

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shakespeare. King John*.

The fruit, it gives you life
To knowledge by the *threat* ne? *Milton's Par. Lost*.

THREATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten*.] With menace; in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, too *threatningly* replies. *Shakespeare*.

THREATFUL. *adj.* [from *threat* and *full*.] Full of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigandine applide
To light, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser*.

THREE. *adj.* [from *treis*, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welsh and *Eric*, Lat.] Two and one.

Prove this a prosperous day, the three-nook'd world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra*.

If you speak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the whole three words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 249.*

Great Atreus sons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three* ag'd Nestor.
Jove hurls the *three*-fork'd thunder from above. *Addison*.

These *three* and *three* with other bands we ty'd. *Pope*.

Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upper day. *Pope*.

A trait needle, such as gloves use, with a *three*-edged point, useful in sewing up dead bodies. *Sharp*.

2. Proverbially a small number.

Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool; I am no beast. *Shakespeare*.

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three*-suited, filthy, worsted flocking knave. *Shakespeare. King Lear*.

THREE'FOLD. *adj.* [from *treis*, Saxon.] *Three* repeated; consisting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not easily broken. *Ecclesi. iv. 12.*

By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a justice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a justice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh*.

A *threefold* offering to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a goat. *Pope's Odyssey*.

THREE'PENNY. *n. f.* [from *three* and *pence*.] A small silver coin valued at three pence.

A *threepenny* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am to queen it. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Laying a cautick, I made an scar the compass of a *threepenny*, and gave vent to the matter. *Wise man's Surgery*.

THREE'PENNY. *adj.* [from *three* and *penny*.] Vulgar; mean.

THREE'PILE. *n. f.* [from *three* and *pile*.] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of service. *Shakespeare*.

THREE'PLED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

O thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepile* piece: I had as lief be English kersey, as be pill'd as thou art. *Shakespeare*.

THREESCORE. *adj.* [from *three* and *score*.] *Three* twenty; sixty.

Threecore and ten I can remember well. *Shakespeare*.

Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted into hundreds and *threescores*. *Brown*.

By chase our long-lived fathers earn'd their food;
Toil strung the nerves, and purify'd the blood;
But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindl'd down to *threescore* years and ten. *Dryden*.

THR

THRENO'DY. *n. f.* [from *threnos*, Græc.] A song of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *n. f.* properly *thresher*.

Here too the *thresher* brandishing his flail,
Bespeaks a master. *Dodley*.

THRE'SHING. See To THRASH.

The careful ploughman doubting stands,
Left on the *thrashing* floor his sheaves prove chaff. *Milton*.

Gideon was taken from *thrashing*, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education*.

THRESHOLD. *n. f.* [from *thresch*, Saxon.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wife,
Him at the *threshold* met she well did enterprize. *Spenser*.

Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakespeare*.

Not better
Than fill at hell's dark *threshold* t' have fat watch,
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thy self half starv'd? *Milton*.

Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live inspir'd
In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Milton*.

There fought the queen's apartment, stood before
The peaceful *threshold*, and belieg'd the door. *Dryden*.

THREW, preterite of *throw*.

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*:
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope*.

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three*.]

1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenser*.

Thrice within this hour
I saw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakespeare*.

2. A word of amplification.

Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew*.

Thrice, and four times happy those
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden*.

To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French *enfiler*.] To slide through a narrow passage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendants of her ear. *Pope*.

THRIFT. *n. f.* [from *thrive*.]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horit upon such cart jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself if that were *thrif*, I wish none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*

You some permit
To second ill with ill, each worse than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrif*. *Shakespeare*.

Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind prefaces me such *thrif*.
That I should be fortunate. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice*.

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrif* may follow fawning. *Shakespeare. Hamlet*.

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.

The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to *thrif*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrif*, there grow many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying such imperfect slight-built vessels. *Raleigh*.

Thus heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrif*
In his economy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden*.

3. A plant.

The *thrif* is a plant with a flower gathered into an almost spherical head, furnished with a common fealy empalement: this head is composed of several clove-gilliflowers, consisting of several leaves in a proper empalement, shaped like a funnel; in like manner the pointal rises out of the same empalement, and afterwards turns to an oblong seed, wrapt up in the empalement, as in an hulk. *Miller*.

THRIFTILY. *adv.* [from *thrif*.] Frugally; parsimoniously.

Cromartie after fourcore went to his country-house to live *thrif*ly, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift*.

THRIFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *thrif*.] Frugality; husbandry.

If any other place you have,
Which asks small pains but *thrif*ness to save. *Hubbard*.

Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great *thrif*ness in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Watson*.

THRIFTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrif*.] Profuse; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play
Consum'd had their goods and *thrif*less hours,
And thrown themselves into these heavy flowers. *Spenser*.

THR

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thrifless* sons their scraping fathers gold. *Shakespeare.*
THRIFTY. *adj.* [from *thrift*.]
1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.
Though some men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*
Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddess she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and use. *Shakespeare.*
Left he should neglect his studies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddess,
For fear young master should be spoil'd,
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*
I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which
he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more discre-
tion. *Swift.*
2. Well-husbanded.
I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shakespeare.*
THRILL. *v. a.* [from *thrill*.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.
The cruel word he tender heart to *thrill'd*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,
And stormy horror all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down the fell for pain. *Fairy Qu.*
He pierced through his chafed chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*
A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remembrance,
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Nature, that heard such found,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's feat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*
THRILL. *v. n.*
1. To have the quality of piercing.
The knight his *thrilling* spear again assay'd,
In his brass-plated body to embolden. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*
With that, one of his *thrilling* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*
2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.
To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shakespeare.*
Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at
it? *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*
4. To pass with a tingling sensation.
A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakespeare.*
A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*
THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and sometimes less properly
thrived, part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satis-
factory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *thraden*,
to make grow; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from
thrao, to make grow, to increase.] To prosper; to grow rich; to
advance in any thing desired.
He came forth with his clowns horst on poor cart-jades,
and so furnished, that if this be *thrift*, I with my subjects
never *thrive*. *Sidney.*
The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power, he means to visit us. *Shakespeare.*
It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not
thrive. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 620.*
They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*
O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier feat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety,
seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*
A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common
pasture, but with particular advenience observes the *thriving*
of every one. *Decay of Piety.*
Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and
to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle
season between their spring and their fall. *South's Sermon.*
Experienc'd age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*
Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make
the greater advantage. *Locke.*

THR

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,
And render their sweet souls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*
A little hope—but I have none.
On air the poor camellions *thrive*,
Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Granville.*
Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities,
that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their in-
fancy, down to this very day. *Asterbury's Sermon.*
In the fat age of pleasure, wealth and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increase. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*
Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches
of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts's Logic.*
THRIVER. *n. s.* [from *thrive*.] One that prospers; one that
grows rich.
He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as
he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*
THRIVINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving*.] In a prosperous way.
THRO. contracted by barbarians from *through*.
What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who scatter'd *thro'* the world in exile mourn. *Dryden.*
THROAT. *n. s.* [from *thrao*, *thrao*, Saxon.]
1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and
breath.
The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*. *Shakespeare.*
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. The main road of any place.
Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson.*
3. To cut the *throat*. To murder; to kill by violence.
These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they be-
come kern, are made more fit to cut their *throats*. *Spenser.*
A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers
were about to cut his *throat*, says, why should you kill a man
that kills nobody? *L'Estrange.*
THROATPIPE. *n. s.* [from *throat* and *pipe*.] The weatung; the wind-
pipe.
THROATWORT. *n. s.* [from *throat* and *wort*.] A plant.
The *throatwort* hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of
one leaf, and cut into several parts at the top, whose emble-
ment becomes a membranaceous fruit, often triangular, and
divided into three cells, full of small seeds. *Milton.*
THROB. *v. n.* [from *thrao*, *thrao*, Saxon; formed
in imitation of the sound, *skimmer*; perhaps contracted
from *throu up*.]
1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or
distress.
Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shakespeare.*
My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
'Twas the clash of swords: my troubled heart
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every sound. *Addison.*
How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you shou'd strain me in your folding arms. *Smith.*
2. To beat; to palpitate.
In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arte-
rial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choaked in
by the contused flesh. *Wise's Surgery.*
THROB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of pal-
pitation.
She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress'd. *Fa. Qu.*
Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul,
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison's Cat.*
THROE. *n. s.* [from *thrao*, *thrao*, Saxon.]
1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is
likewise written *throu*.
Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throes*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes*. *Milton.*
Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pains. *Dryden.*
My *throes* come thicker and my cries increase'd.
Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in travail
with her sons, and at one fruitful *throes* bring forth all the
generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble
dust. *Rogers's Sermon.*
2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.
O man! have mind of that most bitter *throes*. *Fairy Qu.*
For as the tree does fall so lies it ever low.
To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses, Their

THR

Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
To *THROE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.
The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakespeare. Tem. 1st.*
THRONE. *n. s.* [from *thronos*, Lat. *Spovos*.]
1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.
Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And full of many kings. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Th' eternal father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*
Stonehenge once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*
2. The seat of a bishop.
In those times the bishops preached on the steps of the
altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a *throne*.
Ayliffe's Paragon.
To *THRONE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on
a royal seat.
They have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Thron'd and set high?
True image of the father, whether *thron'd*
In the bosom of bliss and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enclin'd
In fleshly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*
O prince! O chief of many *throned* powers. *Milton.*
Thron'd in glass and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*
THRONING. *n. s.* [from *throning*, Saxon, from *thronan*, to press.] A
crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.
Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are now yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our *thronings*. *Shakespeare.*
A *throng*
Of thick short fobs in thund'ring volleys float,
And rout themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*
This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I with the *throng* of great and good
Made it less easily understood.
With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious *throng*,
In nature's order as they pass'd along.
Their names, their fates. *Dryden's Æn.*
To *THRONING.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in
tumultuous multitudes.
I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
His mother could not longer bear the agonies of so many
passions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying
out, my son. *Taylor, N. 55.*
To *THRONING.* *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or
tumults.
I'll say, thou hast gold:
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too shortly. *Shakespeare.*
The multitude *throng* thee and press thee. *Luke viii. 45.*
All access was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick swarm'd. *Milton.*
THROSTLE. *n. s.* [from *thrao*, Saxon.] The thrush; a small
singing bird.
The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill.
The black-bird and *throstle* with their melodious voices bid
welcome to the cheerful spring. *Walter's Angler.*
THROTTLE. *n. s.* [from *thrao*.] The windpipe.
At the upper extreme it hath no larynx or *throttle* to qua-
lify the sound. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To *THROTTLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suf-
focate; to kill by stopping the breath.
I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakespeare.*
As when Anteus in Irafra strove
With Jove's Alcides, and off soil'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall and henceer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*
His throat half *throttled* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam. *Dryden.*
The *throttling* quiney 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*
THROVE. the preterite of *thrive*.
England never *throve* so well, nor was there ever brought
into England so great an increase of wealth since. *Locke.*
THROUGH. *prep.* [from *thru*, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, Ger-
man.]

THR

1. From end to end of.
He hath been so successful with common heads, that he
hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*
A simplicity shines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*
Fame of th' asserted sea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*
2. Noting passage.
Through the gate of iv'ry he dismiss'd *Dryden's Æn.*
His valiant offspring.
The same thing happened when I removed the prism out
of the sun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole shin-
ing by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*
3. By transmission.
Through these hands this science has passed with great ap-
plause. *Temple.*
Material things are presented only *through* their senses;
they have a real influx on these, and all real knowledge of
material things is conveyed into the understanding *through*
these senses. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
4. By means of.
The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the weak *through*
imart. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Something you may deserve of him *through* me. *Shak.*
By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and *through*
idleness of the hands the house droppeth *through*. *Ecclesi. x.*
You will not make this a general rule to debar such from
preaching the gospel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*
Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*
To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy:
Through him lost peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*
THROUGH. *adv.*
1. From one end or side to the other.
You'd be so lean, that blasts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakespeare.*
Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and
with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*
Pointed satire runs him *through* and *through*. *Oldham.*
To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the
whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*
2. To the end of any thing.
Every man brings such a degree of this light into the
world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven,
yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he
shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite
through. *South's Sermons.*
THROUGHBRED. *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *through-
bred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.
A *through-bred* soldier weighs all present circumstances and
all possible contingents. *Greav's Casmol.*
THROUGHTLIGHT. *adj.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both
sides.
That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights;
therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called
thoughtlighted, but with two or more windows on the same
side are enemies to this art. *Wotton's Architecture.*
THROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *through*.] It is commonly written
thoroughly, as coming from *thorough*.
1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.
The fight so *thoroughly* him dismay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*
Rice must be *thoroughly* boiled in respect of its hardness. *Bac.*
No less wisdom than what made the world can *thoroughly*
understand so vast a design. *Tillotson.*
2. Without reserve; sincerely.
Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *thoroughly*
to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in
this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
THROUGHOUT. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in
every part of.
Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controversy
about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*
There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spanish
forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*
O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the universe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *B. Johnson.*
Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves *through-
out* the course of this long war. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
THROUGHOUT. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.
Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air. *Milton.*
His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*
THROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete.
He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not
throughpaced speculators in those great theories. *More.*
To *THROW.* preter. *threw*, part. pass. *thrown.* *v. a.* [from *thrao*,
Saxon.]

THR

1. To sling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.
Peregrines *threw* down upon the Turks fire and scalding oil.
Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.
His head shall be *thrown* to thee over the wall. *2 Sam. xx.*
Shimei *threw* stones at him and cast dust. *2 Sam. xvi. 13.*
A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing.
He fell
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements.
Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some filthage behind.
Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality.
When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move slow.
The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements.
2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force or negligence.
To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrap'd in his crimes against the storm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumbersome cloak away.
The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers.
Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature.
Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced.
The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantick confusion.
3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.
His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant.
On the first friendly bank he *threw* him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn.
4. To venture at dice.
Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou *throwest*.
5. To cast; to strip off.
There the snake *throws* the enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in.
6. To emit in any manner.
To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth.
One of the Greek orator's antagonists reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence.
There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice; the very description of it carries reproof.
7. To spread in haste.
O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*,
And issu'd like a god to mortal view.
8. To overturn in wrestling.
If the finner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, he is too strong for grace.
9. To drive; to send by force.
Myself distressed, an exile and unknown,
Debar'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone.
When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds.
Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee.
10. To make to act at a distance.
Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard.
11. To repose.
In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* your self upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer.

THR

12. To change by any kind of violence.
A new tide, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity.
13. To turn. [turnere, Lat.]
14. To *throw away*. To lose; to spend in vain.
He warms 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself away on fools and knaves.
In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know.
A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground.
Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war.
He sigh'd, breath'd short, and wou'd have spoke,
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time.
The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their souls away;
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate.
In poetry the expression beautifies the design; if it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown away* upon it.
The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes.
She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies, that went about the streets.
15. To *throw away*. To reject.
He that will *throw away* a good book because it is not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding.
16. To *throw by*. To reject; to lay aside as of no use.
Like one of Juno's disguises; and
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall.
He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly by all his former notions.
17. To *throw down*. To subvert; to overturn.
Must one rash word, th' infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years:
This the reward of a whole life of service?
18. To *throw off*. To expel.
The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal distempers.
19. To *throw off*. To reject; to renounce; as, to *throw off* an acquaintance.
'Twou'd be better
Cou'd you provoke him to give you th' occasion,
And then to *throw* him off.
Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed?
20. To *throw out*. To exert; to bring forth into act.
She *threw out* thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries.
The gods in bounty work up storms about us,
That give mankind occasion to exert
Their hidden strength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which shun the day.
21. To *throw out*. To distance; to leave behind.
When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, show
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,
And *thrown* me out in the pursuits of honour?
22. To *throw out*. To eject; to expel.
The other two whom they had *thrown out* they were content should enjoy their exile.
23. To *throw out*. To reject; to exclude.
The oddness of the proposition taught others to reflect a little; and the bill was *thrown out*.
24. To *throw up*. To resign angrily.
Bad games are *thrown up* too soon,
Until they're never to be won.
Experienced gamblers *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out.
Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel.
25. To *throw up*. To emit; to eject; to bring up.
Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up*.
To *throw*. v. n.
1. To perform the act of casting.
2. To cast dice.
3. To *throw about*. To cast about; to try expedients.
Now unto despair I *gin* to grow,
And mean for better wind *about* to *throw*.
THROW. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

THR

- He heav'd a stone, and rising to the *throw*
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe;
A tow'r assailed by so rude a stroke,
With all its lofty battlements had shook.
2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast.
If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page.
If they err finally, it is like a man's misfiring his cast when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happiness, and all, is involved in the error of one *throw*.
Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a venture, so as to fall in a line; it is many millions of millions odds to one against any single *throw*, that the assigned order will not be cast.
3. The space to which any thing is thrown.
I have ever narrated my friends,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbled past the *throw*; and in his praise
Have, almost, stamp'd the leasing.
The Sirenum Scopuli are two or three sharp rocks that stand about a stone's *throw* from the south side of the island.
4. Stroke; blow.
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold,
Ne shield defend the thunder of his *throws*.
5. Effort; violent fall.
Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman foul;
Cato's bold fights, the extravagance of virtue.
6. The agony of childbirth: in this sense it is written *thru*.
See THROE.
The most pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without some pain and travail, pangs and *thru* before the delivery.
But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind prison.
Say, my friendship wants him
To help me bring to light a many birth;
Which to the wand'ring world I shall disclose;
Or if he fail me, perish in my *thru*.
THROWER. n. f. [from *throw*.] One that throws.
Antigonus,
Since fate, against thy better disposition,
Hath made thy person for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe;
Places remote enough are in Bohemia,
There weep, or leave it crying.
THRU. n. f. [thruum, Ilandick, the end of any thing.]
1. The ends of weavers threads.
2. Any coarse yarn.
There's her *thru* hat, and her muffler too.
O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thru*,
Quail, crush, conclude and quell.
All moie bath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thru*.
Wou'd our *thru*-cap'd ancestors find fault
For want of fugar tongues, or spoons for salt.
To THRU. v. a. To grate; to play coarsely.
Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guitar.
THRU. n. f. [thruce, Saxon.]
1. A small singing bird.
Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds and *thrus*.
Pain, and a fine *thru*, have been severally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain.
2. [From *thru*: as we say, a *pu*; a *breaking out*.] By this name are called small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts: they are just the same in the inward parts as scabs in the skin, and fall off from the inside of the bowels like a crust: the nearer they approach to a white colour the less dangerous.
To THRU. v. a. [thruite, Lat.]
1. To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies.
Thru in thy fickle and reap.
2. To push; to remove with violence; to drive. It is used of persons or things.
They should not only not be *thru* out, but also have estates and grants of their lands new made to them.
When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unless he seek to *thru* you out by force.

THU

- Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then,
Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets.
When the ass saw the angel, the *thrust* herself unto the wall, and crush'd Balaam's foot.
On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes.
She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thrust* her away.
Thou shalt stone him that he die; because he hath fought to *thrust* thee away from the Lord.
The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out.
Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be *thrust* down to hell.
The sons of Belial shall be as thorns *thrust* away.
Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth to prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons, in this manner spake.
They
In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,
And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name.
To justify his threat, *thrusts* aside
The croud of centaurs; and redeems the bride.
3. To stab.
Phineas *thrust* both of them through.
4. To comprehend.
He *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it.
5. To impel; to urge.
We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrusting* on.
6. To obtrude; to intrude.
Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* yourselves into my private meditations?
I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report
Into his ears.
Should he not do as rationally, who, upon this assurance, took physic from any one who had taken on himself the name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that employment.
To THRU. v. n.
1. To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon.
2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence.
I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But when in heav'n, I'll stand next Hercules,
And *thrust* between my father and the god.
3. To intrude.
Not all,
Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,
Participate their sacred influence.
4. To push forwards; to come violently; to throng; to press.
Young, old, *thrust* there,
In mighty concourse.
The miserable men which shrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and fresh men still *thrust* on.
THRU. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.
Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with such witty fury to pursue him with blows and *thrusts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his safety.
That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou know'st.
Polites Pyrrhus, with his lance, pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews.
2. Assault; attack.
There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism.
THRU. n. f. [from *thru*.] He that thrusts.
THRU. n. f. [from *thru*.] Thrust; thistle.
No *thrustles* shrill the bramble bush forsake;
No chirping lark the welkin thence invokes.
To THRU. v. a. [thruce and fallow.] To give the third plowing in summer.
Thru. n. f. [thruce and fallow.] To give the third plowing in summer.
Left thistle and docke fall a blooming and feed.
THUMB. n. f. [thuma, Saxon.] The short strong finger answering to the other four.
Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.
When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.
Every man in Turkey is of some trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they shoot their arrows.
It is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite bending backwards called the *thumb*, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects.

THU

THUMB-BAND. *n. f.* [*thumb and band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.
Tie thumb-bands of hay round them. Mortimer.
TO THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.
THUMBSTAL. *n. f.* [*thumb and stall*.] A thimble.
THUMP. *n. f.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.
 And blund'ring still with smarting rump,
 He gave the knight's steed such a thump
 As made him reel. Hudibras, p. i.
 Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
 Their hollow sides the rattling thumps rebound. Dryden.
 Their thumps and bruises might turn to account, if they
 could beat each other into good manners. Addison.
 The watchman gave to great a thump at my door, that I
 awaked at the knock. Tatler.
TO THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.
 Those bastard Britons whom our fathers
 Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and thump'd. Shakspeare.
TO THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.
 A stone
 Levell'd so right, it thump'd upon
 His manly paunch, with such a force
 As almost beat him off his horse. Hudibras, p. i.
 A watchman at midnight thumps with his pole. Swift.
THUMPER. *n. f.* [from *thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.
THUNDER. *n. f.* [*Donner*, German; *donor*, Saxon; *dunder*, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnere*, Fr.]
 Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. Muschenbreek.
 2. In popular and poetick language thunder is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though thunder is sometimes taken for both.
 I do not bid the thunder bearer shoot,
 Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. Shakspeare.
 No more, thou thunder master, flew
 Thy spite on mortal flies. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
 The revenging gods
 'Gainst paricides all the thunder bend, Shakspeare.
 The thunder
 Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
 Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now
 To bellow through the vast and boundless deep. Milton.
 3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.
 So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
 On either side, that neither mail could hold
 Ne shield defend the thunder of his throws. Spenser.
 Here will we face this storm of insolence,
 Nor fear the noisy thunder; let it roll,
 Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. Rowe.
TO THUNDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To make thunder.
 His nature is too noble for the world:
 He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
 Nor Jove for power to thunder. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
 2. To make a loud or terrible noise.
 So soon as some few notable examples had thunder'd a duty
 into the subjects hearts, he soon shew'd no balencs of suspicion. Sidney, b. ii.
 His dreadful name late through all Spain did thunder,
 And Hercules' two pillars standing near,
 Did make to quake and fear. Spenser.
 His dreadful voice no more
 Would thunder in my ears. Milton.
 Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
 Burst o'er the float, and thunder'd on his head. Pope.
TO THUNDER. *v. a.*
 1. To emit with noise and terrour.
 Oracles severe,
 Were daily thunder'd in our general's ears,
 That by his daughter's blood we must appease
 Diana's kindled wrath. Dryden.
 2. To publish any denunciation or threat.
 An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may thunder out an
 ecclesiastical censure. Ayliffe.
THUNDERBOLT. *n. f.* [*thunder and bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]
 1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.
 If I had a thunderbolt in mine eye, I can tell who should
 down. Shakspeare.
 Let the lightning of this thunderbolt, which hath been so
 severe a punishment to one, be a terrour to all. K. Charles.
 My heart does beat,
 As if 'twere forging thunderbolts for Jove. Denham.
 Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
 The Scipio's worth, those thunderbolts of war? Dryden.

THU

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter
 Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Au-
 relius, and thunderbolts on his enemies; which is the greatest
 confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. Addison.
 2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical.
 He severely threatens such with the thunderbolt of excom-
 munication. Hakevill on Providence.
THUNDERCLAP. *n. f.* [*thunder and clap*.] Explosion of thun-
 der.
 The kindly bird that bears Jove's thunderclap,
 One day did scorn the simple scarabee,
 Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
 That made all other fowls his thralls to be. Spenser.
 When some dreadful thunderclap is nigh,
 The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;
 Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,
 And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. Dryden.
 When suddenly the thunderclap was heard,
 It took us unprepared, and out of guard. Dryden.
THUNDERER. *n. f.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thun-
 ders.
 How dare you, ghosts,
 Accuse the thunderer, whose bolt you know,
 Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? Shakspeare.
 Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
 Crete had not been the cradle of their god;
 On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
 And in Great Britain thought the thunderer born. Waller.
 When the bold Typhoeus
 Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
 The lesser gods that shar'd his prosperous state,
 All suffer'd in the exil'd thunderer's fate. Dryden.
THUNDEROUS. *adj.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder.
 Look in and see each blissful deity.
 How he before the thunderous throne doth lie. Milton.
THUNDERSHOWER. *n. f.* [*thunder and shower*.] A rain ac-
 companied with thunder.
 The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like
 a thunderhower, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible
 crack. Stillingfleet.
 In thunderhovers the winds and clouds are oftentimes con-
 trary to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry wea-
 ther below directing the wind one way, and the cold above
 the clouds another. Derham's Physico-Theol.
THUNDERSTONE. *n. f.* [*thunder and stone*.] A stone fabulously
 supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.
 Fear no more the lightning flash,
 Nor th' all-dreaded thunderstone. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
TO THUNDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder and strike*.] To blast or
 hurt with lightning.
 I remained as a man thunderstricken, not daring, may not
 able, to behold that power. Sidney.
 The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
 Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,
 Drove them before him thunderstruck. Milton.
 With the voice divine
 Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom
 Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd
 With wonder. Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.
 'Tis said that thunderstruck Enceladus
 Lies stretch'd supine. Addison.
THURIFEROUS. *adj.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.
THURIFICATION. *n. f.* [*thuris and factio*, Latin.] The act of
 fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.
 The several acts of worship which were required to be
 performed to images are processions, genuflections, thurifica-
 tions, deolulations, and oblations. Stillingfleet.
THURSDAY. *n. f.* [*thorsday*, Danish; from *thor*. Thor was
 the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they wor-
 shipped the supreme deity under his name, attributing the
 power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. Stil-
 lingfleet.] The fifth day of the week.
THUS. *adv.* [*thus*, Saxon.]
 1. In this manner; in this wise.
 It cannot be that they who speak thus, should thus judge.
 Hooker, b. v.
 The knight him calling, asked who he was,
 Who lifting up his head, him answered thus. Fa. Qu.
 I return'd with similar proof enough,
 With tokens thus, and thus. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
 To be thus is nothing;
 But to be fairly thus. Shakspeare's Macbeth.
 I have sinned against the Lord, and thus and thus have I
 done. Job, viii. 23.
 That the principle that sets on work these organs, is no-
 thing else but the modification of matter thus or thus poised,
 is false. Judge Hale.
 Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
 In terms becoming majesty to hear.
 I warn thee thus, because I know thy temper
 Is insolent. Dryden's Don Sebastian. Thus

THY

Thus in the triumphs of soft peace I reign. Dryden.
 All were attentive to the godlike man,
 When from his lofty couch he thus began. Dryden's En.
 2. To this degree; to this quantity.
 A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master, I will tell
 your majesty thus much for your comfort, your majesty hath
 but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the
 other your own ministers. Bacon.
 He said thus far extend, thus far thy bounds. Milton.
 Thus much concerning the first earth, and its production
 and form. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
 No man reasonably pretends to know thus much, but he
 must pretend to know all things. Tillotson's Sermons.
 This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come
 up thus far, firmly persevere in it. Wake.
TO THWACK. *v. a.* [*thaccian*, Saxon.] To strike with some-
 thing blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour.
 He shall not stay;
 We'll thwack him hence with distaffs. Shakspeare.
 Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had
 in his hand, that he might thwack Lewis with it. Arbuthnot.
 These long fellows, as lightly as they are, should find
 their jackets well thwack'd. Arbuthnot.
THWACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.
 But Talgol first with a hard thwack
 Twice bruist his head, and twice his back. Hudibras, p. i.
 They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neigh-
 bourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees,
 take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of
 thwacks. Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 50.
THWART. *adj.* [*thwain*, Saxon; *thwart*, Dutch.]
 1. Transverse; cross to something else.
 This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
 Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities. Milton.
 2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.
TO THWART. *v. a.*
 1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.
 Swift as a shooting star
 In Autumn thwarts the night. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.
 Yon stream of light, a thousand ways
 Upward and downward thwarting and convolv'd. Thomson.
 2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.
 Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,
 If crooked fortune had not thwarted me. Shakspeare.
 Laffer had been
 The thwartings of your dispositions, if
 You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
 Ere they lack'd power to cross you. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
 The understanding and will never disagreed; for the pro-
 posals of the one never thwarted the inclinations of the other.
 South's Sermons.
 The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
 Each thwarting other made a mingled hour. Dryden.
 In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
 The more I begg'd, they thwarted me the more. Addison.
 Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
 Or thwart the fymd of the gods in vain. Pope's Odyssey.
TO THWART. *v. n.* To be opposite.
 It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition
 shall find, that shall at all thwart with these internal oracles.
 Locke.
THWARTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with
 opposition.
THY. *pronoun.* [*sin*, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee;
 relating to thee.
 Whatever God did say,
 Is all thy clear and smooth uninterrupted way. Cowley.
 Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
 Thy fellow poet Cowley mark. Cowley.
 These are thy works, parent of good. Milton.
THYSELF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy and self*.]
 1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the
 verb.
 Come high or low,
 Thyself and office dostly shew. Shakspeare, Macbeth.
 It must and shall be so; content thyself. Shakspeare.
 2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the
 nominative.
 These goods thyself can on thyself bestow. Dryden.
THYNE wood. *n. f.* A precious wood.
 The merchandize of gold and all thyne wood are departed
 from thee. Rev. xviii. 12.
THYME. *n. f.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.
 The thyme hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf,
 whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the
 under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup
 arises the pointal, accompanied by four embryos, which after-
 ward become to many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which be-
 fore was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard
 ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. Miller.

TIC

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
 The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. Dryden.
TIA. *n. f.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dress for the head;
 a diadem.
 His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
 Of beaming sunny rays a golden tiar
 Circled his head. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.
 This royal robe, and this tiara wore
 Old Priam, and this golden scepter bore
 In full assemblies. Dryden's En.
 A tiar wreath'd her head with many a fold,
 Her waste was circled with a zone of gold. Pope.
 Fairer the seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,
 And better mien disclos'd, as better dress'd:
 A bright tiara round her forehead ty'd,
 To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride. Prior.
TO TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure.
 Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
 Honey of roses, whither wilt thou flee?
 Hath some fond lover tie'd thee to thy bane?
 And wilt thou leave the church, and love a stie? Herbert.
TICK. *n. f.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally
 on which debts are scored.]
 1. Score; trust.
 If thou hast the heart to try't,
 I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
 And once more for that carcase vile
 Fight upon tick. Hudibras, p. i.
 When the money is got into hands that have bought all
 that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must
 go on tick, or barter for it. Locke.
 You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and
 butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a
 tick at the market. Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.
 2. [*Tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.
 Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I
 might water an ass at it! I had rather be a tick in a sheep,
 than such a valiant ignorance. Shakspeare, Troil. and Cressida.
 3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.
TO TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To run on score.
 2. To trust; to score.
 The money went to the lawyers; council went tick. Arb.
TICKEN. *n. f.* The same with tick. A sort of strong
 TICKING. } linen for bedding. Bailey.
TICKET. *n. f.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt
 upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim
 acknowledged.
 There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust,
 which should pay every man according to his captain's ticket,
 and the account of the clerk of his band. Spenser.
 In a lottery with one prize, a single ticket is only enriched,
 and the rest are all blanks. Collier on Envy.
 Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
 Disdains all lots of tickets or codille. Pope.
TO TICKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.]
 1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.
 Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
 Can tickle where she wounds. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
 The mind is moved in great vehemency only by tickling
 some parts of the body. Bacon.
 There is a sweetness in good verse, which tickles even
 while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him
 who pleases him against his will. Dryden.
 It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can
 tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness. Dryden.
 2. To please by slight gratifications.
 Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive
 of golden eloquence, being withal tickled by Musidorus's
 praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that
 which he that used to be his servant offered to give him. Sidney.
 Expectation tickling skittish spirits
 Sets all on hazard. Shakspeare.
 Such a nature
 Ticked with good success, disdains the shadow
 Which it treads on at noon. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
 I cannot rule my spleen;
 My scorn rebels, and tickles me within. Dryden.
 Duncce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
 To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. Dryden.
 A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups, drives to the
 tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and
 perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such
 a good as he confesses is far greater than the tickling of his
 palate with a glass of wine. Locke.
TO TICKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation.
 He with secret joy therefore
 Did tickle inwardly in every vein,
 And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
 Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain. Spenser.
 TICKLE.

TID

TICKLE, *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily overthrown. When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some tickle terms, this fellow, called baron of Dunganon, was set up to hear him. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may fight it off. *Shakespeare.*
The state of Normandy
Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone. *Shakespeare.*
TICKLISH, *adj.* [from tickle.]
1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.
The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 766.*
2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.
Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state, more easy to receive dissenters and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*
Did it stand upon so ticklish and tottering a foundation as some mens fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. i.*
3. Difficult; nice.
How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares most impudently not translate;
It had been civil in these ticklish times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*
TICKLISHNESS, *n. f.* [from ticklish.] The state of being ticklish.
TICKTACK, *n. f.* [*trickat*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*
TID, *adj.* [*tydber*, Saxon.] Tender; soft; nice.
To **TIDDLE**, *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To use tenderly; to fondle.
To **TIDDER**, *v. n.* [*tyd*, Saxon; *tyde*, Dutch and Islandick.]
1. Time; season; while.
There they alight in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a tide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
They two forth passing,
Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed tide,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*
What hath this day deserved,
That it in golden letter should be set,
Among the high tides in the calendar. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
At New-year's tide following the king chose him master of the horse. *Watson.*
2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.
That motion of the water called *tides* is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the Moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the Moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the Moon from East to West, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and so makes floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*
3. Flood.
As in the *tides* of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. Stream; course.
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man,
That ever lived in the tide of times. *Shakespeare.*
The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*
But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary tides,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*
Continual tide
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*
To **TIDE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.
Their images, the relics of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are tided back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*
To **TIDE**, *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.
When, from his dint, the foe still backward thrunk,
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows.
And sent them, rolling, to the tiding Humber. *Philips.*
TIDE GATE, *n. f.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin. *Bailey.*
TIDE MAN, *n. f.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tidewater or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant ships till the duty of goods be paid and the ships unloaded. *Bailey.*
TIDE WAITER, *n. f.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.
Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and tidewater places. *Swift.*
TIDY, *adv.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.
TIDINESS, *n. f.* [from *tidy*.] Neatness; readiness.

TIE

TYDINGS, *n. f.* [*tydan*, Saxon; to happen, to betide; tidings, Islandick.] News; an account of something that has happened.
When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly tidings spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Fairy Queen, i.*
I shall make my master glad with these tidings. *Shakespeare.*
They win. *Shakespeare.*
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the tidings brought from heaven. *Milton.*
Portus, thy looks speak somewhat of importance;
What tidings dost thou bring? methinks I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*
The messenger of these glad tidings, by whom this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified, was the eternal son of his bosom. *Regent's Sermon.*
TYDY, *adj.* [*tydt*, Islandick.]
1. Seasonable.
If weather be fair and tide, thy grain
Make speedie carriage, for fear of a raine. *Taffer.*
2. Neat; ready.
Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay's Pyl.*
3. It seems to be here put by mistake for *tidy*.
Thou whorison tidy Bartholomew boar pig, when wilt thou leave fighting. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
To **TIE**, *v. a.* [*tyan*, *tyzan*, Saxon.]
1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.
Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. *Sam. vi. 7.*
Thousands of men and women, tied together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turk.*
2. To knit; to complicate.
We do not tie this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is tied, we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it. *Barnet.*
3. To hold; to fasten.
In bond of virtuous love together tied,
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*
The intermediate ideas tie the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it. *Locke.*
Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went as freely over every link of the whole chain that ties them to first self-evident principles. *Locke.*
4. To hinder; to obstruct.
Death that hath ta'n her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue and will not let me speak. *Shakespeare.*
Melantius stay,
You have my promise, and my hasty word
Restraints my tongue, but ties not up my sword. *Wallar.*
Honour and good-nature may tie up his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only infirmities. *Addison.*
5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.
Although they profess they agree with us touching a precept form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing whereunto they will tie their ministers. *Hooker, b. v.*
It is the coward's terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which tie him to an answer. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he tie us to perform them to him. *Sittingfleet.*
They tie themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*
Not tied to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*
No one seems less tied up to a form of words. *Locke.*
The mind should, by several rules, be tied down to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*
They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever tied down to the present moment. *Atterbury.*
A healthy man ought not to tie himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Arbutnot.*
6. It may be observed of tie, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical.
To **TIE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Knot; fastening.
2. Bond; obligation.
The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser tie of respect. *Bacon.*
No forests, caves, or savage den,
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts, they devise,
And tell us they are sacred ties. *Wallar.*
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TIL

'Tis not the coarser tie of human law
That binds their peace, but harmony itself
Attuning all their passions into love. *Thomson's Spring.*
TIER, *n. f.* [*tiere*, *tierre*, old Fr. *tuger*, Dutch.] A row; a rank.
Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a tier of great ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Knolles.*
TIERCE, *n. f.* [*tiers*, *tiercer*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *Benj. Johnson.*
Go now deny his tierce.
Wit, like tierce claret, when't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*
TIERCET, *n. f.* [from *tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.
TIFF, *n. f.* [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]
1. Liquor; drink.
I, whom griping penury furrows,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid tiffs,
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*
2. A fit of peevishness or fullness; a pet.
To **TIEF**, *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.
TIFFANY, *n. f.* [*tiffer*, to dress up, old Fr. *Skinner*.] Very thin silk.
The smock of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten *tiffanies*. *Brown.*
TIGE, *n. f.* [in architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*
TIGER, *n. f.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.
When the blast of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the tiger:
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcanian tiger;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unkind'd swiftness will, too late,
The leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
Tigris, in the medals of Trajan, is drawn like an old man, and by his side a tiger. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Has the flier,
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson's Spring.*
TIGHER, *adj.* [*tycht*, Dutch.]
1. Tense; close; not loose.
If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very tight, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
I do not like this running knot, it holds too tight; I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so tight that very little water came in. *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.
A tight maid ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning and unloos the flask. *Dryden's Juv.*
The girl was a tight clever wench as any. *Arbutnot.*
O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*
Drest her again genteel and neat,
And rather tight than great. *Swift.*
To **TIGHTEN**, *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To straiten; to make close.
TIGHTER, *n. f.* [from *tighten*.] A ribbon or string by which women straiten their cloaths.
TIGHTLY, *adv.* [from *tight*.]
1. Closely; not loosely.
2. Neatly; not idly.
Hold, firrah, bear you these letters tightly;
Sail, like my pinnace, to these golden shores. *Shakespeare.*
Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: tightly, I say, go tightly to your business; you have cost me much. *Dryden.*
TIGHTNESS, *n. f.* [from *tight*.] Closeness; not looseness.
The bones are inflexible, which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and tightness of their union. *Woodward on Fossils.*
TIGRESS, *n. f.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.
It is reported of the tigress, that several spots rise in her skin when she is angry. *Addison's Spect.* N. 81.
TIRE, *n. f.* [*tik*, Swedish; *teke*, Dutch; *tique*, Fr.]
1. The loose of dogs or sheep. See **TICK**.
Lice and ticks are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat excited by the hair. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 696.*
2. It is in *Shakespeare* the name of a dog, in which sense it is used in Scotland. [from *tike*, Runick, a little dog.]
Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brach or hym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
TILE, *n. f.* [*tegle*, Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, Fr. *tegula*,

TIL

Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.
The roof is all tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth; and the like of tile. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
In at the window he climbs, or o'er the tiles. *Milton.*
Worse than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worse
Than thousand padders was the poet's curse. *Dryden.*
Tile pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the plain tiles, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*
To **TILE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with tiles.
Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or thatched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 537.*
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories;
A lyric ode would flate; a catch
Would tile, an epigram would thatch. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. To cover as tiles.
The rafters of my body, bone,
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,
Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne.*
TILER, *n. f.* [*tuiler*, Fr. from *tile*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.
A Flemish tiler, falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the tiler. *Bacon's Apophth.*
TILING, *n. f.* [from *tile*.] The roof covered with tiles.
They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the tiling with his couch before Jesus. *Luke v. 19.*
TILL, *n. f.* A money box.
They break up counters, doors and tills,
And leave the empty chests in view. *Swift.*
TILL, *prep.* [*til*, Saxon.] To the time of.
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Catley.*
TILL, *adv.* To the present time.
Pleasure not known till now. *Milton.*
TILL, *then*. To that time.
The earth till then was desert. *Milton.*
TILL, *conjunction*.
1. To the time.
Wood and rocks had ears
To rapture, till the savage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*
The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, till in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage. *Dryden.*
2. To the degree that.
Meditate so long till you make some act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*
Goddess, spread thy reign till his elders reel. *Pope.*
To **TILL**, *v. a.* [*tylan*, Saxon; *tenlen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband; commonly used of the husbandry of the plow.
This paradise I give thee, count it thine,
To till, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*
Send him from the garden forth, to till
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
TILLABLE, *adj.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit for the plow.
The tillable fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
TILLAGE, *n. f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.
Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to spare for exportation. *Bacon.*
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*
Incite them to improve the tillage of their country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the waste. *Milton.*
Bid the laborious hind,
Whose harden'd hands did long in tillage toil,
Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil.
That there was tillage Moses intimates; but whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts of that earth, as also what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed. *Woodward.*
TILLER, *n. f.* [from *till*.]
1. Husbandman; ploughman.
They bring in sea-land partly after their nearness to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of the tiller. *Carew.*
Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground. *Gen. iv. 2.*
The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sad guest!
Canker or locust hurtful to insect
The blade; while harks clude the tiller's care,
And eminence of want distinguishes the year. *Prior.*
2. A till; a small drawer.
Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each tiller there with love epistles hid. *Dryden's Juv.*
TILMAN,

TIL

TILLYFALLY. *adj.* [A word used formerly when any thing TILLYVALLEY. } said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. Am not I confanguinous? am not I of her blood? tilly-valley lady. *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*
Tillyfally, fir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. ii.*
TILMAN. *n. f.* [till and man.] One who tills; an husbandman.
Good shepherd, good tilman, good Jack and good Gil, Makes husband and hufwife their cofters to fill. *Taffer.*
TILT. *n. f.* [tyle, Saxon.]
1. A tent; any covering over head.
The roof of linnen
Intended for a shelter
But the rain made an afs
Of tilt and canvas,
And the fnow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*
2. The cover of a boat.
It is a small vefel, like in proportion to a Gravefend tilt-boat. *Sandys.*
The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*
3. A military game at which the combatants run againft each other with lances on horfeback.
His ftudy is his tilt-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized faints. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been frown brother to him; and he never faw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shak. H. IV.*
Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the tilt-yard at Conftantinople. *Kneller.*
The fpoufals of Hippolite the queen,
What tilts and tournaments at the feaft were feen. *Dryden.*
In tilts and tournaments the valiant ftrove,
By glorious deeds to purchafe Emma's love. *Prior.*
4. A thruft.
His majesty feldom difmiffed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege fubjects, whom he very dextroufly put to death with the tilt of his lance. *Addifon's Freeholders, N. 10.*
TO TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.
2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments.
Ajax interpos'd
His fevenfold fhield, and fcreen'd Laertes' fon,
When the infulting Trojans urg'd him fore
With tilted fpears. *Philips.*
3. To point as in tilts.
Now horrid slaughter reigns,
Sons againft fathers tilt the fatal lances,
Carelefs of duty, and their native grounds.
Diftain with kindred blood. *Philips.*
4. [Tillen, Dutch.] To turn up fo as to run out.
TO TILT. *v. n.*
1. To run in tilts.
2. To defcribe races and games,
Or tilting furniture, emblazon'd fhields,
Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and tilting one at other's breasts,
In oppofition bloody. *Shakep. Othello.*
Scow'ring the watch grows out of fafhion wit:
Now we fet up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies firft, and then be parted.
It is not yet the fafhion for women of quality to tilt. *Collier.*
Satire's my weapon, but I'm too difcreet
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet;
I only wear it in a land of Heftors. *Pope.*
3. To rufh as in combat.
Some fay the fpirits tilt fo violently, that they make holes where they ftrike. *Collier.*
4. To play unfteadily.
The floating vefel fwam
Uplifted; and fecure with beaked prow
Rode tilting o'er the waves. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.*
The fleet fwift tilting o'er the furies flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odiffey.*
5. To fall on one fide.
As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting forward by the mufcles of the back, fo from falling backward by thole of the belly. *Grew's Cofmol. b. i.*
TILTHER. *n. f.* [from tilt.] One who tilts; one who fights.
A puify tilther, that furs his horfe on one fide, breaks his ftaff like a noble goole. *Shakep. As you like it.*
He us'd the only antique philters,
Deriv'd from old heroic tilters. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
If war you chufe, and blood muft needs be fpilt here,
Let me alone to match your tilther. *Graville.*
TILTH. *n. f.* [from till.] Husbandry; culture.
Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none;
No ufe of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakep. Tempeft.*

TIM

Her plenteous womb
Exprefeth its full tilth and husbandry. *Shakep.*
TILTH. *adj.* [from till.] Arable; tilled.
He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were fheaves
New reap'd. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.*
TYMBER. *n. f.* [tymbuan, Saxon, to build.]
1. Wood fit for building.
I learn'd of lighter tumber cotes to frame,
Such as might fave my fleep and me from thame. *Spenser.*
For the body of the fhips no nation doth equal England
for the caken tumber wherewith to build them; but there
muft be a great providence ufed, that our fhip tumber be not
unnecessarily wafte. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
The ftaw was laid below,
Of chips and fere wood was the fecond row;
The third of greens, and tumber newly fell'd. *Dryden.*
There are hardly any countries that are deftitute of tumber
of their own growth. *Woodward.*
Upon thefe walls they plant quick and tumber trees, which
thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Hufbandry.*
Who fet the twigs, fhall he remember,
That is in hate to fell the tumber?
And what fhall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*
2. The main trunk of a tree.
We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' tumber,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the fap. *Shakep.*
3. The main beams of a fabrick.
Materials ironically.
Such difpofitions are the very errors of human nature, and
yet they are the fitteft tumber to make politticks of, like to
knee tumber, that is good for fhips to be tofled, but not for
houfes that fhall ftand firm. *Bacon.*
TO TYMBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A
cant word.
The one took up in a thicket of brufh-wood, and the other
timbered upon a tree hard by. *L'Etrange's Fables.*
TO TYMBER. *v. a.* To furnifh with beams or tumber.
TYMBRED. *adj.* [from tumber; Fr.] Built; formed;
contrived.
He left the fucceffion to his fecond fon; not becaufe he
thought him the beft timbered to fupport it. *Wotton.*
Many heads that undertake learning were never fquare
nor timbered for it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
TYMBRESOW. *n. f.* A worm in wood.
Divers creatures, though they be fomewhat loathfome to
take, are of this kind; as earth worms, timberfaw, snails.
Bacon's Nat. Hift. N. 692.
TYMBREL. *n. f.* [timbre, Fr. tympanum, Latin.] A kind of
mufical instrument played by puliation.
The damfels they delight,
When they their tumberl fmitte,
And thereunto dance and carrol fweet. *Spenser's Epithal.*
In their hands fweet tumberl all upheld on high. *Id.*
Praise with tumberl, organs, flutes;
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*
For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd
Let weeping Nilus hear the tumberl found. *Pope's Statius.*
TIME. *n. f.* [tama, Saxon; tyn, Erc.]
1. The meafure of duration.
This confideration of duration, as fet out by certain pe-
riods, and marked by certain meafures or epochs, is that
which moft properly we call time. *Locke.*
Time is like a fafhionable hoft,
That fightly fhakes his parting gueft by th' hand,
But with his arms out-ftretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps the incomer. *Shakep. Troilus and Crefida.*
Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the rougheft day. *Shakep.*
Nor will polifhed amber, although it fend forth a grofs ex-
halament, be found a long time defective upon the exacteft
fcale. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
Time, which confifteth of parts, can be no part of infinite
duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite
time paff to day, which to morrow will be more than infinite.
Time is therefore one thing, and infinite duration is another.
Grew's Cofmol. b. i.
2. Space of time.
Daniel desired that he would give him time, and that he
would fhew him the interpretation. *Dan. ii. 16.*
He for the time remain'd ftupidly good. *Milton.*
No time is allowed for digreffions. *Swift.*
3. Interval.
Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have conti-
nually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but a
few times. *Bacon's Nat. Hift. N. 929.*
4. Season; proper time.
To every thing there is a feafon, and a time to every pur-
pofe. *Eccluf. iii. 1.*
They

TIM

They were cut down out of time; whose foundation was
overflown with a flood. *Job xxix. 16.*
He found nothing but leaves on it; for the time of figs was
not yet. *Mor. xi. 13.*
Knowing the time, that it is high time to awake out of
fleep. *Rom. xiii. 11.*
Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*
I hope I come in time, if not to make,
At leaft, to fave your fortune and your honour: *Dryden.*
Take heed you fteer your vefel right.
The time will come when we fhall be forced to bring out
evil ways to remembrance, and then confideration will do us
little good. *Calamy's Sermons.*
5. A confiderable fpace of duration; continuance; procefs of
time.
Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in fervice your beft days are fpend,
In time you may command a regiment. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
In time the mind reflects on its own operations about the
ideas got by fenfation, and thereby ftors itfelf with a new
fet of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*
One imagines, that the terreftrial matter which is flower-
ed down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and
that it will in time bury all things under-ground. *Woodward.*
I have refolved to take time, and, in fpite of all mifor-
tunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*
6. Age; particular part of time.
When that company died, what time the fire devoured two
hundred and fifty men. *Nam. xxvi. 10.*
They fhall be given into his hand until a time and times.
Dan. vii. 25.
If we fhould impute the heat of the feafon unto the co-
operation of any ftars with the fun, it feems more favourable
for our times to afcribe the fame unto the conftellation of
leo. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
The way to pleafe being to imitate nature, the poets and
the painters, in ancient times, and in the beft ages, have ftu-
died her. *Dryden's Duffrefnoy.*
7. Paff time.
I was the man in th' moon when time was. *Shakep.*
8. Early time.
Stanley at Bofworth field, though he came time enough to
fave his life, yet he ftaid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*
If they acknowledge repentance and a more ftrict obe-
dience to be one time or other neceffary, they imagine it is
time enough yet to fet about thefe duties. *Rogers.*
9. Time confidered as affording opportunity.
The earl loft no time, but march'd day and night. *Clarend.*
He continued his delights till all the enemies horfe were
paffed through his quarters; nor did then purfue them in any
time. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Time is loft, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleafing path purfue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden's Virgil.*
10. Particular quality of the prefent.
Comets, importing change of times and ftates,
Brandifh your cryftal truffes in the fky. *Shakep.*
All the prophets in their age, the times
Of great Mefiah fmg. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xii.*
If any reply, that the times and manners of men will not
bear fuch a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a
profefled time-fervet. *South's Sermons.*
11. Particular time.
Give order, that no fort of perfon
Have, any time, recourfe unto the princes. *Shakep.*
The work on me muft light, when time fhall be. *Milt.*
A time will come when my maturer mufe,
In Cæfar's wars a nobler theme fhall chufe. *Dryden.*
Thefe refervoirs of fnow they cut, diftributing them to fe-
veral fhops, that from time to time fupply Naples. *Addifon.*
12. Hour of childbirth.
She intended to ftay till delivered; for fhe was within one
month of her time. *Clarendon.*
The firft time I faw a lady drefsed in one of thefe petti-
coats, I blamed her for walking abroad when fhe was fo near
her time; but foon I found all the modifh part of the fex as
far gone as herfelf. *Addifon's Spect. N. 127.*
13. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to re-
petition.
Four times he crofs'd the car of night. *Milton.*
Every fingle particle would have a fphere of void fpace
around it many hundred thoufand million million times bigger
than the dimensions of that particle. *Bentley.*
Lord Oxford I have now the third time mentioned in this
letter expects you. *Swift.*
14. Mufical meafure.
Mufick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep time. How fweet mufick is
When time is broke and no proportion kept. *Shakep.*

TIM

You by the help of time and time
Can make that fong which was but time. *Waller.*
On their exalted wings
To the celestial orbs they climb, *Denham.*
And with th' harmonious fpheres keep time;
Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ftirings of which in battle's heat
Against their very corlets beat;
Keep time with their own trumpet's meafure, *Prior.*
And yield them moft excefive pleafure.
TO TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.
There is no greater wifdom than well to time the begin-
nings and onsets of things. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*
The timing of things is a main point in the difpatch of all
affairs. *L'Etrange.*
This 'tis to have a virtue out of feafon:
Merely is good, but kings miftake its timing. *Dryden.*
A man's conviction fhould be ftrong, and fo well timed,
that worldly advantages may feem to have no fhare in it. *Add.*
2. To regulate as to time.
To the fame purpofe old Epopeus fpoke;
Who overlook'd the oars, and tim'd the ftroke. *Addifon.*
3. To meafure harmonically.
He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was tim'd with dying cries. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
TIMEFUL. *adj.* [time and full.] Seasonable; timely; early.
If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorfe, any
feeling of God's future judgments, he perfuades them that
God hath fo great need of mens fouls, that he will accept
them at any times, and upon any condition; interrupting, by
his vigilant endeavours, all offer of timful return towards
God. *Raleigh's Hift. of the World, b. i.*
TIMELESS. *adj.* [from time.]
1. Unfeafonable; done at an improper time.
Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feaft
Timelefs, indecent, but retire to reft. *Pope's Odiffey.*
2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.
A pack of frowns, which would prefs you down,
If unprevetted, to your timelefs grave. *Shakep.*
Noble Glotter's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his timelefs end. *Shakep. Rich. II.*
TIMELY. *adj.* [from time.] Seasonable; fufficiently early.
The Weft glimmers with fome fteaks of day,
Now furs the lated traveller apace
To g in the timely inn. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
Happy were I in my timely death;
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakep.*
Left heat fhould hinder us, his timely care
Hath unbefought provided. *Milton.*
I'll to my charge,
And fhew my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*
TIMELY. *adv.* [from time.] Early; foon.
The beds i' th' Eaft are foft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me timelier than my purpofe hither. *Shakep.*
Sent to forewarn
Us timely of what elfe might be our lofs. *Milton.*
Timely advis'd, the coming evil fhun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*
TIMEPLEASER. *n. f.* [time and pleafe.] One who complies
with prevailing notions whatever they be.
Scandal, the fuppliants for the people, call them
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to noblenefs. *Shakep.*
TIMESEVING. *adj.* [time and ferve.] Meanly complying with
prefent power.
If fuch by trimming and timefevring, which are but two
words for the fame thing, abandon the church of England;
this will produce confufion. *South's Sermons.*
TIMID. *adj.* [timide, Fr. timidus, Lat.] Fearful; timorous;
wanting courage; wanting boldnefs.
Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare. *Thomfon.*
TIMIDITY. *n. f.* [timiditas, Fr. timiditas, Latin; from timid.]
Fearfulnefs; timoroufnefs; habitual cowardice.
The hare figured puftillanimity and timidity from its tem-
per. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TIMOROUS. *adj.* [timor, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and
fcruple.
Preposfeffed heads will ever doubt it, and timorous beliefs
will never dare to try it. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*
The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd
In tim'rous doubts, with pity I beheld;
With eafy fmiles difpell'd the filent fear,
That durft not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*
TIMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from timorous.] Fearfully; with much
fear.
We would have had you heard
The traitor fpeak, and tim'roufly confefs
The manner and the purpofe of his treafons. *Shakep.*
Though

TIN

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorously* ventured on such terms which should pretend to signify their real essences

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wife:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of sight.

Timorousness. *n. f.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfulness.

The clergy, through the *timorousness* of many among them, were refused to be heard by their council.

Timous. *adj.* [from *time*.] Early; timely; not innate.

By a wife and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humours must be discovered, purged, or cut off.

TIN. *n. f.* [from *ten*, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals called by the chemists Jupiter.

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackness.

Tin ore sometimes holds about one-sixth of *tin*. Woodward.

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated.

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it.

New *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable.

TINICAL. *n. f.* A mineral.

The *tinical* of the Persians seems to be the chrysolite of the ancients, and what our borax is made of.

To *TINCT*. *v. a.* [from *tinctus*, Lat. *tinct*, Fr.]

1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.

Some bodies have a more deperitable nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine.

Some were *tinted* blue, some red, others yellow.

I distilled some of the *tinted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water.

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or *tinted* by the reflection of one sin.

2. To imbue with a taste.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tinted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel.

TINCT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot.

That great medicine hath

With his *tint* gilded thee.

Of evening *tint*

The purple streaming amethyst is thine.

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tint* the wool first appears of.

TINCTURE. *n. f.* [from *tinctura*, Fr. *tinctura* from *tinctus*, Lat.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.

The fight must be sweetly deceived by an insensible passage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the middle *tinctures*.

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,

By *tincture* or reflection they augment

Their small peculiar.

'Tis the fate of princes that no knowledge

Come pure to them, but passing through the eyes

And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*

From every channel.

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things.

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges.

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural *tincture* of mind.

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion.

Sire of her joy and source of her delight;

O! wing'd with pleasure take thy happy flight,

And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,

Or come discolour'd through our passions shown.

Have a care lest some darling science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a sovereign *tincture* to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas.

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable.

To *TINCTURE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,

Imparting radiant lustre like his own:

He *tinctures* rubies with their rosy hue,

And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours.

2. To imbue the mind.

TIN

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.

To *TIND*. *v. a.* [from *tind*, Gothick; *tendan*, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.

TINDER. *n. f.* [from *tind*, Gothick; *tendra*, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable fitted to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder* ho!

Give me a taper.

To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*.

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,

Those sparks more fire will still engender.

Whoever our trading with England would hinder,

To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire;

Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*,

And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire.

TINDERBOX. *n. f.* [from *tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding *tinder*.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows,

And *tinderbox* of all his fellows.

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*.

TINE. *n. f.* [from *time*, Islandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them.

2. Trouble; distress.

The root whereof, and tragical effect,

Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful muse of mine,

That won't it the tragick stage for to direct,

In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*.

To *TINE*. *v. a.* [from *tin*, Saxon.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

Strifeful *Atin* in their stubborn mind

Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*.

The clouds

Jutting or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,

Tine the flant lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,

Kindles the gummy bark of fir.

The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*

The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine.

2. [from *tin*, Saxon, to *shut*.] To shut.

To *TINE*. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to smart.

2. To fight.

Eden stain'd with blood of many a band

Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand.

To *TINGE*. *v. a.* [from *tinge*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his.

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever.

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour.

Still lays some useful bile aside,

To *tinge* the chyle's insipid tide;

Else we should want both gibe and satire,

And all be burst with pure good-nature.

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow.

TINGENT. *adj.* [from *tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property.

To *TINGLE*. *v. n.* [from *tingere*, Dutch.]

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears.

This is perhaps rather *tingle*.

When our ear *tingles*, we usually say that somebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit.

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands.

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.

The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins.

In a palsy, sometimes the sensation of feeling is either totally abolished, or dull with a sense of *tingling*.

To *TINK*. *v. n.* [from *tinnis*, Latin; *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER. *n. f.* [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their tink they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a cardmaker, and now by present profession a *tinker*.

TIP

My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned justice weigh'd:

To turn the balance, Ocho's head
May be thrown in: and for the mettle

The coin may mend a *tinker's* kettle.

To *TINKLE*. *v. n.* [from *tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Latin.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet.

His feeble hand a javelin threw,

Which flitting, seem'd to loiter as it flew:

Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,

And faintly *tinkl'd* on the brazen shield.

2. To move to the music of his *tinkling* bells.

3. To hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread,

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,

And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled.

TINMAN. *n. f.* [from *tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Didst thou never pop

Thy head into a *tinman's* shop.

TIPPENY. *n. f.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen.

TIPSWORM. *n. f.* An insect.

TINNER. *n. f.* [from *tin*; *tin*, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinner*s.

TINSEL. *n. f.* [from *tin* and *sel*.] A kind of shining cloth.

A *tinse*l veil her amber locks did shroud,

That strove to cover what it could not hide.

Its but a night-gown in respect of your's; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluish *tinse*l.

By 'Theis' *tinse*l slipper'd feet,

And the songs of sirens sweet.

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive;

Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,

Who can discern the *tinse*l from the gold?

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinse*l good, he undecives himself to his own cost.

No glittering *tinse*l of May fair,

Could with this rod of Sid compare.

Ye *tinse*l insects, whom a court maintains,

That counts your beauties only by your stains,

Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,

The mule's wing shall brush you all away.

To *TINSEL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value.

Hence you phantastick possillers in song,

My text defeats your art, 'tis nature's tongue,

Scorns all her *tinse*l'd o'er in robes of varying hues,

Flattered by nothing but herself.

She, *tinse*l'd o'er in robes of varying hues,

With self-applause her wild creation views,

Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,

And with her own fool's colours gilds them all.

TINT. *n. f.* [from *tinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,

Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;

Or blend in beautiful *tint* the colour'd mase,

And from the canvas call the mimic face.

TINY. *adj.* [from *tint*, Danish.] Little; small; puny. A burlesque word.

Some pigeons, Davy, and any pretty little *tiny* kickshaws.

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,

A foolish thing was but a toy.

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves,

On little females and on little loves;

Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,

The baby playthings that adorn thy house.

TIP. *n. f.* [from *tips*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,

The *tip* is jewel of the ear.

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it.

Thrice upon thy fingers *tip*,

Thrice upon thy rubied *tip*.

All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue.

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clandestine marriages that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue.

TIR

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow.

To *TIP*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.

In his hand a reed

Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire.

With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,

The warrior to the lists he led.

How would the old king smile

To see you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,

And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders.

Quarto's, octavo's shape the less'ning pyre,

And last a little Ajax *tips* the spite.

Behold the place, where if a poet

Shin'd in description, he might show it;

Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,

And *tips* with silver all the walls.

Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press.

2. To strike lightly; to tap.

She writes love letters to the youth in grace,

Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face.

The pert jackanapes *tipped* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow.

Their judgment was, upon the whole,

That lady is the dullest soul;

Then *tips* their forehead in a jeer,

As who should say, she wants it here.

When I saw the keeper frown,

Tipping him with half a crown,

Now, said I, we are alone,

TIS

will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to diplode their second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

In all those wars there were few *tiremes*, most of them
being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks. *Arbutnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *tior* or *tiara*, or *attire*.] A head-dress.
On her head she wore a *tire* of gold, *Fairy Queen.*
Adorn'd with gems and ouches.
Here is her picture: let me see;
If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakespeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the *tire*
That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Craheav.*

When the fury took her stand on high,
A his from all the snaky *tire* went round. *Pope.*

3. Furniture; apparatus.
Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Phillips.*

When they first peep forth of the ground, they shew their
whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next seeds. *Woodward.*

To *TIRE*. *v. a.* [tiran, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.
1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harrafs; to wear out with
labour or tediousness.
Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*

For this a hundred voices I desire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire*;
Yet never could be worthily express'd.
How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. It has often *out* added to intend the signification.
Often a few that are stiff do *tire* out a greater number
that are more moderate. *Bacon's Essays.*

A lonely way
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he 'spy'd. *Tickell.*

3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.
Jezebel painted her face and *tired* her head. *2 Kings ix. 30.*

To *TIRE*. *v. n.* [teonun, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.
*TIRE*DNES. *n. f.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but
through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us boun-
tifully. *Hakewill on Providence.*

*TIRE*SOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; ted-
ious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tire-
some* to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the sub-
ject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those critics who
write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or
imagination. *Addison's Spect. No. 253.*

*TIRE*SEMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tiresome*.] Act or quality of be-
ing tiresome.

*TIRE*WOMAN. *n. f.* [tire and woman.] A woman whose busi-
ness is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside
fashionableness of the *tirewoman's* making, when their parents
have so early instructed them to do so. *Locke on Education.*

*TIR*INGHOUSE. *n. f.* [tire and house, or room.] The room in
*TIR*INGROOM. } which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake
our *tiringhouse*. *Shakespeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

*TIR*WIT. *n. f.* A bird. *Ansforth.*

TIS, contracted for *it is*. *Shakespeare.*

TIS destiny unthunabable.

*TIS*ICK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *ptibisick*.] Consumption; mor-
bid waste.

*TIS*CAL. *adj.* [for *ptibisical*.] Consumptive.

*TIS*SUE. *n. f.* [tissue, Fr. *tiran*, to weave, Norman Saxon.]
Cloth interwoven with gold or silver.
In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

A robe of *tissues*, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

To *TIS*SUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to va-
riegate.

TIT

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon
blue. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They have been always frank of their blessings to coun-
enance any great action; and then, according as it should
prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Merely will fit between,
Thron'd in celestiall sheen,
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering. *Milton.*

TIT. *n. f.*

1. A small horse: generally in contempt.
No flooring of pasture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser.*

Thou might'st have ta'en example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling *tit*,
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt.
What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a
tale. *L'Estrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;
Beside, when born, the *tit* are little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A *titmouse* or *tanit*. A bird.
*TIT*B'T. *n. f.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit*.] Nice
bit; nice food.
John pamper'd equire South with *titbits* till he grew wan-
ton. *Arbutnot.*

*TIT*HEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of
tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.
The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance
to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all
things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within
their respective parishes. *Swift.*

*TIT*HE. *n. f.* [teotha, Saxon, *tenth*.]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the
ministry.
Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say,
that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the
tithe. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.
I have search'd man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a
hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakespeare.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry *tithe* foul 'mongst many thousand dimes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

3. Small part; small portion.
Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, un-
less they have some mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*

To *TIT*HE. *v. a.* [teothian, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the
tenth part.
When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one
with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman. *Spenser on Ireland.*

By decimation and a *tithe* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shak.*

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of
thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto
the Levite, stranger, fatherless and widow. *Deut. xxvi. 12.*

To *TIT*HE. *v. n.* To pay tithe.
For lambe, pigs, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser.*

*TIT*HER. *n. f.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.

*TIT*HYMAL. *n. f.* [titthymalle, French; titthymallus, Lat.] An
herb.

*TIT*THING. *n. f.* [titthinga, law Latin, from *tithe*.]

1. *Titthing* is the number or company of ten men with their
families knit together in a society, all of them being bound
to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of
their society: of these companies there was one chief person,
who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman;
but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowel.*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *titthing* to *titthing*, and flock
punished and imprisoned. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

2. *Tithe*; tenth part due to the priest.
Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil,
Go not for thy *titthing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*

*TIT*THINGMAN. *n. f.* [titthing and man.] A petty peace officer;
an under-constable.
His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's
service; and also every *titthingman* may control him. *Spenser.*

To *TIT*TILLATE. *v. n.* [titillo, Lat.] To tickle.
Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just,
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

TITILLATION

TIT

TITILLATION. *n. f.* [titillation, French; titillatio, Lat. from
titillare.]

1. The act of tickling.
Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission
of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a slight from *titilla-
tion*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being tickled.
In sweets the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as
only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any slight or petty pleasure.
The delights which result from these nobler entertainments
our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are
dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those
titillations, that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

*TIT*LARK. *n. f.* A bird.
The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the
leverock, *titlark*, and linnets. *Walton.*

*TIT*LE. *n. f.* [titelle, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]

1. A general head comprising particulars.
Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles*
and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we
call compiles. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England
have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*,
which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above
other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Hale.*

2. An appellation of honour.
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his *titles*, in a place
From whence himself does fly? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Man over men
He made not lord: such *title* to himself
Reserving. *Milton.*

3. A name; an appellation.
My name's Macbeth.
The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

4. The first page of a book, telling its name and generally its
subject; an inscription.
This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretells the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakespeare.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out
so much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*

5. A claim of right.
Let the *title* of a man's right be called in question; are
we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as
are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid
his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*

'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;
Left all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praise. *Dryden.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an
undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your
courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange.
O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing
that has not a *title* to make her one. *South.*

To *TIT*LE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to
call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

*TIT*LELESS. *adj.* [from *titile*.] Wanting a name or appella-
tion. Not in use.
He was a kind of nothing, *titileless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

*TIT*LEPAGE. *n. f.* [title and page.] The page containing the
title of a book.
We should have been pleas'd to have seen our own names
at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*

*TIT*MOUSE, or *tit*. *n. f.* [tit, Dutch, a chick or small bird;
titlingier, Islandick, a little bird: *tit* signifies little in the
Teutonick dialects.] A small species of birds.
The nightingale is sovereign of song,
Before him fits the *titmouse* silent be,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*

The *titmouse* and the peckers hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To *TIT*TER. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the found.] To
laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.
In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *titting* push'd the pedants off the place. *Dunciad.*

*TIT*TER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A restrained laugh.

2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*.

TO

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine, *Tusser.*
If care be not forth, it will rise againe fine.

*TIT*TLE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point;
a dot.
In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots
would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Angels themselves disdain
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say
To thy adorers. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

They thought God and themselves linked together in to
fast a covenant, that although they never performed their
part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South's Sermons.*

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands
to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

*TIT*TLETATTLE. *n. f.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludi-
crous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.
As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was suspect-
ed for the author. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

To *TIT*TLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.
You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid,
and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old wo-
man told me. *Stacey, b. ii.*

*TIT*UBATION. *n. f.* [titubo, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

*TIT*ULAR. *adj.* [titularis, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal;
having or concerning only the title.
They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of Eng-
land to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted
head of those arms. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*. *Milton.*

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

*TIT*ULARITY. *n. f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.
Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility re-
ceived the name of imperator; but their successors retain the
same even in its *titularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*TIT*ULARY. *adj.* [titulaire, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting in a title.
The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor
titulary impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon's H. VII.*

2. Relating to a title.
William the conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a
conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titu-
lary* pretence, grounded upon the confessor's will. *Bacon.*

*TIT*ULARY. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] One that has a title or right.
The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses
were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons en-
tirely conduictious. *Ayliffe's Pervogon.*

*TIT*VE. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note
of a hunting horn.]

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Trey, troy, troy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud;
And left our leap from the sky should prove too far,
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryden.*

To. *adv.* [to, Saxon; te, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second
as the object of the first.
The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires. *Smallbridge.*

2. It notes the intention.
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of refunding brais,
To rival thunder. *Dryden's En.*

She rais'd a war
In Italy, to call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Urg'd by despair, again I go to try
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight to die. *Dryden.*

I have done my utmost to lead my life to pleasantly as to
forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

3. After an adjective it notes its object.
We ready are to try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*

The lawless sword his childrens blood shall shed,
Increas'd for slaughter, born to beg their bread. *Sandys.*

4. Noting futurity.
It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their
own hardness and redness; and we are still to seek for some-
thing else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*

5. { To and again. } Backward and forward.
I may binds and loosest souls condemn'd to woe,
And sends the devils on errands to and fro. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*

Drofs

TO

- Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joint to and fro. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
 Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled to and again till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Fossils.*
 The winds in distant regions blow, Moving the world of waters to and fro. *Addison.*
- To. *preposition.*
 1. Noting motion towards: opposed to from.
 With that she to him afresh, and surely would have put out his eyes. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Tybalt fled;
 But by and by comes back to Romeo,
 And to't they go like light'ning. *Shakespeare.*
 Give not over so; to him again, intreat him,
 Kneel down before him. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
 She's coming; to her coz. *Shakespeare.*
 I'll to him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:
 Come, let's away. *Smith.*
2. Noting accord or adaptation.
 Thus they with sacred thought
 Mov'd on in silence to soft pipes. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
3. Noting address or compellation.
 To you, my noble lord of Westmorland.
 —I pledge your grace. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
 Here's to you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham's Sophy.*
 Now, to you, Raymond: can you guess no reason
 Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*
4. Noting attention or application.
 Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie:
 Go buckle to the law. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 Sir Roger's kindness extends to their children's children. *Addison.*
5. Noting addition or accumulation.
 Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage;
 Temper to that, and unto all success. *Denham's Sophy.*
6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.
 Take you some company and away to horse. *Shakespeare.*
 He sent his coachman's grandchild to pretence. *Addison.*
7. Noting opposition.
 No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,
 Shall dare thee foot to foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*
8. Noting amount.
 There were to the number of three hundred horse, and as many thousand foot English. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
9. Noting proportion; noting amount.
 Enoch whole days were, though many in respect of ours,
 yet scarce as three to nine in comparison of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker, b. iv.*
- With these bars against me,
 And yet to win her—all the world to nothing. *Shakespeare.*
 Twenty to one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty to one fall into sickness rather by overmuch fulness than by any lack. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*
 The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as fifty to one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
 With a funnel filling bottles; to their capacity they will all be full. *Benj. Johnson.*
 Physicians have two women patients to one man. *Graunt.*
 When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he shall be allowed to the value of a shilling a day. *Addison.*
 Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine to ten. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be three to one on their side. *Swift.*
10. Noting possession or appropriation.
 Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the peculiarities every language hath to itself. *Pelton.*
11. Noting perception.
 The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,
 Sharp to the taste. *Dryden's Virgil.*
12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.
 I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word
 Is but the vain breath of a common man:
 Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
 I have a king's oath to the contrary. *Shakespeare. King John.*
12. In comparison of.
 All that they did was piety to this. *Benj. Johnson.*
 There is no fool to the sinner, who every moment ventures his soul. *Tillotson.*
13. As far as.
 Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count to one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well to twenty. *Locke.*
 Coffee exhales in roasting to the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
14. Noting intention.

TO

- This the conful fees, yet this man lives!
 Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye
 Marks and points out each man of us to slaughter. *B. J. h.*
15. After an adjective it notes the object.
 Draw thy sword in right.
 I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,
 And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shakespeare.*
 Fate and the dooming gods are deaf to tears. *Dryden.*
 All were attentive to the godlike man,
 When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*
16. Noting obligation.
 Almanzor is taxed with changing fides, and what tie has he on him to the contrary: he is not born their subject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*
17. Respecting.
 He's walk'd the way of nature;
 And to our purposes he lives no more. *Shakespeare.*
 The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last degree, not only with regard to those advantages which they give the common enemy, but to those private evils which they produce in every particular. *Addison's Spect. No. 125.*
18. Noting consequence.
 Factions carry'd too high are much to the prejudice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*
 Under how hard a fate are women born,
 Priz'd to their ruin, or expos'd to scorn!
 Thus, to their fame, when finish'd was the fight. *Waller.*
 The victors from their lofty steeds alight.
 Oh frail estate of human things,
 Now to our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryden.*
 A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either to the total exclusion of the other. *Addison.*
 It must be confessed to the reproach of human nature, that this is but too just a picture of itself. *Broom's Obijay.*
19. Towards.
 She stretch'd her arms to heav'n. *Dryden.*
20. Noting preference.
 She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him to his face. *Swift.*
21. Noting effect.
 He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and bleeding almost to death. *Wifeman.*
 By the disorder in the retreat great numbers were crowded to death. *Clarendon.*
 Ingenious to their ruin, ev'ry age
 Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*
 To prevent the aspersion of the Roman majesty, the offender was whipt to death. *Dryden.*
 The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found to my vexation when I was last there in a visit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*
- I read my ruin in ev'ry cringing bow and fawning smile.
 Why with malignant eulogies encrease
 The peoples fears, and praise me to my ruin? *Smith.*
22. After a verb to notes the object.
 Give me some wine; fill full.
 I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,
 And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 Had the methods of education been directed to their right end, this too necessary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*
 Many of them have exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*
23. Noting the degree.
 This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, to the height of four inches, remained exposed to the open air. *Bogt.*
 Tell her thy brother languishes to death. *Addison.*
 A crow though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same, to the laying of a stick with all the nests of that species. *Addison.*
 If he employs his abilities to the best advantage, the time will come when the supreme governor of the world shall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addison's Spect.*
24. Before days, to notes the present day; before morrow, the day next coming; before night, either the present night, or night next coming.
 Banquo, thy soul's flight,
 If it find heav'n must find it out to night. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
 To day they chas'd the bear.
 This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing sin to day, than a resolution of leaving it to morrow. *Calamy.*
25. To day, to night, to morrow, are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases.
 To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow,
 Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
 And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
 The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 The father of Solomon's house will have private conference with one of you the next day after to morrow. *Bacon.*

TOB

- To day is ours, why do we fear?
 To day is ours, we have it here;
 Let's banish business, banish sorrow,
 To the gods belongs to morrow. *Cowley.*
 To morrow will deliver all her charms
 Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*
 For what to morrow shall disclose:
 May spoil what you to night propose:
 England may change, or Cloe fly;
 Love and life are for to day. *Prior.*
- TOAD. *n. f.* [tædæ, Saxon.] An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, I believe truly.
 From th' extremest upward of thy head,
 To the descent and dust below thy foot,
 A moist toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
 I had rather be a toad,
 And live upon the vapour of a dunce,
 Than keep a corner in the thing I love
 For others use. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about London, many toads that had tails three inches long, whereas toads usually have no tails. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
 The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad. *Dryden.*
- TOADPOLE. *n. f.* A kind of sea-fish.
 TOADFLAX. *n. f.* A plant.
 TOADSTONE. *n. f.* [toad and stone.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.
 The toadstone presumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impossible. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*
 TOADTOOL. *n. f.* [toad and tool.] A plant like a mushroom.
 The grilly toadtool grown there mought I see,
 And loathing paddocks lording on the fame. *Spenser.*
 Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes as broad as a hat, called toadtool, is not efculent. *Bacon.*
- TOAST. *v. a.* [toræ, tostum, Lat.]
 1. To dry or heat at the fire.
 Put up thy sword betime,
 Or I'll fo maul you and your toasting iron. *Shakespeare.*
 His breath stinks with eating toasted cheese. *Shakespeare.*
 The earth whereof the grais is soon parched with the sun, and toasted, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 To allure mice I find no other magic, than to draw out a piece of toasted cheese. *Bacon.*
 2. By name when a health is drunk. To toast is used commonly when women are named.
 Several popish gentlemen toasted many loyal healths. *Add.*
 We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;
 And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be toasted. *Prior.*
- TOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Bread dried before the fire.
 You are both as rheumatick as two dry toasts; you cannot one bear with another's confumities. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
 Every third day take a small toast of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
 2. Bread dried and put into liquor.
 Where's then the saucy boat
 Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
 Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*
 Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
 Whose game is whilk, whose treat a toast in sack. *Pope.*
 3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.
 I shall likewise mark out every toast, the club in which she was elected, and the number of votes that were on her side. *Addison's Guard. No. 107.*
 Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,
 The wife man's passion, and the vain man's toast?
 Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,
 Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*
- TOASTER. *n. f.* [from toast.] He who toasts.
 We simple toasters take delight
 To see our women's teeth look white;
 And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow
 Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*
- TOBACCO. *n. f.* [from Tobacco or Tobago in America.]
 The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds. *Miller.*
 It is a planet now I see;
 And, if I err not, by his proper
 Figure, that's like a tobacco-topper. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 Bread or tobacco may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*
 Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making tobacco-pipes or buicks. *Woodward.*
- TOBACCONIST. *n. f.* [from tobacco.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.
 TOP. *n. f.* [tote haar, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I believe rightly.]

TOI

1. A bush; a thick shrub.
 Within the ivie toad,
 There shrouded was the little god;
 I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
2. A certain weight of wool, twenty eight pounds.
 Every eleven weather tods, every tod yields a pound and odd shillings. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- TOE. *n. f.* [ta, Saxon; teen, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.
 Come all you spirits,
 And fill me from the crown to th' toe, topful
 Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 Sport that wrinkled care derides,
 And laughter holding both his sides;
 Come and trip it as you go,
 On the light fantastick toe. *Milton.*
 Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,
 A thousand little nerves the fends
 Quite to our toes, and fingers ends. *Prior.*
- TOFOR. *adv.* [toponon, Saxon.] Before. Obsolete.
 It is an epilogue to make plain
 Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been fain. *Shak.*
 So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon
 tofore him that hath won it. *Spektator, No. 607.*
- TOFT. *n. f.* [toftum, law Latin.] A place where a messuage has stood. *Cowel and Ains.*
- TOGED. *adj.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.
 The bookish theorick,
 Wherein the toged consuls can propose
 As masterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,
 Is all his soldiiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- TOGETHER. *adv.* [togethe, Saxon.]
 1. In company.
 We turn'd o'er many books together. *Shakespeare.*
 Both together went into the wood. *Milton.*
 2. Not apart; not in separation.
 That king joined humanity and policy together. *Bacon.*
 3. In the same place.
 She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,
 And life and death, and peace and war together. *Davies.*
4. In the same time.
 While he and I live together, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*
5. Without intermission.
 The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age together after the battle. *Dryden.*
 They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month together. *Addison.*
6. In concert.
 The subject is his confederacy with Henry the eighth, and the wars they made together upon France. *Addison on Italy.*
7. In continuity.
 Some tree's broad leaves together few'd,
 And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*
8. TOGETHER WITH. In union with; in a state of mixture with.
 Take the bad together with the good. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
- TOIL. *v. n.* [tilan, Saxon; toilen, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.
 This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
 Who, like a brother, toil'd in my affairs,
 And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakespeare.*
 Others ill-fated are condemn'd to toil
 Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted
 With fruitless act. *Prior.*
 He views the main that ever toils below. *Thomson.*
- TOIL. *v. a.*
 1. To labour; to work at.
 Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
 Th' untractable abyis. *Milton.*
 2. To weary; to overlabour.
 Then, toil'd with works of war, retir'd himself
 To Italy. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
- TOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Labour; fatigue.
 They live to their great, both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Ariens are renewed. *Hooker, b. v.*
 Not to irksome toil, but to delight
 He made us. *Milton.*
2. [Toile, toiles, Fr. tela, Latin.] Any net or snare woven or meshed.
 She looks like sleep,
 As she would catch another Antony
 In her strong toil of grace. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods,
 that he shut up the Christians as it were in a toil. *Kneller.*
 All great spirits
 Bear great and sudden change with such impatience
 As a Numidian lion, when first caught,
 Endures the toil that holds him. *Denham's Sophy.*
 A fly falls into the toil of a spider.
 Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a toil
 Thyself, to make thy love thy virtues spoil. *Dryden.*

TOL

- TOLLETT.** *n. f.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing table.
The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*
- TOLLSOME.** *n. f.* [*from toll*.] Laborious; weary.
This were it *tollsome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*
While here we dwell,
What can be *tollsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*
Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear,
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear;
Recall those nights that clos'd thy *tollsome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*
- TOLLSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [*from tollsome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.
- TOKEN.** *n. f.* [*taikens*, Gothick; *tacen*, Saxon; *teyken*, Dutch.]
1. A sign.
Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Pfal. lxxxvi. 17.*
2. A mark.
Whereforever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing flock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South's Sermons.*
3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.
Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakespeare.*
Whence came this?
This is some *token* from a newer friend.
Pigwigen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to send, *Drayton's Nymphid.*
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
- TOKEN.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To make known. Not in use.
What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakespeare.*
TOLD. pret. and part. pass. of *tell*. Mentioned; related.
The acts of God to human ears
Cannot, without process of speech, be *told*. *Milton.*
- TO TOLL.** *v. a.* [*This seems to be some barbarous provincial word*.] To train; to draw by degrees.
Whatever you observe him to be more frightened at than he should, *toll* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*
- TOLERABLE.** *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]
1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.
Yourself, who have fought them, ye to excuse, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*
It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Mat. x. 15.*
Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*
There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*
2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.
The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*
Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Swift.*
- TOLERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [*from tolerable*.] The state of being tolerable.
- TOLERABLY.** *adv.* [*from tolerable*.]
1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.
Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are still *tolerably* firm. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iii.*
The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Addison's Spect. No. 275.*
- TOLERANCE.** *n. f.* [*tolerantia*, Lat. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.
Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, if you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon's Apophth.*
There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- TO TOLERATE.** *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolerare*, Fr.] To allow for as not to hinder; to suffer.
Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker, b. iv.*
We shall *tolerate* flying horses, harpies, and satyrs; for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities require their substantial falsities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

TOM

- Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin. *Decay of Piety.*
Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*
We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*
- TOLERATION.** *n. f.* [*tolero*, Latin.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.
I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South's Sermons.*
- TOLL.** *n. f.* [*This word seems derived from tollere*, Lat. *toll*, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taille*, Fr.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.
Toll, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage.
Empson and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's gift. *Bacon.*
The same Prussians joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbutnot.*
- TO TOLL.** *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To pay toll or tallage.
I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this I'll none of him. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*
Where, when, by whom, and what y' were sold for, And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras, p. ii.*
2. To take toll or tallage.
The meale the more yeeldeth, if servant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Taffer.*
3. [*I know not whence derived*.] To found as a single bell.
The first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a fullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God. *Stillington.*
Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the soul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*
You love to hear of some prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Irish whale. *Dryden.*
They give their bodies due repose at night:
When hollow murmurs of their evening bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dry.*
All the bells *toll'd* in different notes. *Pope.*
With horns and trumpets now to madness swell,
Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope's Dunciad.*
The maid asks who the bell *toll'd* for? *Swift.*
- TO TOLL.** *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]
1. To ring a bell.
When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the fame is known to the searchers. *Grant.*
2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *v* is short, in the former long.
An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and tells the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe.*
3. To take away. Obsolete.
The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 365.*
- TOLLBOOTH.** *n. f.* [*toll and booth*.] A prison.
TO TOLLBOOTH. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.
To these what did he give? why a hen, *Bishop Corbet.*
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Bishop Corbet.*
- TOLLGATHERER.** *n. f.* [*toll and gather*.] The officer that takes toll. *Di.*
- TOLLEY.** *n. f.* The same with *tollbooth*. *Di.*
- TOLUTATION.** *n. f.* [*toluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.
They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
Authors have not writ
Whether *tolutation* or succulation. *Butler.*
- TOMB.** *n. f.* [*tombe*, *tombas*, Fr. *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.
Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below, *Shakespeare.*
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.
Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a sithe and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Poor heart! the slumbers in her silent *tomb*,
Let her possess in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*
The secret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my hearse,
But on my *tomb-stone* thou shalt read
My answer to thy dubious verse. *Prior.*
- TO TOMB.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To bury; to entomb.
Souls of boys were there, *Mg.*
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *To Mbles.*

TON

- TO MBLISS.** *adj.* [*from tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.
Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Templeless, with no remembrance over them. *Shakespeare.*
- TO MBOY.** *n. f.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.
A lady
Fasten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
- TOME.** *n. f.* [*Fr. tome*.]
1. One volume of many.
2. A book.
All those venerable books of scripture, all those sacred tomes and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*
TOMTIT. *n. f.* [*See TITMOUSE*.] A titmouse; a small bird.
You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Spektator.*
- TON.** *n. f.* [*tonne*, Fr. *See TUN*.] A measure or weight.
TON was very weak at home, or very slow to move, Spain was a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*
TON in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon *TUN*. } run, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *bun*, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson's Camden.*
- TO NE.** *n. f.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]
1. Note; found.
Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The strength of a voice or found makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
2. Accent; found of the voice.
Palamon replies, *Dryden.*
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes.
3. A whine; a mournful cry.
Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
4. A particular or affected found in speaking.
5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.
Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the stomach. *Arbutnot.*
- TONG.** *n. f.* [*See TONGS*.] The catch of a buckle.
This word is usually written *tongue*, but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the same original with *tong*, and should therefore have the same orthography.
Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Fa. 2.*
TONGS. *n. f.* [*rang*, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing: as of coals in the fire.
Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled off the fame
With liquid waves. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
They turn the glowing mass with crooked *tongs*;
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden's En.*
Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger and tooth-ed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TONGUE.** *n. f.* [*tung*, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]
1. The instrument of speech in human beings.
My conscience hath a thousand feral *tongues*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a feral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*
Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate. *Milton.*
The terror of thy power or potent *tongue*. *Milton.*
They are *tongue*-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there's no danger. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
My ears still ring with noise, I'm vex'd to death,
Tongue kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost; but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*
There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithstanding that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret, and the disciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addison's Guard.*
I should make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*
2. The organ by which animals lick.
His for his returned with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*
3. Speech; fluency of words.
Tongue-doughty giant, how dost thou prove? *Milton.*
Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are too quite differing faculties. *L'Estr.*
Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And singing-birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*
First in the council-hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden's En.*
Though they have those sounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

TOO

4. Speech, as well or ill used.
Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee: but, while thou liv'st, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakespeare.*
On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton.*
5. A language.
The Lord shall bring a nation against thee, whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand. *Deut. xxvii. 49.*
With wondrous gifts endu'd,
To speak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*
An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief against the mischiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*
6. Speech as opposed to thoughts.
Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. *1 John iii. 18.*
7. A nation distinguished by their language. A scriptural term.
The Lord shall destroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian sea. *Isa.*
8. A small point: as, the *tongue* of a balance.
9. To hold the *TONGUE*. To be silent.
'Tis seldom seen that senators so young
Know when to speak, and when to hold their *tongue*. *Dryden.*
Whilst I live I must not hold my *tongue*,
And languish out old age in his displeasure. *Addison.*
- TO TONGUE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To chide; to scold.
But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might she *tongue* me. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Measure.*
- TO TONGUE.** *v. n.* To talk; to prate.
'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
- TO TONGUE.** *adj.* [*from tongue*.] Having a tongue.
Tongue'd like the night-crow. *Donne.*
- TO TONGUELESS.** *adj.* [*from tongue*.]
1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.
What *tongueless* blocks, would they not speak? *Shakespeare.*
Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a *tongueless* mouth. *Shak.*
That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth,
To me, for justice. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*
2. Unnamed; not spoken of.
One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that. *Shakespeare.*
- TO TONGUEPAD.** *n. f.* [*tongue and pad*.] A great talker.
She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Taiter.*
- TONGUEPAD.** *adj.* [*tongue and pad*.] Having an impediment of speech.
Love, and *tonguepad*'d simplicity,
In least speak most to my capacity. *Shakespeare.*
They who have short tongues, or are *tonguetted*, are apt to fall short of the appulse of the tongue to the teeth, and often place it on the gums, and say *t* and *d* instead of *th* and *dh*; as *morder* for *mother*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
He spar'd the blushes of the *tonguetted* dame. *Tickel.*
- TO NICK.** } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. *tonus*.]
TO NICAL. }
1. Being extended; being elastic.
Station is no rest, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which physicians, from Galen, do name extensive or *tonical*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
2. Relating to tones or sounds.
- TO NUAGE.** *n. f.* [*from ton*.] A custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*
Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*
- TO NUSIL.** *n. f.* [*tonsilis*, Fr. *tonsilla*, Lat.]
Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves, through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and oesophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts. *Quincy.*
- TO NUSURE.** *n. f.* [*tonsure*, Fr. *tonsure*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being thorn.
The vettals, after having received the *tonsure*, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison.*
- TOO.** *adv.* [*to*, Saxon.]
1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.
Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mislead too many others, too many, otherwise good men. *Sprat's Sermons.*
It is too much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of scripture. *Locke.*
These ridiculous stories abide with us too long, and too far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*
2. It

TOO

2. It is sometimes doubled to encrease its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside. Oh, that this *too* solid flesh would melt. *Shakespeare.* Sometimes it would be full, and then Oh! *too* soon decrease again; Eclips'd sometimes, that 'twould so fall, There would appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*
3. Likewise, also. See what a scourge is laid upon your hate; And I, for winking at your discords *too*, Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.* Let on my cup no wars be found, Left those incite to quarrels *too*, Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.* The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text and from experience *too*. *South's Sermons.* It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.* Let those eyes that view The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.* Took, the preterite, and sometimes the participle passive of take. Thy soldiers All levied in my name, have in my name Took their discharge. *Shakespeare. King Lear.* He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore we sinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations. *South's Sermons.* Suddenly the thunder-clap Took us unprepared. *Dryden.* The same device enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at first it received its rise from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously. *Addison.* This *took* up some of his hours every day. *Spektator.* The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntmen, upon a large courser, *took* my foot, shoe and all. *Swift.* Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope's Statius.* Took, *n. f.* [tol, tool, Saxon.] 1. Any instrument of manual operation. In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry. *Bacon.* Arm'd with such guarding *tools* as art, yet rude, Guileless of fire had form'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.* The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addison.* 2. A hiring; a wretch who acts at the command of another. He'd choose To talk with wits in dirty shoes; And scorn the *tools* with flars and garters, So often seen careering Chaires. *Swift.* To Took, *v. n.* [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps *tozan*, Saxon, contracted from *tozcan*, to know or examine.] To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slyly. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete. I cast to go a shooting, Long wand'ring up and down the land, With bow and bolts on either hand, For birds and bushes *tooting*. *Spenser's Past.* Took, *n. f.* plural *teeth*. [tooth, Saxon; tand, Dutch.] The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, and about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the periostrum and gums, which being very sensible create a violent pain: the *dentes incisivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw, because they are the thinnest and the sharpest; after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and last of all the *molars* or grinders, because they are thickest and bluntest: about the seventh year of age they are thrust out by new *teeth* which then begin to sprout, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have been observed to shed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientia*. Avaunt, you curs! Be thy mouth or black or white, *Shakespeare. King Lear.* Tooth that poisons if it bite. Defert delivers with characters of brass A fortified residence against the *tooth* of time, And razure of oblivion. *Shakespeare.* The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unfighly length of one *tooth* when its opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray on the Creation.*

TOO

2. Taste; palate. These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*; What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth? Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.* 3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid instrument. The priests servant came while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh hook of three *teeth*. *1 Sam. ii. 13.* I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose *teeth*, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton's Opticks.* 4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies. The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Mason.* In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you dog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.* 5. *TOOTH and nail.* With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence. A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which should carry off a fawn. *L'Estrange's Fables.* 6. To the *TEETH.* In open opposition. It warms the very sickness in my heart, That I shall live and tell him to his *teeth*, Thus diddest thou. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.* The action lies In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd, Ev'n to the *teeth* and forehead of our faults, To give in evidence. *Shakespeare.* The way to our horses lies back again by the houle, and then we shall meet 'em full in the *teeth*. *Dryden.* 7. To cast in the *TEETH.* To insult by open exprobration. A wife body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might cast him therewith in the *teeth*, saying, were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hosker, b. iv.* 8. In spite of the *teeth.* Notwithstanding threats exprest by shewing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the popery into a received belief, in despite of the *teeth* of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakespeare.* The only way is not to grumble at the lot they must bear in spite of their *teeth*. *L'Estrange.* To *TOOTH, v. a.* [from *tooth*.] 1. To furnish with teeth; to indent. Then faws were *tooth'd*, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.* The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew's Museum.* Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.* 2. To lock in each other. It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Mason's Mech. Exercis.* TOOTHACH, *n. f.* [tooth and ach.] Pain in the teeth. There never yet was the philosopher That could endure the *toothach* patiently, However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shakespeare.* He that sleeps feels not the *toothach*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.* I have the *toothach*. —What, sigh for the *toothach*? Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakespeare.* One was grown desperate with the *toothach*. *Temple.* TOOTHDRAWER, *n. f.* [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth. Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers*, hath dealt, Who use to string their teeth upon their belt. *Cleveland.* When the teeth are to be dislocated, a *toothdrawer* is consulted. *Wiseeman's Surgery.* TOOTHED, *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth. TOOTHLESS, *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws, Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws. *Dryden.* They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *toothless* snout. *Ray.* TOOTH-PICK, *n. f.* [tooth and pick.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned from any thing sticking between them. I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.* He and his *toothpick* at my worship's meals. *Shakespeare.* Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick*. *Hovel's England's Tears.* Lentick excels; if *toothpicks* of the lentick be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick*. *Sandys.* Lentie

TOP

- Lentie is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best *tooth-pickers*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.* TOOTH-SOME, *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste. Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *tooth-some* as they grow old. *Carew.* TOOTH-SOMENESS, *n. f.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste. TOOTHWORT, *n. f.* [dentaria, Lat.] A plant. The *toothwort* hath a fleshy root, which is fealy, and cut in, as it were, with teeth: the flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross; this is succeeded by a long pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and when ripe twisted up like a screw, and discharges the seeds with violence. *Miller.* TOP, *n. f.* [topp, Welsh; top, Saxon; top, Dutch and Danish; toppe, a crest, Islandick.] 1. The highest part of anything. I should not see the fandy hour-glass run, But I should think of shallows and of flats, And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand, Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakespeare.* He wears upon his baby brow the round And *top* of sovereignty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.* Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud *tops* on high, The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Cowley.* Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'st. *Milton.* That government which takes in the content of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest *top*, and so makes the firmest pyramid. *Temple.* Syphilus no sooner carries his stone up to the *top* of the hill but it tumbles to the bottom. *Addison.* So up the steepy hill with pain The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain; Which having touch'd the *top* recoils, And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.* Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their *tops*. *Woodward.* 2. The surface; the superficies. Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear, The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.* 3. The highest place. He that will not set himself proudly at the *top* of all things, but will consider the imminency of this fabric, may think, that in other manions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.* What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top*? *Sw.* 4. The highest person. How would you be, If he, which is the *top* of judgment, should But judge you as you are? *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.* 5. The utmost degree. Zeal being the *top* and perfection of so many religious affections, the caules of it must be most eminent. *Sprat.* If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.* The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.* 6. The highest rank. Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke on Education.* 7. The crown of the head. All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall On her ingrateful *top*! Am'd, say you? —Am'd, my lord. —Am'd, my lord. From *top* to toe? 'Tis a per'lous boy, Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable; He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shakespeare.* Let's take the infant by the forward *top*; For we are old, and on our quick'fit decrees Th'inaudible and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.* 8. The head of a plant. The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*; as cabbage heads. *Watts's Logick.* 9. [Top, Danish.] An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and whipt *top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakespeare.*

TOP

- For as whipp'd *tops*, and banded balls, The learned hold, are animals: So horses they affirm to be Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras, p. i.* As young striplings whip the *top* for sport On the smooth pavement of an empty court, The wooden engine flies and whirls about, Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.* Still humming on their drowsy course they keep, And lash'd to long, like *tops*, are lash'd asleep. *Pope.* A *top* may be used with propriety in a similitude by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.* 1. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the *top*, or being at the *top*. The *top* stones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.* To *TOP, v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run East and West, stop the evagation of the vapours to the North and South in hot countries. *Derham's Physico-Theol.* Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and *top* it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers. *Addison on ancient Medals.* 2. To predominate. The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness while it lasts. *Locke.* 3. To do his best. But write thy best and *top*, and in each line Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.* To *TOP, v. a.* 1. To cover on the *top*; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsic on the upper part. The glorious temple rear'd Her pile, far off appearing like a mount Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires. *Milton's Par. Reg.* To him the fairest nymphs do show Like moving mountains *topp'd* with snow. *Waller.* There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was shown the little notre dame; that is handsomely designed, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addison.* *Top* the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.* 2. To rise above. A gourd planted close by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Estrange.* 3. To outgo; to surpass. He's poor in no one fault, but stor'd with all. —Especially, in pride. —And *topping* all others in boasting. So far he *topp'd* my thought, That I in forgery of shapies and tricks Come short of what he did. *Shakespeare.* I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man *top* me? where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege. *Collier.* 4. To crop. Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn's Kalendar.* 5. To rise to the *top* of. If ought obstruct thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.* 6. To perform eminently; as, he *tops* his part. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions. TOFFUL, *adj.* [top and full.] Full to the *top*; full to the brim. Fill me, from the crown to the toe, *topful* Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* 'Tis wonderful What may be wrought out of their discontent; Now that their souls are *topful* of offence. *Shakespeare.* Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at first. *Boyle.* One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but so *topful* of himself, that he let it spill on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.* Fill the largest tankard-cup *topful*. *Swift.* TOPGALLANT, *n. f.* [top and gallant.] 1. The highest fail. 2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated. A rose grew out of another, like honeyuckles, called *top* and *topgallants*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 646.* I dare appeal to the confidences of *topgallant* sparks. *L'Estr.* TOPHEAVY, *adj.* [top and heavy.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *topheavy* is the worst. *Wotton's Arch.* *Topheavy* drones, and always looking down, As over-ballafted within the crown, Mutt'ring betwixt their lips some mystick thing. *Dryden.* 26 Q

TOP

As to stiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow. *Pope.*
TOPKNOT. *n. f.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again. *L'Estrange.*

TOPMAN. *n. f.* [*top* and *man*.] The fawer at the top.
The pit-law enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the saw exactly in the line. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

TOPMOST. *n. f.* [An irregular superlative formed from *top*.] Uppermost; highest.

A swarm of bees,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the *topmost* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æn.*

From steep to steep the troops advanced with pain,
In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;
But still by new ascents the mountain grew,
And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addison.*

Men pil'd on men with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabric to the skies;
A sprightly youth above the *topmost* row,
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show. *Addison.*

TOPPROUD. *adj.* [*top* and *proud*.] Proud in the highest degree.

This *top-proud* fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treasonous. *Shakespeare.*

TOPSAIL. *n. f.* [*top* and *sail*.] The highest sail.
Contareus meeting with the Turk's galleys, which would not veil their *topsails*, fiercely assailed them. *Knolles.*

Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main-sheet fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden's Fables.*

TOPARCH. *n. f.* [*τόπος* and *ἀρχή*.] The principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TOPARCHY. *n. f.* [*toparch*.] Command in a small district.

TOPAZ. *n. f.* [*topaze*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.
The golden stone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
The *tophas* sent from scorched Meroc?
Or pearls presented by the Indian sea? *Sandys's Paraph.*

With light's own smile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomson.*

TO TOPE. *v. n.* [*topf*, German, an earthen pot; *toppen*, Dutch, to be mad. *Skinner* prefers the latter etymology; *tope*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.

If you *tope* in form and treat,
'Tis the four sauce to the sweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

TOPE. *n. f.* [*from tope*.] A drunkard.

TOPHACEOUS. *adj.* [*from tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; stony.
Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheffy substance. *Arbutnot.*

TOPHET. *n. f.* [*תופת*, Heb. a drum.] Hell; a scriptural name.
The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milton.*

Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

TOPICAL. *adj.* [*from τόπος*.]

1. Relating to some general head.

2. Local; confined to some particular place.
An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a topical probation, and an artificial argument, depending on naked allevation. *Brown.*

Evidences of fact can be no more than topical and probable. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by topical remedies. *Arbutnot.*

TOPICALLY. *adv.* [*from topical*.] With application to some particular part.

This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TOPICK. *n. f.* [*topique*, Fr. *τόπος*.]

1. A general head; something to which other things are referred.

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South's Sermons.*

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryd.*

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the *topicks* for both are brought from scripture and reason. *Swift.*

All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topicks*, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions.

2. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.
In the cure of struma, the *topicks* ought to be discutient. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

TOPLESS. *adj.* [*from top*.] Having no top.
He sent abroad his voice,
Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them hoist
Shrill tumult to a *topless* height. *Chapman's Iliad.*

TOPOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*τόπος* and *γραφία*.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*topographie*, Fr. *τόπος* and *γραφία*.] Description of particular places.
That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces. *Glanville's Sep.*

The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the version. *Cromwell.*

TOPPING. *adj.* [*from top*.] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

TOPPINGLY. *adj.* [*from topping*.] Fine; gay; gallant; shewy. An obsolete word.

These *toppingly* ghefts be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as beares among men. *Tatler.*

TO TOPPLE. *v. n.* [*from top*.] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;
Though castles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shakespeare.*

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for three-foot stool mistaketh me;
Then slip I from her quite, down *topples* she. *Shakespeare.*

TOPSTURVY. *adv.* [*This Skinner fancies to top in twy*.] With the bottom upward.

All suddenly was turned *topsturvey*, the noble lord effoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counsels plotted. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If we without his help can make a head
To push against the kingdom; with his help
We shall o'erturn it *topsturvey* down. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

God told man what was good, but the devil furnished it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsturvey*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South's Sermons.*

Man is but a *topsturvey* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

TOR. *n. f.* [*tor*, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.

2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names.

TORCH. *n. f.* [*torche*, French; *torcia*, Italian; *intortitium*, low Latin.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

Basilus knew, by the waiting of the *torches*, that the night also was far wasted. *Sidney.*

Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meane fort. *Shakespeare.*

They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of such distraction;
Noise to confus'd and dreadful: *torches* gliding
Like meteors, by each other in the streets. *Dryden.*

I'm weary of my part;
My *torch* is out; and the world stands before me
Like a black desert at th' approach of night. *Dryden.*

TORCHBEARER. *n. f.* [*torch* and *bear*.] One whose office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers*. *Sidney, b. i.*

TORCHLIGHT. *n. f.* [*torch* and *light*.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

When the emperor Charles had clapsed Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from Ilburg, and, as if in a mask, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didst fear before,
Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see;
Now I have brought thee *torchlight* fear no more. *Davies.*

TORCHER. *n. f.* [*from torch*.] One that gives light.
Ere the hories of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torch* his diurnal ring. *Shakespeare.*

TORRE. *preterite*, and sometimes participle passive of *tor*.
Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feather all to pieces *torre*. *Spenser.*

TORRE. *v. a.* [*Of this word I cannot guess the meaning*.]
Proportion according to rowen or *torre* upon the ground;
the more *torre* the less hay will do. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TORRENT. *n. f.* [*torren*, French.]

1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to exasperate.
No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,
Unless it be while some tormenting dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakespeare.*

I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what
Torments me to conceal. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

Art thou come to torment us before the time? *Mat. viii.*

2. To tease; to vex with importunity.

3. To put into great agitation. [*torrente*, Fr. a great storm.]
They foaring on main wing
Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

TORMENT. *n. f.* [*torment*, French.]

1. Any thing that gives pain.
They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them. *Mat.*

2. Pain; misery; anguish.

3. Penal anguish; torture.
No prisoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry;
But fearless by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys's Paraph.*

Not sharp revenge, not hell itself can find
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryd.*

TORMENTOR. *n. f.* [*from torment*.]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.
He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those *tormentors*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Let his *tormentor* conscience find him out.
The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the finner becomes his own *tormentor*. *South's Sermons.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.
No prisoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry,
But fearless by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys on Job.*

Hadst thou full pow'r to kill,
Or measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet, what couldst thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain,
Thy loss continues unrepaired by pain. *Dryden's Juv.*

The ancient martyrs passed through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*. *Addison.*

TORMENTILL. *n. f.* [*tormentilla*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.

The root has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best affragent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, beglows, with the powder of the roots of *tormentilla*. *Wifeman.*

TORN. *part. pass. of tear.*

Ye shall not eat any flesh that is *torn* of beasts. *Exod. xxii.*

TORNADO. *n. f.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble convulsions strike the eye,
And bold *tornado's* bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

TORPEDO. *n. f.* [*Lat*.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

TORPENT. *adj.* [*torpens*, Latin.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory through to multifarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

TORPID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numb; motionless; sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid* and without motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

The sun awakes the *torpid* sap. *Thomson's Spring.*

TORPIDNESS. *n. f.* [*from torpid*.] The state of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and *torpidness*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TORPIDITY. *n. f.* [*from torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpidity* or sleeping state. *Derham.*

TURPOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.

Motion discusses the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 763.*

TORREFACTION. *n. f.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Latin.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make sulphur itself black. *Boyle on Colours.*

If it have not a sufficient insolation it looketh pale; if it be sunned too long it suffereth *torrefaction*. *Brown.*

TORREFFY. *v. a.* [*torrefier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies *torrefied* consist the principles of inflammability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Africans are more peculiarly scorched and *torrefied* from the sun by addition of dryness from the soil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the sooty steam of adust, or *torrefied* sulphur. *Boyle on Colours.*

Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why *torrefaction* makes sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*

Another elixer is compoed of two hemina of white wine,

TOR

half a hemina of honey, Egyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbutnot on Colic.*

TORRENT. *n. f.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]

1. A sudden stream raised by summer showers.
The near in blood,
Forfake me like the *torrent* of a flood. *Sandys on Job.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace;
No *torrents* swell the low Mohayne,
The world will say he durst not pass. *Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.
Not far from Caucasus are certain steep falling *torrents*,
which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to set many fleeces of wool in these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Raleigh.*

The memory of those who, out of duty and confidence, opposed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, should not lose the recompence due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*

When shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry stores, huge *torrents* flow,
Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field. *Dryden's Georg.*

Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a bar'rous age. *Pope.*

TORRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.

Fierce Phlegeton,
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

TORRID. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.
Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey on Consump.*

2. Burning; violently hot.
This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus first
Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;
The feverish air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

Those who amidst the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily show'rs rejoice the thirsty earth,
And blebs the flow'ry buds succeeding birth. *Prior.*

TORSEL. *n. f.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

TORSION. *n. f.* [*torso*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT. *n. f.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Latin.] Mischief; injury; calamity. Obsolete.

Then gain triumphant trumpets found on high,
That sent to heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Against him that had been long oppress'd with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Pa. Qu. b. i.*

He dreadful bad them come to court,
For no wild beasts should do them any *tort*. *Spenser.*

Your disobedience and ill managing
Of actions, lost for want of due support,
Refer I justly to a further spring,
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*. *Fairfax, b. i.*

TORTILE. *n. f.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

TORTION. *n. f.* [*from tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain. Not in use.

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

TORTIOUS. *adj.* [*from tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spens.*

TORTIVE. *adj.* [*from tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.
Knots by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakespeare.*

TORTOISE. *n. f.* [*tortue*, French.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,
An alligator stult. *Shakespeare.*

A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.

Their

TOR

Art thou come to torment us before the time? *Mat. viii.*

2. To tease; to vex with importunity.

3. To put into great agitation. [*torrente*, Fr. a great storm.]
They foaring on main wing
Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

TORMENT. *n. f.* [*torment*, French.]

1. Any thing that gives pain.
They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them. *Mat.*

T O S

Their targets in a *torsoife* cast, the foes *Dryden's Æn.*
Secure advancing, to the turrets rofe, *Dryden's Æn.*
TORTUOSITY, *n. f.* [from *tortuosus*.] Wreath; flexure.
These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close unto the
body of the infant, from whence ensueth that *tortuosity*, or
complicated nodosity, called the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
TORTUOUS, *adj.* [from *tortuosus*, Fr. from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, Lat.]
1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.
So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*
Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pass through fo long
and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*
2. Mischievous. [Thus I explain it, on supposition that it is
derived from *torti*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we
say, *crooked ways* for *bad practices*, *crooked* being regularly
enough opposite to *right*. This in some copies is *tortious*,
and therefore from *tort*.]
Ne ought he car'd whom he endangered
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fa. Qu.*
TORTURE, *n. f.* [from *tortura*, Fr. *tortura*, Lat.]
1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punish-
ed, or confession extorted.
Hecate
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods. *Dryden.*
Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In restless extasy. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*
To **TORTURE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To punish with tortures.
Hipparchus my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakespeare.*
The scourge: inexorable and the *torturing* hour. *Milton.*
2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.
Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance
At once to *torture*, and to please my soul. *Addison's Cato.*
3. To keep on the stretch.
The bow *tortures* the string continually, and thereby
holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
TORTURER, *n. f.* [from *tortura*.] He who tortures; tormenter.
I play the *torturer* by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken. *Shakefp.*
When king Edward the second was amongst his *torturers*,
the more to disgrace his face, they flaved him, and washed
him with cold water; the king said, well, yet I will have
warm water, and fo shed abundance of tears. *Bacon's Apoph.*
Turning our tortures into horrid arms
Against the *torturer*. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ii.
TORTVINY, *n. f.* [from *tortivas*, Lat.] Sournels; severity of con-
tenance.
TORTVOUS, *adj.* [from *tortvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe
of countenance.
That *tortuous* look produced by anger, and that gay
and pleasing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*
TORY, *n. f.* [A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish
word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient
constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of
the church of England, opposed to a whig.
The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town,
because it more advances his interest. *Addison.*
To confound his hated coin, all parties and religions join
whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*
To **TOSSE**, *v. n.* [Of the same original with *teise*.] To comb
wool.
To **TOSS**, *v. a.* [*tassen*, Dutch; *tasser*, French, to accumu-
late; *Minerva*, *Θεωρα*, to dance; *Meteo* *Calcaubon*. *Tosin*,
German, to make a noise; *Skinner*: perhaps from *to*, as,
a word used by those who would have any thing thrown to
them.]
1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.
With this the seem'd to play, and as in sport,
Toss'd to her love in presence of the court. *Dryden.*
A shepherd diverted himself with *tossing* up eggs and catch-
ing them again. *Addison.*
2. To throw with violence.
Back do *toss* these treasons to thy head. *Shakespeare.*
Vulcano's discharge forth with the fire not only metallick
and mineral matter but huge stones, *tossing* them up to a very
great height in the air. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.* p. iv.
3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion.
Behold how they *toss* their torches on high,
How they point to the Persian abodes. *Dryden.*
I call'd to stop him, but in vain:
He *toss* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not stay. *Addison's Cato.*
So talk too idle buzzing things;
Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings. *Prior.*
4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.
The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity *toss'd*
to and fro. *Prov. xxii.*

TOT

Things will have their first or second agitation; if they be not *tossed* upon the arguments of counsel, they will be *tossed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon's Essay.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *toss'd*,
And flutter'd into rags.
I have made several voyages upon the sea, often been *tossed*
in storms. *Milton.*

5. To make reflexes; to disquiet.
She did love the knight of the red cross,
For whose dear fake so many troubles her did *toss'd*, *F. 24.*
Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *toss'd* and turbulent. *Milton.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.
That scholar should come to a better knowledge in
Latin tongue than most do, that spend four years in *tossing* all
the rules of grammar in common schools. *Ajchem.*

To *Toss v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.
Dire was the *tossing*! deep the groans! despair
Tended the fick, busied from couch to couch, *Milton.*
Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found
very weak in bed, continually *tossing* and tumbling from one
side to another, and totally deprived of her rest. *Harvey.*
To *toss* and fling, and to be reflexes, only frets and enrages
our pain. *Tullison.*

And thou, my fire, not defin'd by thy birth,
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toss* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality. *Addison's Ovid.*

2. To be tossed.
Your mind is *tossing* on the sea,
There where your argolies
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakespeare.*

3. To Toss up. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on
what side it shall fall.
I'd try if any pleasure could be found,
In *tossing* up for twenty thousand pound. *Brampton.*

Toss, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing.
The difcus that is to be seen in the hand of the celebrated
Castor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any
thing like a line fastened to it, to add force to the *toss*. *Ad.*

2. An affected manner of railing the head.
His various modes from various fathoms follow;
One taught the *toss*, and one the new French wallow:
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryden.*
There is hardly a polite fence in the following dialogues
which doth not require some fuitable *toss* of the head. *Swift.*

To *TSSEL. n. f.* See TASSEL.

1. To at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece
of packthread to make a *tossel*, by which you may conveniently
lift the bag when full. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To *TSER. n. f.* [from *toss*.] One who throws; one who flings
and writhes.

To *TSPOOT. n. f.* [*toss* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.
To *TS*. pretense and part. of *toss*.
In a troubled fee of passion *toss*. *Milton.*

To *TAL. adj.* [*tatus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full.
They set and rise;
Left total darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton.*
My fall has pains that, for thy Britain's fake,
If past has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my prayer,
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*

2. Whole; not divided.
Either to undergo
Myself the *total* crime; or to accuse
My other-fel; the partner of my life. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To *TALITY. n. f.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete fun; whole quantity.

To *TALLY. adv.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.
The found interpreters expound this image of God, of natural
reason; which, if it be *totally* or mostly defaced,
the right of government doth cease. *Bacon's holy War.*
Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with
us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and
hope shall then *totally* fall; the one being changed into light,
the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To *TOTHER*, contracted for the other.

To *TOTTER. v. n.* [*tatieren*, to stagger, Dutch.] To shake
so as to threaten a fall.
What news, in this our *totting* state?
—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord;
And I believe will never stand upright. *Shakespeare.*
As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. *Psal.*
The foes already have possess'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

To *TOTTERY.*

T O II

To TTERRY. } *adj.* [from *tatter*.] Shaking; unsteady; dizzy.
To TTY. } Neither of those words is used.

Siker thy head very tottle is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss. *Spenser's Past.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*touch*, Fr. *toucher*, Dutch.]
1. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.
He so light was at legerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to left again. *Spenser.*
Thy shall not eat nor *touch* it left ye die. *Gen. iii. 3.*
He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it
toucheth the fire. *Judg. xvi. 9.*

2. To come to; to attain.
He that is begotten of God keepeth himself; and that
wicked one *toucheth* him not. *1 John v. 18.*
Their impious folly dar'd to pry
On herds devoted to the god of day;
So move; to strike mentally; to melt.
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unblest! to *touch* that natal shore. *Pope's Ody.*

3. To try as gold with a stone.
When I have suit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It shall be full of poize and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. To affect; to relate to.
In ancient times was publicly read first the scripture, as,
namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God;
some things out of the apostles writings; and, lastly, out of
the holy evangelists some things which *touch'd* the person of
our lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker, l. v.*
The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwix ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakspeare. Hen. VI.*
What of sweet
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton.*

5. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.
I was sensibly *touch'd* with that kind impression. *Congreve.*
The tender fire was *touch'd* with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance. *Addison's Ovid.*

6. To delineate or mark out.
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

7. To censure; to animadvert upon.
Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touch'd* them
for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for
his life. *Hayward.*

8. To infect; to seize slightly.
Pestilient diseases are bred in the Summer; otherwise those
touch'd are in most danger in the Winter. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
9. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.
His face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a
file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not eat,
or race it. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

10. To strike a musical instrument.
They *touch* their golden harps, and praise'd. *Milton.*
One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*

11. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.
No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*

12. To treat of perfunctorily.
This thy last reasoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton.*

13. To TOUCH UP. To repair, or improve by slight strokes,
or little emendations.
What he saw was only her natural countenance *touch'd* up
with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between
them.
2. To fasten on; to take effect on.
Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that
will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*

3. To TOUCH AT. To come to without stay.
The next day we *touch'd* at Sidon. *Alex. xxvii. 3.*
Oh fail not to *touch* at Peru;
With gold there our vessel well'll store.
Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should
not barely *touch* at, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*
A fishmonger lately *touch'd* at Hammermith. *Spectator.*

4. To TOUCH ON. To mention slightly.
The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our
minds, it may suffice to have only *touch'd* on. *Locke.*
It is an use no-body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries
have *touch'd* upon it they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

5. To TOUCH ON or upon. To go for a very short time.
He *touch'd* upon the Moluccoes. *Abbott's Des. of the World.*
Which monsters, left the Trojan's pious host
Should bear, or *touch* upon th' enchanted coast,
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*
I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touch'd* on the
several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison on Italy.*

T O U

6. *To Touch on or upon.* To mention slightly.
It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been *touch'd upon* by others. *Addison's Spectator.*

TOUCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Reach of any thing to that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

2. The sense of feeling.

O dear fond Edgar,
Might I but live to lee thee in my *touch*,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first *touch* cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry;
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
By *touch*, sweet pleasure, and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*

The spiders *touch* how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*
The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*

3. The act of touching.

The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of shugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney, b. ii.*
The time was once when thou unurg'd wou'd'st vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand *Shakspeare.*
With one virtuous *touch*
Th' archchemick sun produces precious things. *Milton.*

4. Examination as by a stone.

To-morrow, good fir Michell, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,
To try to kee you be current gold indeed. *Shakspeare.*
Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of bafe gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*

5. Test; by which any thing is examined.

The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the *touch* of all laws. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

6. Proof; tried qualities.

Come my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch*! when I am forth,
Bid me farewell, and smile. *Shakspeare.*

7. [*Touche, Fr.*] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial strife
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life. *Shakspeare.*
It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*
Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

8. Feature; lineament.

Thus Rosalind of many parts
By heav'nly fynd was devis'd;
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*
A Ion was copy'd from his voice so much,
The very fame in ev'ry little *touch*. *Dryden.*

9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.

Here let the founts of mickle
Creep in our ears; soft flutnels and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shakspeare.*

10. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

11. Something of passion or affection.

He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*
He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch*. *Shakspeare.*

12. Particular relation; sensible relation.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Essays.*

13. [*Touche, Fr.*] A stroke.

Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*
Though its error may be such,
As Knags and Burgees cannot hit
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

TOU

- He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To shew by one satyrick touch,
No nation wanted it so much.
14. Animadversion; censure. *Swift.*
I never bare any touch of confidence with greater regret.
King Charles.
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe. *Milton.*
15. Exact performance of agreement.
Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and dispatch him, yer ever ye sleepe. *Tusser.*
Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,
But art not able to keep touch. *Hudibras, p. i.*
I keep touch both with my promise to Philopolis, and with
my own usual frugality in these kind of collations. *More.*
He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should
keep touch with him. *L'Estrange.*
16. A small quantity intermingled.
Madam, I have a touch of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakespeare.*
This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a touch of it
may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronun-
ciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
17. A hint; slight notice given.
The king your master knows their disposition very well;
a small touch will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*
18. A cant word for a slight essay.
Print my preface in such a form as, in the bookfellers
phrase, will make a sixpenny touch. *Swift.*
TOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from touch.] Tangible; that may be
touched.
TOUCH-HOLE. *n. f.* [touch and hole.] The hole through which
the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.
In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the touch-hole, and
another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is
far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
TOUCHINESS. *n. f.* [from touching.] Peculiarities; irascibility.
My friends relented it as a motion not guided with such
diffusion as the touchings of those times required. *K. Charles.*
TOUCHING. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of
touch.] With respect, regard, or relation to.
Touching things which belong to discipline, the church
hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read
in the apostles times it did. *Hooker, b. iii.*
Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must to tender,
Whole ruin you three fought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in
which they were created, as touching their substance, though
there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in re-
spect of beauty. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof.
Hayward.
Socrates chose rather to die than renounce or conceal his
judgment touching the unity of the Godhead. *South.*
TOUCHING. *adj.* [from touch.] Pathetic; affecting; moving.
TOUCHINGLY. *adv.* [from touch.] With feeling emotion; in
a pathetic manner.
This last fable shows how touchingly the poet argues in
love affairs. *Garth.*
TOUCHMONEY. *n. f.* An herb. *Auf.*
TOUCHSTONE. *n. f.* [touch and stone; pierre de touche, Fr.]
1. Stone by which metals are examined.
Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the touchstone,
and men with gold. *Bacon's Apophth.*
If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the touch-
stone faulty, and the standard uncertain. *Collier.*
2. Any test or criterion.
Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use
it as a touchstone to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*
The work, the touchstone of the nature, is;
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*
Money serves for the touchstone of common honesty. *L'Estr.*
Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough
to think I have left no faults in this, which that touchstone
will not discover. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
TOUCHWOOD. *n. f.* [touch and wood.] Rotten wood used to
catch the fire struck from the flint.
A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with
metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become
touchwood. *Hovell's Vocal Forest.*
To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is
best; spunk, or touchwood prepared might make it rust. *Br.*
TOUCHY. *adj.* [from touch.] Peevish; irritable; irascible;
apt to take fire. A low word.
You are upon a touchy point, and therefore treat so nice a
subject with proportionable caution. *Collier on Pride.*
You are so touchy, and take things so hotly, I am sure there
must be some mistake in this. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

TOW

- TOUGH. *adj.* [toh, Saxon.]
1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle.
Of bodies some are fragile, and some are tough, and not
fragile. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. Stiff; not easily flexible.
The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough eugh. *Dryden.*
Fate with nature's law would strive,
To shew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;
And when so tough a frame she could not bend,
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*
3. Not easily injured or broken.
O fides you are too tough!
Will you yet hold?
A body made of brass the crone demands;
For her lov'd nursing, fringed with nerves of wire,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*
4. Viscous; clammy; ropy.
To T'UGHEN. *v. n.* [from tough.] To grow tough.
Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and
toughen, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer's Husband.*
TOUGHNESS. *n. f.* [from tough.]
1. Not brittleness; flexibility.
To make an induration with toughness, and less fragility,
decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such
into which the water will not enter. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native toughness of the steel. *Dryden.*
2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.
In the first stage the viscosity or toughness of the fluids
be taken off by diluents. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
3. Firmness against injury.
I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdur-
able toughness. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
TOUPEE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.
Remember second-hand toupees and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*
TOUR. *n. f.* [tour, French.]
1. Ramble; roving journey.
I made the tour of all the king's palaces. *Addison.*
Were it permitted, he'd make the tour of the whole system
of the sun. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French
than English.
First Ptolemy his scheme celestial wrought,
And of machines a wild provision brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentric he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To solve the tours by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*
3. In Milton it is probably tour; for, elevation.
The bird of Jove roop'd from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plumage before him drove. *Milton.*
TOURNAMENT. *n. f.* [tournamentum, low Lat.]
TOURNEY. *n. f.* [tourney, low Lat.]
1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock encounter.
They might under the pretence
Of tilts and tourneys,
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*
For jousts, tourneys, and barriers, the glories of them are
the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*
Whence came all those jousts, tiltings, and tourneys, so
much in use in these parts. *Temple's Miscel.*
He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,
At tilts and tourneys obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*
The spouses of Hippolyta the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*
2. Milton uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.
With cruel tournament the squadrons join!
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses, and arms, th' infanguin'd field. *Milton.*
TOURNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.
An elin born of noble state,
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *P. Qu. b. ii.*
TOURNIQUET. *n. f.* [French.] A bandage used in ampu-
tations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.
If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the tourniquet,
and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*
TOUZE. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with touze,
teize, teise.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag; whence
touser or touzer, the name of a mastiff.
As a bear whom angry curs have touz'd,
Having off shak'd them and escap'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*
Take him hence; to th' rack with him; we'll touze you
Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose. *Shakespeare.*
To touze such things as flutter
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*
TOW. *n. f.* [top, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed
into a filamentous substance. *Tow.*

TOW

- Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it
easier to be held. *Sharp.*
To Tow. *v. a.* [teon, teohan, Saxon, to lead; toghen, old
Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.
Thou know'st too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' string,
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The seamen towed, and I shoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*
TOWARDS. *prep.* [topays, Saxon.]
TOWARDS. *adv.*
1. In a direction to.
He set his face towards the wilderness. *Num. xxiv. 1.*
The currents drive,
Towards the retreating sea, their furious tide. *Milton.*
Near to: as, the danger now comes towards him.
2. With respect to; touching; regarding.
We brought them to as great peace between themselves,
as love towards us for having made the peace. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Repeat you not,
As that the sun hath brought you to this shame,
Which forrow's always towards ourselves, not heav'n? *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
His heart relented towards her.
By our law, no good is to be left undone towards all, not
the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South's Sermons.*
4. With tendency to.
This was the first alarm England received towards any
trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many years the most un-
interrupted prosperity. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
5. Nearly; little less than.
I am towards nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*
TOWARD. *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this use the word
TOWARDS. } be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a
state of preparation.
What might be toward that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day. *Shakespeare.*
TOWARD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.
TOWARDLINESS. *n. f.* [from towards.] Docility; compli-
ance; readiness to do or to learn.
The beauty and towardsness of these children moved her
brethren to envy. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
TOWARDLY. *adj.* [from towards.] Ready to do or learn; do-
cile; compliant with duty.
Some young towardsly noblemen or gentlemen were usually
sent as assistants or attendants. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
TOWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from towards.] Docility.
Parents will not throw away the towardsness of a child,
and the expense of education upon a profession, the labour of
which is enervated, and the rewards are vanishing. *South.*
TO'WEL. *n. f.* [twaile, French; tawles, Italian.] A cloth
on which the hands are wiped.
His arm must be kept up with a napkin or towel. *Wise man.*
Th' attendants water for their hands supply,
And having wash'd, with silken towels dry. *Dryden's Eu.*
TO'WER. *n. f.* [top, Saxon; tour, Fr. torre, Italian; turris,
Latin.]
1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice.
Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach
unto heaven. *Gen. xi. 4.*
2. A fortress; a citadel.
Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In towers, and curls, and periwigs. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
4. High flight; elevation.
To TO'WER. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high.
On th' other side an high rock tow'rd still. *Spenser.*
No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do tower so well. *Shakespeare.*
Circular base of rising folds that tower'd
Fold above fold a furling maze. *Milton.*
Towering his height, and ample was his breast. *Dryden.*
The crooked plough, the share, the tower height
Of waggons, and the cart's unweildy weight;
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*
All those sublime thoughts which tower above the clouds,
and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise, not one jot
beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for
the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*
TO'WER-MUSTARD. *n. f.* [turritis, Lat.] A plant.
The flower of the tower-mustard consists of four leaves,
expanding in form of a cross, out of whose emblement rises
the pointal, which afterward becomes a long, smooth pod,
growing for the most part upright, and opening into two
parts, in each of which are many smooth seeds. *Miller.*
TO'WERED. *adj.* [from tower.] Adorned or defended by towers.
Might the wife Latona be,
Or the tow'rd Cybele. *Milton's Arcades.*
TO'WERY. *adj.* [from tower.] Adorned or guarded with towers.
Here naked rocks, and empty wastes were seen,
There tow'ry cities and the forests green. *Pope.*
Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem rise!
Exalt thy tow'ry head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope's Messiah.*

TOY

- With his tow'ry grandeur swell their state. *Thomson.*
TOWN. *n. f.* [tun, Saxon; toyn, Dutch; from tunan, Saxon,
font.]
1. Any walled collection of houses.
She let them down by a cord; for her house was upon the
town wall. *Jof. ii. 15.*
2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.
Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but if you
mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town
crier had spoke the lines. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
Into whatsoever city or town ye enter, enquire who in it is
worthy, and there abide? *Mat. x. 11.*
Before him towns and rural works between. *Milton.*
My friend this insult sees,
And flies from towns to woods. *Broome.*
3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a re-
gular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop.
4. The court end of London.
A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the town to wholesome country air. *Pope.*
5. The people who live in the capital.
He all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the town. *Pope.*
6. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we
say, a new family is come to town.
There is some new drels or new diversion just come to
town. *Lace.*
TOWNCLERK. *n. f.* [town and clerk.] An officer who manages
the publick business of a place. *Addison.*
The townclerk appealed the people. *Acts xix. 35.*
TOWNHOUSE. *n. f.* [town and house.] The hall where publick
business is transacted.
A townhouse built at one end will front the church that
stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*
TOWNSHIP. *n. f.* [town and ship.] The corporation of a town;
the district belonging to a town.
I am but a poor petitioner of our whole township. *Shakespeare.*
They had built houses, planted gardens, erected townships,
and made provision for their posterity. *Raleigh.*
TOWNSMAN. *n. f.* [town and man.]
1. An inhabitant of a place.
Here come the townsmen on procession,
Before your highness to present the man. *Shakespeare.*
In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight between
the earls of Ormond and Desmond, almost all the townsmen
of Kilkenny were slain. *Davies on Ireland.*
They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only
by the townsmen, was given up to them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
I left him at the gate firm to your interest,
T' admit the townsmen at their first appearance. *Dryden.*
2. One of the same town.
TOWNTALK. *n. f.* [town and talk.] Common prattle of a
place.
If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be towntalk.
L'Estrange.
TO'XICAL. *adj.* [toxicum, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.
TOY. *n. f.* [toyn, toghen, to drels with many ornaments,
Dutch.]
1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.
Might I make acceptable unto her that toy which I had
found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sidney.*
They exchange for knives, glasses and such toys, great
abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*
Because of old
Thou thyself doast't on womankind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*
O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men should leave thee for that toy a woman. *Dryden.*
2. A plaything; a bauble.
To dally thus with death is no fit toy,
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet boy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings,
tables, cabinets, and the like precious toys. *Addison.*
In Delia's hand this toy is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound. *Pope.*
3. Matter of no importance.
'Tis a cockle or a walnut shell,
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakespeare.*
4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.
The things which so long experience of all ages hath con-
firmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn
as follies and toys, because we sometime know not the cause
and reason of them. *Hooker, b. iv.*
5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.
Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;
For greedy pleasure, carelefs of your toys,
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys. *Spenser's Epithal.*
So said he, and forbore not glance or toy
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*

TRA

6. Odd story; silly tale.
I never may believe
These antick fables, nor these fairy toys. *Shakespeare.*
7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy.
Shall that which hath always received this construction, be
now disguised with a toy of novelty. *Hosker, b. v.*
The very place puts toys of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
- TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amou-
ously; to play.
- TOYISH. *adj.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.
- TOYISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *toyish*.] Nugacity; wantonness.
Your society will discredit that toyishness of wanton fancy,
that plays tricks with words, and frolics with the caprices
of frothy imagination. *Glanville's Scops.*
- TOYSHOP. *n. f.* [from *toy* and *shop*.] A shop where playthings and
little nice manufactures are sold.
Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick
together, that the heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Add.*
With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving toyshop of their heart. *Pope.*
- TOYSE. *v. a.* [See *TOWSE* and *TEASE*.] To pull by violence
or impetuosity.
Thinkst thou, for that I insinuate, or tease from thee thy
business, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakespeare.*
- TRACE. *n. f.* [trace, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.
These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been.
The people of these countries are reported to have lived
like the beasts among them, without any traces of orders,
laws, or religion. *Temple.*
There are not the least traces of it to be met, the greatest
part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and
let up to the conqueror. *Addison on Italy.*
The shady empire shall retain no trace
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chace. *Pope.*
3. [From *trasser*, French; *trasser*, traces.] Harness for beasts
of draught.
Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;
The traces, of the smallest spider's web. *Shakespeare.*
The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came.
While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,
In their loose traces from the field retreat. *Pope.*
Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope's Ode.*
- TO TRACE. *v. a.* [tracere, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.]
1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.
I feel thy power to trace the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*
You may trace the deluge quite round the globe in profane
history, and every one of these people have a tale to tell
concerning the restoration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
They do but trace over the paths beaten by the ancients,
or comment, critic, or flourish upon them. *Temple.*
To this haste of the mind a not due tracing of the argu-
ments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*
2. To follow with exactness.
That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of tracing word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*
3. To mark out.
He allows the soul power to trace images on the brain, and
perceive them. *Locke.*
His pen can trace out a true quotation. *Swift.*
4. To walk over.
Men as they trace,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Fa. Qu.*
We do trace this alley up and down. *Shakespeare.*
- TRACER. *n. f.* [from *trace*.] One that traces.
Ambassadors should not be held the tracers of a plot of
such malice. *Hewel.*
- TRACE. *n. f.* [trace, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.
Following the track of Satan. *Milton.*
Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,
With tracks of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*
Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find
any tracks or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*
2. A road; a beaten path.
With track oblique fidelong he works his way. *Milton.*
Behold Torquatus the same track pursue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden's Æn.*
- TO TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the foot-
steps or marks left in the way.
As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade
Hath tracked forth some savage beast's tread. *Fa. Queen.*

TRA

- He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a
learned plagiarist in all the others; you track him everywhere
in their snow. *Dryden.*
- TRACKLESS. *adj.* [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no
footsteps.
Lost in trackless fields of shining day,
Unable to discern the way,
Which Nature's virtue only could explore. *Prior.*
- TRACT. *n. f.* [tractus, Lat.]
1. Any kind of extended substance.
2. A region; a quantity of land.
Only there are some tracts which, by high mountains, are
barred from air and fresh wind. *Raleigh.*
Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep tract of hell. *Milton.*
Monte Circeo, by Homer call'd Æsea, is a very
high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow tract of
earth. *Addison.*
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.
The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is that for
so long a tract of time she should still continue fresh. *Hewel.*
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improv'd by tract of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*
As in tract of speech a dubious word is easily known by
the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole
word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge
of language, by an acute sagacity by some more evident
word discerned by his eye, know the sense. *Helder.*
4. Course; manner of process; unless it means, in this place,
rather, discourse; explanation.
The tract of every thing
Would, by a good discourse, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
5. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for *track*.
The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright tract of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*
6. [Tractatus, Lat.] A treatise; a small book.
The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of
tracts against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*
- TRACTABLE. *adj.* [tractabilis, Lat. tractable, Fr.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable;
governable.
For moderation of those affections growing from the very
natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the scripture much
allegeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, when-
soever it falleth on them that are tractable, the grace of God's
holy spirit concurring therewith. *Hosker, b. v.*
Noble Ajax, you are as strong, as valiant, as wise, no
less noble, much more gentle, and altogether more tractable.
Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.
- Tractable obedience is a slave
To each incens'd will. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
If thou dost find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou too. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want
tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who
yield themselves tractable to good motions, will find the spirit
of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotson's Sermon.*
If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning,
they will in that age be tractable, and quietly submit to it.
Locke on Education.
2. Palpable; such as may be handled.
The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and
for the most part tractable; whereas time is always transient,
neither to be seen nor felt. *Helder on Time.*
- TRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *tractable*.] The state of being
tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.
It will be objected, that whatsoever I fanly of childrens
tractableness, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*
- TRACTATE. *n. f.* [tractatus, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a
small book.
Though philosophical tractates make enumeration of au-
thors, yet are their reasons usually introduced. *Brown.*
We need no other evidence than Glanville's tractate. *Hali.*
- TRACTION. *n. f.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing;
the state of being drawn.
The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, fol-
lows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to
bring the trion of that line nearer in proportion as it is
curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum. *Helder.*
- TRACTILE. *n. f.* [tractilis, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or
extended in length; ductile.
The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough;
flexible, inflexible; tractile, or to be drawn forth in length,
intractile. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 839.*
- TRACTILITY. *adj.* [from *tractile*.] The quality of being tra-
ctile.
Silver,

TRA

- Silver, whose ductility and tractility are much inferior to
those of gold, was drawn out to a wire, that a
single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*
- TRADE. *n. f.* [trattia, Italian.]
1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods;
or for money.
Whoever commands the sea, commands the trade; who-
soever commands the trade of the world, commands the
riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Raf.*
Trade increases in one place and decays in another. *Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or
mercantile; distinguished from the liberal arts or learned pro-
fessions.
Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his
freehold a certain trade of life; the which trade he shall be
bound to follow. *Spenser on Ireland.*
How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful trade. *Shakespeare.*
I'll mountebank their loves, and come home below'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Fear and piety,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and trades,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*
The rude Equicole
Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their trade. *Dryden.*
Eight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade. *Dryden's Jew.*
The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*
The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a
gainful trade; his father, judging him fit for a better em-
ployment, had a mind to turn his education another way;
the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a trade, a sort
of merchandise of wood. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. Instruments of any occupation.
The shepherd bears
His house and household gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.
Call some of young years to train them up in that trade;
and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*
- TO TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.
He commanded these servants to be called, to know how
much every man had gained by trading. *Luke xix. 15.*
Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations
warring with one another resorted with their goods, and
traded. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
Maximianus traded with the Goths in the product of his
estate in Thracia. *Arbutnot.*
2. To act merely for money.
Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
3. Having a trading wind.
They on the trading flood ply tow'd the pole. *Milton.*
- TO TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.
They were thy merchants: they traded the persons of
men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezek. xxvii. 13.*
- TRADE-WIND. *n. f.* [trade and wind.] The monsoon; the
periodical wind between the tropics.
Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant trade-wind will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden.*
His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of in-
creasing the trade-wind by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbutnot.*
Comfortable is the trade-wind to the equatorial parts, with-
out which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*
- TRADED. *adj.* [from *trade*.] Veried; practised.
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without such a rheum:
And he long traded in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*
Eyes and ears,
Two traded pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
- TRADER. *n. f.* [from *trade*.]
1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.
Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and
traders riding to London with fat purses. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
Now the victory's won,
We return to our lasses like fortunate traders,
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*
Many traders will necessitate merchants to trade for less
profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*
That day traders sum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*
2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practi-
tioner.
TRADES-FOLK. *n. f.* [trade and folk.] People employed in
trades.
By his advice victuallers and tradesfolk would soon get all
the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

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- TRADESMAN. *n. f.* [trade and man.] A shopkeeper. A mer-
chant is called a trader, but not a tradesman; and it seems
distinguished in *Shakespeare* from a man that labours with his
hands.
I live by the awl, I meddle with no tradesmen's matters. *Shakespeare.*
- They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pest'ring streets; than see
Our tradesmen singing in their shops, and going
About their functions. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Order a trade thither and thence to as some few merchants
and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with ne-
cessaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*
Tradesmen might conjecture what things they were like to
have in their respective dealings. *Graunt.*
M. Jordain would not be thought a tradesman, but order-
ed some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now
I give up my shop. *Prior.*
From a plain tradesman with a shop, he is now grown a
very rich country gentleman. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*
Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities
of improving their minds, than the ordinary tradesmen. *Swift.*
Boastful and rough, your first son is a quire;
The next a tradesman, meek and much a liar. *Pope's Ep.*
- TRADEFUL. *adj.* [trade and full.] Commercial; busy in traf-
fick.
Ye tradeful merchants that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain. *Spenser.*
- TRADITION. *n. f.* [traditio, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to
mouth without written memorials; communication from age
to age.
To learn it we have tradition; namely, that so we be-
lieve, because both we from our predecessors, and they from
theirs, have so received. *Hosker, b. iii.*
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.
They the truth
With superstitious and traditions taint,
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton.*
Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal, or fond tradition rise;
But sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the God of day. *Pope's Statius.*
- TRADITIONAL. *adj.* [from *tradition*.]
1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication;
transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.
Whence may we have the infallible traditional sense of
scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotson.*
If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem
the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy
parents, the same traditional sloth and luxury which render
their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*
2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. Not used, nor proper.
God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!
— You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and traditional. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*
- TRADITIONALLY. *adv.* [from *traditional*.]
1. By transmission from age to age.
There is another channel wherein this doctrine is tradi-
tionally derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of
Asia. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.
It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in
a day, if that were true which is traditionally related by
Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built
by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
- TRADITIONARY. *adj.* [from *tradition*.] Delivered by tradi-
tion.
Suppose the same traditional strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*
Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take
that to be the traditional sense of texts of scripture. *Tillotson.*
The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone
through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by
such records as would preserve the traditional account of him
to after-ages. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
- TRADITIVE. *adj.* [traditive, Fr. from *trade*, Latin.] Trans-
mitted or transmissible from age to age.
Suppose we on things traditive divide,
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryd. H. and Pant.*
- TO TRADE. *v. a.* [trader, Lat. *tradere*, Fr.]
1. To censure; to condemn; to reprove as blameable; to
calumniate; to decry. *Swift.*
The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his
kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick
devout prayers of God's church, is by traducing the form and
manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack
the force of all mens devotion towards them. *Hosker, b. v.*

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- Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift, when other things also *traduced* in the public duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched. *Hooker, b. iv.*
- Whilft calumny has such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth; as long as men are malicious and designing they will be *traducing*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- From that preface he took his hint; though he had the benefit not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden's Fab.*
2. To propagate; to encrease by deriving one from another. None are so gross as to contend for this, That souls from bodies may *traduced* be; Between whose natures no proportion is, When root and branch in nature still agree. *Dewies.*
- From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*
- Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant; whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville's Scip.*
- TRADUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] Censure; obloquy. Rome must know The value of her own: 'twere a concealment Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*, To hide your doings. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- TRADUCER. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] A false censurer; a calumniator. Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*
- TRADUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived. The patrons of *traduction* accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*
- If by *traduction* came thy mind, Our wonder is the less to find A soul so charming from a stock so good; Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*
2. Tradition; transmission from one to another. Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*
3. Conveyance. Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the *traduction* of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
4. Transition. The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*
- TRAFFICK. *n. f.* [from *traffico*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.] 1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. Traffick's thy god. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
- A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shakespeare.*
- As the first of these was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 41.*
2. Commodities; subject of traffick. You'll see a draggled damsel From Billingsgate her filthy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*
- TO TRAFFICK. *v. n.* [from *traffico*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.] 1. To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities. They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to *traffick* withal. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. Saucy and overbold! how did you dare To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth, In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me, That I would condescend to thy mean arts, And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*
- TRAFFICKER. *n. f.* [from *traffico*, Fr. from *traffick*.] Trader; merchant. Your Argosies with portly sail, Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood, Do overpeer the petty *traffickers* That curtsy to them. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
- In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great *traffickers*, that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Add.*
- TRAGACANTH. *n. f.* [from *tragacantha*, Lat.] A sort of gum to

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- which this name has been given, because it proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Tragacantha.*
- TRAGEDIAN. *n. f.* [from *tragedy*, *tragædia*, Lat.] 1. A writer of tragedy. Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stillingfleet.*
2. An actor of tragedy. I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*; Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side, Tremble and start at wagging of a straw, Intending deep suspicion. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
- To well-lung'd *tragedian*'s rage They recommend their labours of the stage. *Dryden.*
- TRAGEDY. *n. f.* [from *tragedia*, Fr. *tragædia*, Lat.] 1. A dramatick representation of a serious action. Thoudands more, that yet suspect no peril, Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*. *Shakespeare.*
- All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor's holy living.*
- Imitate the filter of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*
- An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or *tragedy*. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*
- There to her heart sad *tragedy* address'd The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast. *Pope.*
2. Any mournful or dreadful event. I shall laugh at this, That they, who brought me in my master's hate, I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
- I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *K. Ch.*
- TRAGIC. *adj.* [from *tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.] 1. Relating to tragedy. The root whereof and *tragic* effect, Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfullest muse of nine, That won't it the *tragic* stage for to direct, In funeral complaints and wailful time Reveal to me. *Spenser's Muirpothman.*
- Thy Clarence he is dead that stabb'd my Edward; And the beholders of this *tragic* play, Th' adulterer Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan, Gray, Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. A dire induction I am witness to; And will to France, hoping the consequence Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragic*. *Shakespeare.*
- The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day, Is crept into the bosom of the sea: And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades, That drag the *tragic* melancholy night. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
- Why look you still so stern and *tragic*? *Shakespeare.*
- So *tragic* and merited a fate Shall swallow those who God and justice hate. *Sandys.*
- I now must change those notes to *tragic*. *Milton.*
- The tale of this song is a pretty *tragic* story; and pleases because it is a copy of nature. *Addison.*
- Bid them dress their bloody altars With every circumstance of *tragic* pomp. *Rowe.*
- TRAGICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragic*.] 1. In a *tragic* manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*
2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously. TRAGICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *tragic*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness. Like bold Phaëton we despise all benefits of the father of light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragic*ness of the event as in the influence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*
- TRAGICOMEDY. *n. f.* [from *tragicomedia*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. On the world's stage, when our applause grows high, For acting here life's *tragicomedy*, The lookers-on will say we act not well, Unless the last the former scenes excel. *Denham.*
- The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragicomedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*
- We have often had *tragicomedies* upon the English theatre with success: but in that sort of composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct scenes. *Gay.*
- TRAGICOMICAL. *adj.* [from *tragicomica*, Fr. *tragic* and *comical*.] 1. Relating to *tragicomedy*. The whole art of the *tragicomical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*
2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow. TRAGI-

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- TRAGICOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a *tragicomical* manner. Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not, So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampston.*
- TO TRAJECT. *v. a.* [from *trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw. The disputes of those assuming confident, that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville's Scip.*
- If there are different kinds of ether, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all celestial bodies. *Grew's Cosm. b. i.*
- If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more crofs prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others, are in all the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton.*
- TRAJECT. *n. f.* [from *trajectus*, Fr. *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. What notes and garments he doth give thee, Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry, Which trades to Venice. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
- TRAJECTION. *n. f.* [from *trajectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of darting through. Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the ether, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle.*
2. Emulsion. The *trajection* of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vii.*
- TO TRAIL. *v. a.* [from *trahere*, Fr.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully: Trail your steel pikes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- Faintly he staggered through the hilling throng, And hung his head, and trail'd his legs along. *Dryden.*
3. To draw after in a long floating or waving body. What boots the regal circle on his head, That long behind he trails his pompous robe, And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*
4. [From *trahere*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag. Because they shall not trail me through their streets Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- Thrice happy poet, who may trail Thy house about thee like a snail; Or harness'd to a nag, at ease Take journeys in it like a chaise; Or in a boat, when'er thou wilt, Canst make it serve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*
- TO TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. When his brother saw the red blood trail Adown to fast, and all his armour steeped, For very felms load he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*
- Since the flames purf'd the trailing smoke, He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
- From o'er the roof the blaze began to move, And trailing vanish'd in d' Idean grove. It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide, Then in a steaming stench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryden's En.*
- TRAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter. See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I open again. *Shakespeare.*
- How cheerfully on the false trail they cry! Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shakespeare.*
- I do think, or else this brain of mine Hunts not the trail of policy so sure As I have us'd to do, that I have found The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
2. Any thing drawn to length. From thence the fuming trail began to spread, And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden's En.*
- When lightning shoots in glitt'ring trails along: It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night; But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. And round about her work she did empale With a fair border wrought of sundry flows, Enwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser's Muirpothman.*
- A sudden star it shot through liquid air, And drew behind a radiant trail of hair. *Pope.*
- TO TRAIN. *v. a.* [from *trahere*, Fr.] 1. To draw along. In hollow cube he train'd His devilish enginery. *Milton.*
2. To draw; to entice; to invite. If but twelve French Were there in arms, they would be as a call To train ten thousand English to their side. *Shakespeare.*

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2. To draw by artifice or stratagem. For that cause I train'd thee to my house. *Shakespeare.*
- Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note! To drown me in thy filter's flood of tears. Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will doat: Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair, And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare.*
3. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. We did train him on, And his corruption being ta'en from us, We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*
4. To educate; to bring up; commonly with up. I can speak English. For I was train'd up in the English court. *Shakespeare.*
- A most rare speaker, To nature none more bound; his training such That he may furnish and instruct great teachers. *Shakespeare.*
- A place for exercise and training up of youth in the fashion of the heathen. *2 Mac. iv. 9.*
- Call some of young years to train them up in that trade, and to fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*
- Spirits train'd up in fast and song. *Milton.*
- The first Christians were by great hardships trained up for glory. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
5. To breed, or form to any thing. Abram armed his trained servants born in his house, and pursued. *Gen. xiv. 14.*
- The warrior horse here bred he's taught to train. *Dryden.*
- The young soldier is to be trained on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not represented as dangerous than really are so. *Locke.*
- TRAIN. *n. f.* [from *trahere*, Fr.] 1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. He cast by treaty and by trains Her to persuade. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
- Their general did with due care provide, To save his men from ambush and from train. *Fairfax.*
- This mov'd the king, To lay to draw him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War.*
- Swol'n with pride into the snare I fell Of fair fallacious looks, venerable trains, Soft'ned with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton's Agon.*
- Now to my charms And to my wily trains! I shall ere long Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd About my mother Circe. *Milton.*
- The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay trains and pursue a game. *Temple.*
2. The tail of a bird. Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the train, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the train to fall. *Brown.*
- The bird guideth her body with her train, and the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hakevill.*
- TH' other, whose gay train Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue Of rainbows and hazy eyes. *Milton.*
- Rivers now stream and draw their humid train. *Milton.*
- The train steers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light turning of his train, moves his body which way he pleases. *Ray.*
3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect! That promises more thousands: honour's train Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his train longer he makes his wings shorter. *Bacon.*
4. A series; a consecution. Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly train. *Locke.*
- If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always passing in train, one going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*
- They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the train of what he said. *Locke.*
- Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a train of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*
- What wouldst thou have me do? consider well The train of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*
- The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a train of happy sentiments. *Watts.*
5. Process; method; state of procedure. If things were once in this train, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all mens pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*
6. A retinue;

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6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.
My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worships of their names. *Shakespeare.*
Our fire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
Thou should'st be seen
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and ferv'd
By angels numberless, thy daily *train*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*
The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*
He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop
might be put to those fins which are of its *train*. *Smalridge.*
7. An orderly company; a procession.
Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryden.*
8. The line of powder reaching to the mine.
Since first they fail'd in their designs,
To take in heav'n by springing mines;
And with unanswerable barrels
Of gun-powder, dispute their quarrels;
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rable. *Hadibras, p. iii.*
Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his
hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine!
L'Estrange's Fables.
9. *TRAIN* of artillery. Cannons accompanying an army.
With an army abundantly supplied with a *train* of artillery,
and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards
Scotland. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
- TRAINBANDS*. *n. f.* [*train* and *band*]. I suppose for *trained*
band. The militia; the part of a community trained to mar-
tial exercise.
He directed the *trainbands* of Westminster and Middlesex,
which consisted of the most substantial householders, to at-
tend. *Clarendon.*
- Give commission
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryden.*
A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to re-
treat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*,
taking advantage of our delay, fled first. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- TRAINOIL*. *n. f.* [*train* and *oil*]. Oil drawn by coction from
the fat of the whale.
- TRAINY*. *adj.* [*from train*]. Belonging to train oil. A bad word.
Here *trains* ascend.
- Where the huge hogheads sweat with *trainy* oil. *Gay.*
- TO TRAIPE*. *v. a.* [*A* low word, I believe, without any ety-
mology.]. To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.
Two slipshod mules *traipe* along, *Pope.*
In lofty madness, meditating song.
- TRAIT*. *n. f.* [*trait*, Fr.]. A stroke; a touch. Scarce English.
By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference be-
tween the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people
perished by the folly of their kings; in this by their own
folly. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
- TRAITOR*. *n. f.* [*traitor*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.]. One who be-
ing trusted betrays.
The law laid that grievous punishment upon *traitors*, to
forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be ter-
rified from committing treasons. *Spenser on Ireland.*
If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*
I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be se-
cured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he shall be
released. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a
man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to
betray my religion and sell my country. *Swift.*
- TRAITORLY*. *adj.* [*from traitor*]. Treacherous; perfidious.
These *traitorly* rascals miseries are to be smil'd at, their
offences being so capital. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- TRAITOROUS*. *adj.* [*from traitor*]. Treacherous; perfidious;
faithless.
What news with him, that *trait'rous* wight? *Daniel.*
Pontius knows not you,
While you stand out upon these *trait'ous* terms. *B. Johnson.*
The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have misled others, he
would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*
More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this
rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- TRAITOROUSLY*. *adv.* [*from traitor*]. In a manner suiting
traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.
Good duke Humphry *traitorously* is murder'd
By Suffolk. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traitorously* hast betray'd;
And unsuspected half invisibly
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*

TRA

- They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the funda-
mental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to
place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*
- TRAITRESS*. *n. f.* [*from traitor*]. A woman who betrays.
I, what I am, by what I was, overcome:
Traitress, restore my beauty and my charms;
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms. *Dryden.*
Nor did my *traitress* wife these eye-lids close,
Nor decently in death my limbs compose. *Pope's Odyssey.*
By the dire fury of a *trait* of wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- TRALATI'IOUS*. *adj.* [*from tralatius*, Lat.]. Metaphorical;
not literal.
- TRALATI'IOUSLY*. *adv.* [*from tralati'ious*]. Metaphorically;
not literally; not according to the first intention of the
word.
Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear
by speaking; written language is *tralati'iously* so called, be-
cause it is made to represent to the eye the same words which
are pronounced. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- TO TRALI'NEATE*. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line*]. To deviate from
any direction.
If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?
Do, as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourself their son. *Dryden.*
- TRAMMEL*. *n. f.* [*trammel*, Fr. *trama*, *tragula*, Lat.].
1. A net in which birds or fish are caught.
The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the
bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and haking. *Cureau.*
2. Any kind of net.
Her golden locks she roundly did uptry
In braided *trammels*, that no looter hairs
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. *Fairy Qu.*
3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.
I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked
in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at canter, till I have worn
off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
- TO TRAMMEL*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*]. To catch; to inter-
cept.
If th' assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With its furcaceous succeds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- TO TRAMPLE*. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.]. To tread under foot
with pride, contempt, or elevation.
Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them
under their feet. *Mt. vii. b.*
My strength shall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*
- TO TRAMPLE*. *v. n.*
1. To tread in contempt.
Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his
own. *Government of the Tongue.*
Your country's gods I scorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Reus.*
2. To tread quick and loudly.
I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground. *Dryden.*
- TRAMPLER*. *n. f.* [*from trample*]. One that *tramples*.
- TRANA'TION*. *n. f.* [*trans*, Latin.]. The act of swimming
over.
- TRANSE*. *n. f.* [*trans*, Fr. *transitus*, Lat.]. It might there-
fore be written *trans*. An ecstasy; a state in which the soul
is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary
absence of the soul from the body.
Gynecia had been in such a *trans* of musing, that Zel-
mane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's
coming. *Sidney's b. i.*
Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravish'd quite as in a *trans*. *Spenser's Sonnet.*
Abstract as in a *trans* methought I saw. *Milton.*
Sudden he starts,
Shook from his tender *trans*. *Thomson's Spring.*
- TRANSED*. *adj.* [*from trans*]. Lying in a *trans* or ecstasy.
His grief grew puerile, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets foundled,
And there I left him *trans*d. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- TRANSEMENT*. *n. f.* [*A* cant word.]. An odd intricately
contrived thing.
What's the meaning of all these *transments* and gimcracks?
what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges,
and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbutnot.*
- TRANNNEL*. *n. f.* A sharp pin.
With a small *trammel* of iron, or a large nail ground to
a sharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
- TRANQUIL*. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.]. Quiet;
peaceful; undisturbed.
I had been happy
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content! *Shakespeare.*
- TRANQUILLITY*. *n. f.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillitas*, Fr.].
Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from
perturbation. *Leave.*

TRA

- Leave off.
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying souls *tranquillity*. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*
You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of
life to another with so much *tranquillity*, so easy a transition,
and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*
- TO TRANSACT*. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.].
1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.
2. To perform; to do; to carry on.
It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which
were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as
the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison.*
- TRANSACTION*. *n. f.* [*transactio*, Fr. *from transact*]. Nego-
tiation; dealing between man and man; management; af-
fairs; things managed.
It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the par-
ticular *transactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- TRANSANIMATION*. *n. f.* [*trans* and *anima*]. Conveyance of
the soul from one body to another.
If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the
souls of men *transmigrating* into species answering their for-
mer natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose
fire Satan entered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*
- TO TRANSCEND*. *v. a.* [*transcendere*, Latin.].
1. To pass; to overpass.
It is a dangerous opinion to such popes, as shall *transcend*
their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*
To judge herself, she must herself *transcend*,
As greater circles comprehend the less. *Davies.*
2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.
This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*
These are they
Deserve their greatness and unenvy'd stand,
Since what they act *transcends* what they command. *Denb.*
High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if she cou'd not, or she wou'd not find,
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*
3. To surmount; to rise above.
Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteoro-
logical impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whe-
ther to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Hewel.*
- TO TRANSCEND*. *v. n.* To climb. Not in use.
To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do
not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human
expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity,
and *transcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*
- TRANSCENDENCE*. *n. f.* [*from transcend*].
TRANSCENDENCY. *n. f.* [*from transcend*].
1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.
It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and
the security of a God: this would have done better in poetry,
where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon's Essays.*
- TRANSCENDENT*. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendent*, Fr.].
Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.
Thou, whose strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth,
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Cragshaw.*
There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention
of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature. *Bishop Sanderfon.*
If thou best he—But O! how fal'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Cloath'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outline
Myriads, though bright. *Milton.*
Oh charming prince! Oh *transcendent* maid! *A. Phillips.*
The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high
and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition;
his commands must have the first and governing influence on
all our actions. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- TRANSCENDENTAL*. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.].
1. General; pervading many particulars.
2. Supereminent; passing others.
Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we
do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception
of these, and of all other things. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii.*
- TRANSCENDENTLY*. *adv.* [*from transcend*]. Excellently;
supereminently.
The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently*
called the word of truth. *South's Sermons.*
- TO TRANSCOLATE*. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.]. To strain
through a sieve or colander.
The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to im-
bibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey.*
- TO TRANSCRIBE*. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcribe*, Fr.]. To
copy; to write from an exemplar.
He was the original of all those inventions from which
others did but *transcribe* the copies. *Clarendon.*
The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but
transcribe the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a
ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

TRA

- If we imitate their repentance as we *transcribe* their faults;
we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*
- TRANSCRIBER*. *n. f.* [*from transcribe*]. A copier; one who
writes from a copy.
A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by
copiers and *transcribers*. *Addison.*
- TRANSCRIPT*. *n. f.* [*transcript*, Fr. *transcriptum*, Latin.]. A
copy; any thing written from an original.
The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean
and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*
The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an ori-
ginal. *South's Sermons.*
- Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may presume to live,
And from the *transcripts* of thy prose receive
What my own short-liv'd verse can never give. *Prior.*
- TRANSCRIPTION*. *n. f.* [*transcription*, Fr. *from transcribere*,
Lat.]. The act of copying.
The ancients were but men; the practice of *transcription*
in our days was no monster in their's: plagiary had not its
nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were
difficult. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
- The corruptions that have crept into it by many *transcrip-
tions* was the cause of so great difference. *Brewster.*
- TRANSCRIPTIVELY*. *adv.* [*from transcript*]. In manner of a
copy.
Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other
mens endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*
- TO TRANSCUR*. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.]. To run or rove to
and fro.
By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not *transcur* and
transcur. *Bacon.*
- TRANSCURSION*. *n. f.* [*from transcurro*, Lat.]. Ramble; pal-
sage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary
deviation.
In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part
of the body instantly make a *transcur* throughout the
whole. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
I have briefly run over *transcur*sions, as if my pen had been
posting with them. *Watson's Life of Buckingham.*
His philosophy gives them *transcur*sions beyond the vortex
we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only
known in an hypothesis. *Glanville's Secp.*
I am to make often *transcur*sions into the neighbouring
forests as I pass along. *Hewel.*
If man were out of the world, who were then left to view
the face of heaven, to wonder at the *transcur* of comets.
More's Antidote against Atheism.
- TRANSE*. *n. f.* [*trans*, Fr. *See* *TRANSE*]. A temporary ab-
sence of the soul; an ecstasy.
Abstract as in a *trans*, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape
Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*
- TRANSELEMENTATION*. *n. f.* [*trans* and *element*]. Change of
one element into another.
Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelemen-
tation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy, nor Saint
Peter's. *Burton's Theory of the Earth.*
- TRANSEXION*. *n. f.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.]. Change from one
sex to another.
It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of hares, if that
be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of
sexes was only so in opinion, and that those *transexionated*
persons were really men at first. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TO TRANSFER*. *v. a.* [*transferre*, Fr. *transfere*, Lat.].
1. To convey, or make over, from one to another.
He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians to the
people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconve-
nience. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
Was't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you must my love betray?
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right,
And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*
The king,
Who from himself all envy would remove,
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,
And to the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cause. *Dryden.*
This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under
their vines and fig-trees, that they forget from whence that
ease came, and *transferred* all the honour of it upon them-
selves. *Asteron's Sermons.*
Your sacred aid religious monarchs own,
When first they merit, then ascend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, lest your just decree
Transfer the power and set the people free.
By reading we learn not only the actions and the senti-
ments of distant nations, but *transfer* to ourselves the know-
ledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*

TRA

TRANSMARINE. *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.

If she had not been drained this way, she might have made herself mistress of Timaurania, her next *transmarine* neighbour.

TRANSMUTE. *v. a.* [*transmutare*, Lat. *transmutare*, French.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. Obsolete.

When him lift the rascal routs appall,
Men into stones therewith he could *transmute*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. *Po. Queen.*

TRANSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in parts, there are other implicit considerations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

TRANSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintain'd by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If Pythagoras's transmigration were true, that the souls of men *transmigrating* into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howel.*

Regard
The port of Luna, says our learned bard;
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul
The fifth within the *transmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRATION. *n. f.* [*transmigration*, Fr. from *transmigrare*.] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no abolishment of natural properties appertaining to either substance, no transition or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance into another. *Hosker, b. v.*

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of species. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or *transmigration* of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Eating their passage hence, for intercourse
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead. *Milton.*

'Twas taught by wife Pythagoras,
One soul might through more bodies pass;
Seeing such *transmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin,
But the brute soul by chance was fluffed in:
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign.
In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee. *Dryden's Aureng.*

TRANSMISSION. *n. f.* [*transmissio*, Fr. *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted to memorate a thing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Operations by *transmission* of spirits is one of the highest secrets in nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 236.*

In the *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the *transmission* of the water through the vessels it falleth. *Bacon.*

These move swiftly, but then they require a medium well disposed, and their *transmission* is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a muculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *transmission* of light. *Mor.*

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission* of colonies of a different language. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

This enquiry will be of use, as a parallel discovery of the *transmission* of the English laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glais, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glais. *Newton's Opticks.*

TRANSMISSION. *adj.* [*transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another.

And still the fire inculcates to his son
Transmissive lessons of the king's renown. *Prior.*

Itself a sun; it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise;
His praise eternal on the faithful stone,
Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his son. *Pope.*

TRANSMITT. *v. a.* [*transmittere*, Lat. *transmittere*, Fr.] To send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *transmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to posterity. *Hale.*

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and *transmit* the money to him. *Addison's Spect.*

transmit the money to him. *Addison's Spect. N. 198.*

transmit the money to him. *Addison's Spect. N. 198.*

transmit the money to him. *Addison's Spect. N. 198.*

TRA

Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Past is the gallantry, the fame remains,
Transmitted life in Dryden's lofty strains. *Granville.*

Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light;
Again *transmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMITTAL. *n. f.* [*transmissio*, Lat.] The act of transmitting; transmutation.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supererogatory pretensions to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMUTABLE. *adj.* [*transmutabilis*, Fr. from *transmutare*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how *transmutable* it is unto itself may be of deeper doubt. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b. iii.*

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TRANSMUTABLY. *adv.* [*transmutabiliter*, Fr.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION. *n. f.* [*transmutation*, Fr. *transmutatio*, from *transmutare*, Latin.] Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *transmutation* a bear herder. *Shakespeare.*

The *transmutation* of plants one into another, is *intermaginalia naturae*, for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*

The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before; as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*. *Bacon.*

The same land suffereth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon's Office of Alimination.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with *transmutations*. Water, which is a very fluid tasteless salt, the changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. *Newton.*

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real *transmutation*; but most of those members, which at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley's Sermons.*

TRANSMUTE. *v. n.* [*transmutare*, Lat. *transmutare*, French.] To change from one nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment which is of sheep-skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be *transmuted*. *Raleigh.*

That metals may be *transmuted* one into another I am not satisfied of the fact. *Ray on the Creation.*

Patience for reign o'er *transmuted* ill, Van of his Wishes. *Van of his Wishes.*

TRANSMUTER. *n. f.* [*transmutator*, Fr.] One that transmutes. *TRANSMUTE*. *n. f.* [*transmutatio*, Fr.] One that transmutes.

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TRA

TRANSPARENT. *adj.* [*trans and speciosus*, Latin.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *transparent* air,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star. *Milton.*

Now thy wine's *transparent*, purg'd from all
Its earthy gross, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuse. *Philips.*

TRANSPERCE. *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *pierce*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth pass,
Fashions and works, and wholly doth *transperce*
All this great body of the universe. *Raleigh's H. of the W.*

His forceful spear, which, hiffing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood:
The fides *transperce'd* return a rattling sound,
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came issuing through the wound. *Dryden's En.*

TRANSPARATION. *n. f.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *transpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot discern. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

The *transpiration* of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

TRANSPIRE. *v. a.* [*transpire*, Lat. *transpirare*, French.] To emit in vapour.

TRANSPIRE. *v. n.* [*transpirare*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

1. To be emitted by insensible vapour.
The nuts when fresh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time *transpires*, and passes through the shell. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. To escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France, without necessity.

TRANSPARE. *v. a.* [*trans and place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *transpare'd* from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

TRANSPLEANT. *v. a.* [*trans and plantare*, Lat. *transplantare*, Fr.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.
The noblest fruits *transplanted* in our isle,
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile. *Roscommon.*

Salopian acres flourish with a growth,
Peculiar still'd the Orlay; be thou first
This apple to *transplant*. *Phillips.*

If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismatics or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To remove.
Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd
In the sun's orb. *Milton.*

He prosper'd at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLEANTATION. *n. f.* [*transplantation*, Fr.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.
It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no *transplantation*, or change of soil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.
What noise have we had for some years about *transplantation* of ditches, and transfusion of blood. *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.
Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

TRANSPLEANTER. *n. f.* [*transplantator*, Fr.] One that transplants.

TRANSPLEANT. *v. a.* [*trans and plantare*, Latin; *transplanter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.
I came hither to *transplant* the tidings. *Shakespeare.*

Why should the write to Edmund I might not you
Transplant her purposes by word. *Shakespeare.*

Impose upon men the transportation of rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were made to transport men. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

A subterranean wind *transports* a hill
Torn from Pileus. *Milton.*

In the disturbances of a state, the wife Pomponius *transferred* all the remaining wisdom and virtue of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning. *Dryden.*

2. To carry into banishment: as a felon.
We return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

TRANSPARENT. *adj.* [*trans and speciosus*, Latin.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

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3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence of passion.
You are *transported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you slander
The helms of th' state. *Shakespeare.*

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion. *Milton.*

I shew him once *transported* by the violence of a sudden passion. *Dryden.*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his share in what is conquered; or if his romantick disposition *transport* him so far as to expect little or nothing, they should make it up in dignity. *Swift.*

5. To put into ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure.
Here *transported* I behold, *transported* touch. *Milton.*

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so *transported* with them, that their gratitude supplanted their obedience. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSPORT. *n. f.* [*transport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.
The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. A vessel of carriage, particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.
Nor dares his *transport* vessel cross the waves,
With such whole bones are not compos'd in graves. *Dryd.*

Some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the *transports*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. Rapture; ecstasy.
A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing with gratitude, a spiritual one with ecstasy and *transport*. *South's Sermon.*

TRANSPORTANCE. *n. f.* [*transportatio*, Fr.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields;
Where I may wallow in the lilly beds
Propos'd for the deserter! *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*

TRANSPORTATION. *n. f.* [*transportatio*, Fr.]

1. Removal; conveyance; carriage.
Sir Francis Cottington and Mr. Endymion Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for their *transportation*. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *transportation*. *Dryden.*

2. Banishment for felony.

3. Ecstasick violence of passion.
All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they *transport*, and all *transportation* is a violence; and no violence can be lasting but determines upon the falling of the spirits. *South.*

TRANSPORTER. *n. f.* [*transportator*, Fr.] One that transports.

The pichard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the *transporters*. *Carew.*

TRANSPORTE. *n. f.* [*transporte*, Fr.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

TRANSPORTE. *v. a.* [*transportare*, French; *transportare*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.
The letters of Elizabetha regina *transported* signify, O England's sovereign, thou hast made us happy. *Camden's Rem.*

Transporte the propositions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the first and the subject of the second. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place.
That which you are my thoughts cannot *transporte*;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. *Shakespeare.*

TRANSPORTION</

T R A P

TRANSUBSTANTIATION. *n. f.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST. *Locke.*
How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation*? *Locke.*
TRANSUDATION. *n. f.* [*transude*, Fr.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.
The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass. *Boyle.*
TO TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sude*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.
Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apothem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an apothem. *Harvey on Conjunctions.*
TRANSVERSAL. *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.
An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*
TRANSVERSALLY. *adv.* [*transversally*, Fr.] In a cross direction.
There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*. *Wilkins.*
TRANSVERSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Latin.] Being in a cross direction.
His violent touch
Fled and pursued *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*
Part in straight lines, part in *transverse* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*
What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a *transverse* side-blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley's Sermons.*
TRANSVERSELY. *adv.* [*transversely*, Latin.] In a cross direction.
At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*
In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape. *A. B. Smith on Aliments.*
TRANSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *sumptio*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.
TRANSVERS. *n. f.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*
TRAP. *n. f.* [*trappe*, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]
1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.
Die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a *trap*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
The *trap* springs and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estr.*
2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.
And lurking closely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenser.*
God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*
He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*
3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.
Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-far-thing. *Locke on Education.*
He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abstains. *King.*
TO TRAP. *v. a.* [*trappan*, Saxon.]
1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.
My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*
If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms
I *trapped* the foe, or tir'd with false alarms. *Dryden.*
2. [See **TRAPPING**.] To adorn; to decorate.
The steed that bore him
Was *trapped* with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And covered with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*
To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege:
But leave these reliques of his living might
To deck his hearth and *trap* his tomb black steel. *Fa. Qu.*
Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trapped* in silver. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
TRAPDOOR. *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.
The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back

to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors*, which open inward, so as to give way into the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*
TO TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipse*; probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and fluttily about. It is used only of women.
TRAPES. *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle flatteringly woman.
He found the fullen *trapes*
Possess'd with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg
Than marry such a *trape*. *Gay's Wastrel, act ii.*
TRAPSTICK. *n. f.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.
A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calis. *Spett. N. 559.*
TRAPEZIUM. *n. f.* [*trapezium*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Dia.*
Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*
TRAPEZOID. *n. f.* [*trapezoid*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not parallel. *Dia.*
TRAPPINGS. *n. f.* [This word *Mingwe* derives from *trap*, French, *cloub*.]
1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.
Caparisons and fleeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*
2. Ornaments; drefs; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.
These indeed seem,
But I have that within which passeth shew;
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shakespeare.*
He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estr.*
The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
Such pageantry be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*
Draw him fitly to,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*
In ships decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides;
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*
TRASH. *n. f.* [*trass*, Iländick; *druse*, German.]
1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.
Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trash*. *Shakespeare.*
Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash*. *Shakespeare.*
Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which cannot enrich him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
More than ten Hollenched's, or Hall's, or Stow's,
Of trivial household *trash* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or smil'd.
The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*
Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there
With the same *trash* mad mortals with for here? *Pope.*
2. A worthless person.
I suspect this *trash* *Shakespeare's Othello.*
To be a party in this injury. *Garth.*
3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness.
O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel.
4. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.
TO TRASH. *v. a.*
1. To lop; to crop.
Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
2. To crush; to humble.
Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews,
to enumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an ingenious people. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*
TRASHY. *adj.* [*from trash*.] Worthless; vile; useless.
A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*
TO TRAVAIL. *v. n.* [*travailer*, Fr.]
1. To labour; to toil.
2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Ila. xxii. 4.*
I *travail* not, nor bring forth children.
She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained
To be delivered. *Rev. xii. 2.*
His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South's Sermons.*

T R A V

TO TRAVAIL. *v. a.* To harass; to tire.
As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*
A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste
His *travell* steps. *Milton.*
TRAVAIL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Labour; toil; fatigue.
As every thing of price, so this doth require *travail*. *Hook.*
Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*
2. Labour in childbirth.
In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Gen. xxxviii.*
To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
TRAVEL. *v. n.* [*Travel*, or *TRAVISE.* A wooden frame for shoeing untuly horses. *Ansforth.*
TO TRAVEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general; in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for labour, and *travel* for journey.]
1. To make journeys; it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.
In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanum. *Ila. xxi. 13.*
Raphael design'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*
Pain would I *travel* to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself myself restore.
If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*
2. To pass; to go; to move.
By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakespeare.*
Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakespeare.*
Thus flying East and West, from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*
3. To make journeys of curiosity.
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*
4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.
If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*
I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakespeare.*
TO TRAVEL. *v. a.*
1. To pass; to journey over.
Thither to arrive I *travel* thus profound. *Milton.*
2. To force to journey.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garbisons, and they shall not be *travell'd* forth of their own franchises. *Spens.*
TRAVEL. *n. f.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.
Love had cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*
Mingled send into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures,
Which thy eastern *travel* views. *Prior.*
2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.
Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakespeare.*
Travel in the younger fort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon's Essays, No. 18.*
A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflection, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addis.*
3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in *Daniel*.
He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*
What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult. *Milton.*
4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden's Virg.*
4. **TRAVELS.** Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.
A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*
TRAVELLER. *n. f.* [*travailleurs*, Fr. from *travel*.]
1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.
The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Fairy Qu. l. ii.*
A little ease to these my torments give,

T R A V

Before I go where all in silence mourn,
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return. *Saunders.*
This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and converted upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. One who visits foreign countries.
Farewel monsieur *traveller*; look you lip and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakespeare.*
The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*
TRAVELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.
I have foundered nine score and odd posts; and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.*
TRAVERS. *adv.* [*French*.] Athwart; across. Not used.
He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakespeare.*
TRAVERSE. *adv.* [*a travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.
Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*
The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*
TRAVERSE. *prep.* Through crosswise.
He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse* the whole
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*
TRAVERSE. *adj.* [*traverse*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.
The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*
Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for Summers. *Wotton's Architect.*
TRAVERSE. *n. f.*
1. Any thing laid or built cross.
The Tifan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where she sitteth. *Bacon.*
Some wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straiteneth the breath at the first entrance; the rather in respect of their *traverse* and stops above the hole, which performeth the fipple's part. *Bacon.*
2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.
A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*
He fees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*
TO TRAVERSE. *v. a.* [*traverse*, Fr.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable.
1. To cross; to lay athwart.
Myself, and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverse* arms, and breath'd
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without fitting too straight. *Dryden's Daffodily.*
2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.
This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*
You save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*
John Bull thought himself now of age, to look after his own affairs; Frog resolv'd to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *A. B. Smith.*
3. To oppose so as to annul. A law term.
Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. *Baker's Reflections on Lea ning.*
4. To wander over; to cross.
He many a walk *traverse'd*
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*
The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd;
In fullen fury *traverse* the plain, and
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*
Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverse* our vast Numidian deserts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practices these boasted virtues. *Addis's Cato.*
What seas you *traverse* and what fields you fought! *Pope.*
5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.
My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*
TO TRAVERSE. *v. n.* [To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRE

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
TRAVESTY. *adj.* [*travestis*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.
TRAUMATICK. *adj.* [*traumatikos*, Gr.] Vulnerary.
TRAY. *n. f.* [*tray*, Swed.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.
 Sift it into a *tray*, or bole of wood. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*
 No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*.
TRAYTRIP. *n. f.* A kind of play, I know not of what kind. *Gay.*
 Shall I play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond slave. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
TREACHEROUS. *adj.* [*from treachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.
 He had the lion to be remitted
 Unto his seat, and those same *treacherous* vile
 Be punish'd for their presumptuous guile. *Haberd's Tale.*
 Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
 And saw the *treach'rous* goddess smile. *Swift.*
TREACHEROUSLY. *adv.* [*from treacherous*.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by stratagem.
 Then gan Caraulus tyrannize anew,
 And him Alectus *treacherously* slew,
 And took on him the robe of emperor. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*
 Thou hast slain
 The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
 And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him. *Shakespeare.*
 Let others freeze with angling reeds,
 Or *treacherously* poor fish belet,
 With strangling snare, or winding net. *Davne.*
 I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
 When, in requital of my best endeavours,
 You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me,
 Seduc'd my only child, and stole her. *Orway.*
 They bid him strike, to appease the ghost
 Of his poor father *treacherously* lost. *Dryden's Fwenal.*
TREACHEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from treacherous*.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.
TREACHERY. *n. f.* [*tricheia*, Fr.] Perfidy; breach of faith.
TREACHETOR. *n. f.* [*from tricheia*, Fr.] A traitor;
TREACHOUR. *n. f.* [*from tricheia*, Fr.] one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance.
 Good Claudius with him battle fought,
 In which the king was by a *treachetour*
 Disguis'd slain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 Where may that *treachetour* then be found,
 Or by what means may I his footing track. *Fairy Queen.*
TREACLE. *n. f.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triacle*, Dutch; *theriaca*, Lat.]
 1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.
 The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of
treacle, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd
 ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*
Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*
 2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.
TO TREAD. *v. n.* *pret. t. ed. part. pass. trodden.* [*tridon*, Gothick; *treban*, Saxon; *t. edon*, Dutch.]
 1. To set the foot.
 He ne'er drinks,
 But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakespeare.*
 Those which perfume the air with, being trodden upon
 and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint;
 therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when
 you walk or *tread*. *Bacon's Essays.*
 Those dropping gums
 Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease. *Milton.*
 Where'er you *tread* the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*
 2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.
 Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deut. xxxiii. 29.*
 3. To walk with form or state.
 When he walks, he moves like an engine,
 And the ground shrinks before his *treading*. *Shakespeare.*
 Ye that stately *tread* or lowly creep. *Milton.*
 4. To copulate as birds.
 When shepherds pipe on oaten flutes;
 When turtles *tread*. *Shakespeare.*
 What distance between the *treading* or coupling, and the
 laying of the egg? *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 They bill, they *tread*, Alcione compress'd,
 Seven days fast brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*
TO TREAD. *v. a.*
 1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.
 Would I had never *t. ed* this English earth,
 Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakespeare.*

TRE

He dy'd obedient to severest law;
 Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To press under the foot.
Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent stinking. *Swift.*
 3. To beat; to track.
 Full of briars is this working world.
 — They are but burs: if we walk not in the trodden paths,
 our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*
 4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.
 Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dry.*
 5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.
 Through thy name will we *tread* them under that vile
 against us. *Dryden's All for Love.*
 Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
 Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
 Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
 To be *trod* out by Cæsar? *Dryden's All for Love.*
 6. To put in action by the feet.
 They *tread* their wine-presses and suffer thirst. *Job xiv.*
 7. To love as the male bird the female.
 He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden's Fables.*
TREAD. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Footing; step with the foot.
 If the streets were pay'd with thine eyes,
 Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread*. *Shakespeare.*
 The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
 For want of *treads*, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*
 High above the ground
 Their march was, and the passive air upbore
 Their nimble *tread*. *Milton.*
 The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
 Gets wherewithal to cloath and buy him bread. *Dryden.*
 How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
 A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! *Swift.*
 2. Way; track; path.
 Cromwell is the king's secretary: further,
 Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment. *Shakespeare.*
 3. The cocks part in the egg.
TREADER. *n. f.* [*from tread*.] He who treads.
 The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. *Isa.*
TREADLE. *n. f.* [*from tread*.]
 1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.
 The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond
 the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the
 fore-end of the *treadle* be, and consequently the more revolutions
 is made at one *tread*. *Mason's Mech. Exerciser.*
 2. The sperm of the cock.
 Whether it is not made out of the gamy, or *treadle* of the
 egg, seemeth of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to
 be the cock's sperm. *De Ham.*
TREASON. *n. f.* [*trahison*, French.] An offence committed
 against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is
 divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is
 an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of
 the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed;
 as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince,
 or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to de-
 stroy the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried,
 or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his
 realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to
 counterfeite the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or
 knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited
 like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to
 kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench,
 or of the other; justices in Eyre, justices of assize, justices
 of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their
 duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or
 diminishing or impairing the current money: and, in such
treason, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king: and
 it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant
 kills his master, a wife her husband; secular or religious kills
 his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within
 his own fee: both *treasons* are capital.
 Man disobeying,
 Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
 Against the high supremacy of heaven. *Milton.*
 To expiate his *treason* hath nought left.
 He made the overture of thy *treason* to us. *Shakespeare.*
 Athaliah cried, *treason*, *treason*. *Shakespeare's Macheath.*
TREASONABLE. *adj.* [*from treason*.] Having the nature of
TREASONOUS. *adj.* [*from treason*.] Guilty of *treason*. *Treasonous* is out of use.
 Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
 I know to be corrupt and *treasonous*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 Against the undivulg'd pretence I fight
 Of *treasonous* malice. *Shakespeare's Macheath.*
 Most mens heads had been intoxicated with imaginations
 of plots, and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*
 Were it a draught for fume when the banquets
 I wou'd not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*
 A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary
 security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonable*. *Swift.*
TREASURE.

TRE

TREASURE. *n. f.* [*trezor*, Fr. *thesaurus*, Latin.] Wealth
 hoarded; riches accumulated.
 An inventory, importing
 The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
 Rich stuffs. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 They built *treasure* cities. *Exod. i. 11.*
 He used his laws as well for collecting of *treasures*, as for
 correcting of manners. *Bacon.*
 Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because not decaying,
 and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*
TO TREASURE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To hoard; to repo-
 sit; to lay up.
 After thy hardness and impenitent heart thou *treasurest* up
 unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath. *Rom. ii. 5.*
 Practical principles are *treasured* up in man's mind, that,
 like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, dis-
 covers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*
 No, my remembrance *treasures* honest thoughts,
 And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friendship. *Rowe.*
 Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
 Since all things lost on earth are *treasured* there. *Pope.*
TREASURER. *n. f.* [*from treasure*; *treasurer*, Fr.] One who
 has care of money; one who has charge of *treasure*.
 This is my *treasurer*, let him speak.
 That I have reserv'd nothing, private affections in supreme
 rulers made their own fancies both their *treasurers* and hang-
 men, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*
TREASURERSHIP. *n. f.* [*from treasurer*.] Office or dignity of
 treasurer.
 He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for the *treasur-*
ership, before the most worthy. *Hakewill.*
TREASUREHOUSE. *n. f.* [*treasure* and *house*.] Place where
 hoarded riches are kept.
 Let there be any grief or disease incident to the soul of
 men, for which there is not in this *treasurehouse* a present
 comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker, b. v.*
 Thou silver *treasurehouse*,
 Tell me once more, what title dost thou bear? *Shakespeare.*
 Gather together into your spirit, and its *treasurehouse*, the
 memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former
 senses of the divine favours. *Taylor's holy living.*
TREASURY. *n. f.* [*from treasure*; *tresorerie*, Fr.] A place in
 which riches are accumulated.
 And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
 As is the oozy bottom of the sea
 With sunken wreck and sumless *treasuries*. *Shakespeare.*
 Thy sumptuous buildings
 Have cost a mass of publick *treasuries*. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
 And yet I know not how conceit may rob
 The *treasury* of life, when life itself
 Yields to the theft. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that university
 with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treas-*
ury of knowledge at Oxford. *Watson.*
 The state of the *treasury* the king best knows. *Temple.*
 Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observations, grow to kill
 in the art of healing. *Watts.*
TO TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *trahere*, Lat.]
 1. To negotiate; to settle.
 To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators
 Shall be commissioned. *Dryden's En.*
 2. [*Trates*, Lat.] To discourse on.
 3. To use in any manner, good or bad.
 He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness. *Spectator.*
 Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
 And the best men are *treated* like the worst;
 Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
 And give each deed th' exact, intrinsic worth. *Pope.*
 4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.
 Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pic-
 tures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*
 5. To entertain with expense.
TO TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. *trahere*, Saxon.]
 1. To discourse; to make discussions.
 Of love they *treat* till th' ev'ning star appear'd. *Milton.*
 Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given oc-
 casion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have *treat-*
ed of this passion in verse. *Addison's Spect.*
 2. To practise negotiation.
 The king *treated* with them. *2 Mac. xiii. 22.*
 3. To come to terms of accommodation.
 Inform us, will the emp'or *treat*? *Swift.*
 4. To make gratuitous entertainments.
TREAT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. An entertainment given.
 This is the ceremony of my fate;
 A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in state. *Dryden.*
 He pretends a great concern for his country, and insight
 into matters: now such professions, when recommended by
 a *treat*, dispose an audience to hear reason. *Collier.*

TRE

What tender maid but must a victim fall?
 For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*
 2. Something given at an entertainment.
 Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set,
 In canisters t' enlarge the little *treat*. *Dryden.*
 The King of gods revolving in his mind
 Lycæon's guilt and his inhuman *treat*. *Dryden.*
TREATABLE. *adj.* [*tratable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent.
 A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world
 with a kind of *treatable* dissolution, than be suddenly cut off
 in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away. *Hooker.*
 The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than
 with us. *Temple.*
TREATISE. *n. f.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Discourse; written trac-
 tate.
 The time has been my fell of hair
 Wou'd at a dismal *treatise* rouze, and stir
 As life were in't. *Shakespeare.*
 Besides the rules given in this *treatise* to make a perfect
 judgment of good pictures, there is required a long conver-
 sation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Duffenoy.*
TREATMENT. *n. f.* [*traitement*, French.] Usage; manner of
 using good or bad.
 Scarce an humour or character which they have not used;
 all comes wafted to us: and were they to entertain this age,
 they could not now make such plenteous *treatment*. *Dryden.*
 Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*
TREATY. *n. f.* [*traité*, Fr.]
 1. Negotiation; act of treating.
 She began a *treaty* to procure;
 And stablish terms betwixt both their requests. *Po. Qu.*
 2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.
 A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a
treaty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Ection
 Let fall the guiltless weapon from his hand,
 And with the veil a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addison's Ovid.*
 3. For entreaty: supplication; petition; solicitation.
 He cast by *treaty* and by trains
 Her to persuade. *Spenser.*
 I must
 To the young man send humble *treaties*, doze,
 And palter in the shift of lowneis. *Shakespeare.*
TREBLE. *adj.* [*triples*, Fr. *triplex*, Lat.]
 1. Threefold; triple.
 Some I see,
 That twofold balls and *treble* sceptres carry. *Shakespeare.*
 Who can
 His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great
 And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are set. *Sandys.*
 All his malice serv'd but to bring forth
 Infinite goodness, grace, and mercy shewn
 On man by him seduc'd; but on himself
Treble confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*
 A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side
 With *treble* walls. *Dryden's En.*
 The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent,
 The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
 Of solid brass. *Dryden's En.*
 2. Sharp of sound. A musical term.
 The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth the more
treble sound, and the lower or heavier the more base sound.
 Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 179.
TO TREBLE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*; *triplico*, Lat. *triplex*,
 Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.
 She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
 Brought forth this monstrous mass. *Spenser.*
 I would not be ambitious in my wish,
 To wish myself much better; yet for you,
 I would be *trebled* twenty times myself,
 A thousand times more fair. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*
 Aquarius shines with feeble rays,
 Four years he *trebles*, and doubles six score days. *Cresch.*
TO TREBLE. *v. n.* To become threefold.
 Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles*
 upon him, so doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*
TREBLE. *n. f.* A sharp sound.
 The *treble* cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift
 to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is
 the sweetest. *Bacon.*
 The lute still trembles underneath thy nail:
 At thy well-sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
 The *trebles* squeak for fear, the bases roar. *Dryden.*
TREBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from treble*.] The state of being treble.
 The just proportion of the air percussed towards the base-
 ness or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret in sounds. *Bacon.*
TREBLE. *adv.* [*from treble*.] Thrice told; in threefold num-
 ber or quantity.
 His jav'lin sent,
 The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
 Of solid brass, of linnen *treble* roll'd. *Dryden's En.*

TRE

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and trebly defended. *Ray*.
TREE, *n. f.* *trie*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]
 1. A large vegetable rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beech, the chestnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch fir, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears; and some bacciferous; as, the forb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet brier, currants, the great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, joy. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, mistletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dog-berry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaul or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c. *Miller*.

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,
 A forked mountain, or blue promontory
 With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
 And mock our eyes with air. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra*.
 Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root. *Shak.*
 It is pleasant to look upon a tree in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this tree sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet*.
 Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth, spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are trees. *Locke*.

2. Any thing branched out.
 Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
 By trees of pedigree, or fame or merit;
 Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
 Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden*.
TREE *germaner*, *n. f.* A plant.
TREE of life, *n. f.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller*.
TREE *pin* *inf.* *n. f.* A plant.
TREEN, old plur. of *tree*.

Well run greenhood, got between
 Under the sand-bag he was seen;
 Loutling low like a forster green,
 He knows his tackle and his treen. *Benj. Johnson*.
TREEN, *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obsolete.
 Sir Thomas Rooketby, being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *treen* cups, answered, these homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of *treen* and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver and make wooden payments. *Camden*.

TREFOIL, *n. f.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant.
 The *trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the standard, the wings and keel coming out of the empalement together with the point covered with its fringed sheath: it becomes a capsule hidden in the empalement, and full of seeds shaped like a kidney, adhering close to the capsule when ripe: some have flowers consisting of one leaf, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds: to this must be added, that the leaves grow by threes, seldom by four or fives, on a common footstalk. *Miller*.

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved grass in her hand. *Peachment on D'aving*.
 Some few *trefoil* or rye-grass with their clover. *Mortimer*.
TRELLAGE, *n. f.* [French.]
 Trellage is a contexture of pales to support espalliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux*.
 There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonnetiers, contrivers of bowers, grotto's, trellages, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spectator*, No. 477.

TRELLIS, *n. f.* [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or other, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux*.
TREMBLE, *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.]
 1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

TRE

My compassionate heart
 Will not permit my eyes once to behold
 The thing, whereat it trembles by fumble. *Shakespeare*.
 God's name
 And power thou tremblest at. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.
 Shew your slaves how choleric you are,
 And make your bondmen tremble. *Shakep. Julius Caesar*.
 This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,
 Touches us not with pity. *Shakep. King Lear*.
 They shall fear and tremble. *Jer. xxxiii. 9*.
 When he heard the king, he fell into such a trembling that he could hardly speak.
 Frighted Turnus trembl'd as he spoke.
 He shook the sacred honours of his head,
 With terror trembl'd heav'n's bubbling bill,
 And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden*.
 Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,
 That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
 May tremble. *Revue*.

2. To quiver; to totter.
 Sinai's grey top shall tremble.
 We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a trembling jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burset*.
 3. To quaver; to shake as a sound.
 Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement tremble at the height of their blast. *Bacon*.
TREMBLINGLY, *adv.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver.

TREMBLINGLY the flood,
 And on the sudden drop. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra*.
 Say what the life, were finer optics giv'n,
 Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,
 To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope*.
TREME'NDOUS, *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.
 There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and tremendous. *Taiter*, No. 57.
 In that portal shou'd the chief appear,
 Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear. *Pope's Odyssey*.

TREMOUR, *n. f.* [*tremor*, Lat.]
 1. The state of trembling.
 He fell into an universal tremour of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey*.
 By its typick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremours. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.
 These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary *tremours* fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton*.
TREMULOUS, *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]

1. Trembling; fearful.
 The tender *tremulous* christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety*.
 2. Quivering; vibratory.
 Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, imparts a swift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Hiller*.

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
 The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thomson*.
TREMULOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *tremulous*.] The state of quivering.

TREN, *n. f.* A fish spear.
TRENCH, *v. a.* [*trencher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.
 Safe in a ditch he bides,
 With twenty *trenched* gathies on his head. *Shakespeare*.
 This weak impress of love is as a figure
 Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
 Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shakespeare*.

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.
 Pioneers with spades and pickaxe arm'd,
 Forerun the royal camp to trench a field. *Milton*.
 Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evans*.

First draw thy falchion, and on ev'ry side
 Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope*.
 The *trenching* plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer*.

1. A pit or ditch.
 On that coast build
 And with a trench enclose the fruitful field. *Dryden's En*.
 When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small trench to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Hagb*.
 2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *The*

TRE

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth
 And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
 I saw our party to the trenches driven,
 And then I came away. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
 William carries on the trench. *Prior*.
 Till both the town and castle yield.
TRE'CHANT, *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.
 He fiercely took his trenchant blade in hand,
 With which he struck so furious and so fell,
 That nothing seem'd the puffance could withstand. *F. 2*.
 Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords
 Were sharp and trenchant, not their words. *Hudibras*.

TRE'CHER, *n. f.* [from *trench*; *trencher*, Fr.]
 1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.
 No more
 I'll scrape trencher, nor wash dish. *Shakep. Tempest*.
 My estate deserves an heir more rais'd,
 Than one which holds a trencher. *Shak. Timon of Athens*.
 When we find our dogs, we let the dish or trencher on the ground. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism*.
 Their homely fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
 Invade their trenchers next, and soon devour. *Dryden*.
 Many a child may have the idea of a square trencher, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke*.

2. The table.
 How often hast thou,
 Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,
 When I have feasted. *Shakep. Henry VI*.
 3. Food; pleasures of the table.
 It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenious education, to place their *sumum bonum* upon their trenchers, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South's Sermons*.

TRENCHERLY, *n. f.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.
 He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only trencher-fies and spongers. *Leffrange*.

TRENCHERMAN, *n. f.* [*trencher* and *man*.] A feeder; an eater.
 Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skillfullest trenchermen of Media. *Sidney*.

You had musty victuals, and he hath hold to eat it: he's a very valiant trencherman; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakep. Much ado about nothing*.
TRENCHERMATE, *n. f.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these *trenchermates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker*, b. v.
TREND, *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of *tend*.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,
 To learn the natives names, their towns explore
 The coasts and trendings of the crooked shore. *Dryden*.
TRENTALS, *n. f.* [*trente*, Fr.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
TRENDLE, *n. f.* [*trenbel*, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.

TREPA'N, *n. f.* [*trepán*, Fr.]
 1. An instrument by which surgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.
 2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification *Skinner* assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great show of friendship, into *Tropan*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,
 How very active in his own *trepán*. *Roscommon*.
 Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trepans. *South's Sermons*.

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion conflicts, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepán* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South's Sermons*.

TREPA'N, *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepáner*, Fr.]
 1. To perforate with the trepan.
 A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepáner*ing the bone. *Wise's Surgery*.
 2. To catch; to ensnare. *Arbutnot*.

They *trepán'd* the state, and fix'd it down
 With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras*, p. iii.
 Those are but *trepán'd* who are called to govern, being invested with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons*.

TRE

TREP'HINE, *n. f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.
 I shew'd a trepan and *trep'hine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wise's Surgery*.

TREPIDATION, *n. f.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]
 1. The state of trembling.
 The bow tortures the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 137.
 All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 793.

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
 Men reckon what it did and meant;
 But *trepidation* of the spheres,
 Though greater far, is innocent. *Dante*.
 They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,
 And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
 The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first-mov'd. *Milton*.

2. State of terror.
 Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Wotton*.
 His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every man meritorious. *Wotton*.

TRE'PASS, *v. n.* [*trepasser*, Fr.]
 1. To transgress; to offend.
 If they shall confess their trespasss which they *trepassed* against me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev. xxvi. 43*.
 They not only contradict the general design and particular expresse of the gospel, but *trepass* against all logick. *Norris*.

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.
 Their morals and economy,
 Most perfectly they made agree:
 Each virtue kept its proper bound,
 Nor *trepass'd* on the other's ground. *Prior*.

TRE'PASS, *n. f.* [*trepass*, Fr.]
 1. Transgression; offence.
 Your purpos'd low correction
 Is such, as baffle, and the meanest wretches
 For pil'lings, and most common *trepasses*
 Are punish'd with. *Shakep. King Lear*.
 The *trepass* money and sin money was the priests. *2 Kings*.
 He shall bring his *trepass* offering for his sin. *Lev. v. 6*.
 Will God incense his ire
 For such a petty *trepass*? *Milton*.

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.
TRE'PASSER, *n. f.* [from *trepass*.]
 1. An offender; a transgressor.
 2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.
 If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trepasser*, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Walton*.

TRE'SSED, *adj.* [from *treffe*, French.] Knotted or curled.
 Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,
 But for the lad, whom long I lov'd so dear,
 Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,
 He plunged in pain his *treffed* locks doth tear. *Spenser*.

TRE'SSES, *n. f.* without a singular. [*treffe*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.
 Hung be the heav'n's with black, yield day to night!
 Comets, importing change of times and states,
 Brandish your crystal *treffes* in the sky. *Shakespeare*.

Naked, met his under the flowing gold
 Of her loose *treffes* hid. *Milton*.
 Adam had wove
 Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn
 Her *treffes*, and her rural labours crown. *Milton*.

Fair *treffes* man's imperial race ensnare,
 And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope*.
 Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,
 Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!
 Not all the *treffes* that fair hair can boast,
 Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope*.

TRE'STLE, *n. f.* [*treseau*, Fr.]
 1. The frame of a table.
 2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET, *n. f.* [Probably from *tritius*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Boileau*.

TRE'THINGS, *n. f.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trebus*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.
TREVE'T, *n. f.* [*treperet*, Saxon; *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs; as, a stool.

TREY, *n. f.* [*trois*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.
 White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
 —Honey, milk, and sugar; there is three.
 —Nay then, two *treys*; methaglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakep. Love's Labour lost*.
TREYABLE.

TRI

TRIABLE, *adj.* [from *try*.]
1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.
For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle*.
2. Such as may be judicially examined.
No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe*.
TRIAD, *n. f.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.
TRIAL, *n. f.* [from *try*.]
1. Test; examination.
With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he flart,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare*.
2. Experience; act of examining by experience.
I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation. *Shak*.
Skillful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N^o. 520.
3. Experiment; experimental knowledge.
Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb*.
4. Judicial examination.
Trial is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried upon the indictment, not the indictment itself. *Cowell*.
He hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*.
Than the severity of public power. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
5. Temptation; test of virtue.
Left our *trial*, when least fought,
May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,
The willing I go. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.
No such company as then thou saw'st
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,
To see how thou could'st judge of fit and meet. *Milton*.
Every station is exposed to some *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears. *Rogers*.
6. State of being tried.
Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love?
—It is to be all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service,
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all observance. *Shakespeare's As you like it*.
TRIANGLE, *n. f.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.
The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke*.
TRIANGULAR, *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.
The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
These two the first and last proportions are. *Fairy Qu.*
Though a round figure be most capacious for the honey,
And most convenient for the bee; yet did the not chuse that,
Because then there must have been *triangular* spaces left void. *Ray on the Creation*.
TRIBE, *n. f.* [*tribu*, Fr. *tribus*, Lat. from *treu*, *b* and *v* being labials of promiscuous use in the ancient British words; *treu* from *tir* *es*, his lands, is supposed to be Celtic, and used before the Romans had any thing to do with the British government; to prove which Mr. Rowland offers many reasons, which he mentions by imagining that *centuria* is derived from *treu*, supposing it to be the same with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *treus* or *tribes*.]
1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic.
I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline*.
If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the milled multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount. *Milton*.
Straggling mountaineers, for public good,
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,
Houses to build. *Tate*.
I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners. *Addison*.
2. It is often used in contempt.
Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*. *Rescommon*.
TRIBLET or **TRIBOLET**, *n. f.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ains*.
TRIBULATION, *n. f.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.
Tribulation being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker*, b. v.

TRI

The just shall dwell,
And after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds. *Milton*.
Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in sharp *tribulation*, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.
Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only
in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth,
deliver us. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
TRIBUNAL, *n. f.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French].
1. The seat of a judge.
I th' market-place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and herself in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.
He sees the room
Where the whole nation does for justice come,
Under whose large roof flourish the gowns,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller*.
Here the *tribunal* stood.
There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just. *Grey's Col. m. b. iii.*
2. A court of justice.
Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton*.
TRIBUNUS, *n. f.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.].
1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people.
These are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do despise them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
2. The commander of a Roman legion.
TRIBUNITIAL, *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.] Suiing a tribune;
TRIBUNITIUS, *adj.* relating to a tribune.
Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitius* manner; for that is to clamour counsels, not to inform. *Bacon*.
Oh happy ages of our ancestors,
Beneath the kings and *tribunitius* powers
One jail did all their criminals restrain. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
TRIBUTARY, *adj.* [*tributarius*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.].
1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of submission to a master.
Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:
Yet oft the Briton kings against them strongly sway'd. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
The two great empires of the world I know;
And since the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is some poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden*.
Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
That swell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope*.
2. Subject; subordinate.
These he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By course commits to federal government,
And gives them leave to wear their sapphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton's Comus*.
O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,
Legions of lust, and various pow'rs of ill
Insult the matter's *tributary* will. *Prior*.
3. Paid in tribute.
Nor flattery tunes these *tributary* lays. *Cromwell*.
TRIBUTARY, *n. f.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgement of subjection.
All the people therein shall be *tributaries* unto thee, and serve thee.
The Irish lords did only promise to become *tributaries* to king Henry the second: and such as only pay tribute, are not properly subjects but foreigners. *Davies*.
TRIBUTE, *n. f.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgement; subjection.
The Lord's *tribute* of the sheep was six hundred. *Numb*.
They that received *tribute* money said, Doth not your master pay *tribute*? *Mat. xvii. 2.*
She receives
As *tribute* her warmth and light.
To acknowledge this was all he did exact;
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden*.
TRICOMANES, *n. f.* A plant.
A branch of some capillary plant, resembling the common *trichomanes*, only the pinnae are larger in a dusky grey flay stone. *Wentward*.
TRICE, *n. f.* [I believe this word comes from *trist*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation.] A short time; an instant; a stroke.
If they get never to great spoil at any time, the same they waste in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in spoil, though it do themselves no good.
Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His summons did obey:
Each serving man with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
Presented, and away. *Suckling*.
He

TRI

He could raise scruples dark and nice,
And after solve them in a *trice*. *Hudibras*, p. i.
So when the war had rais'd a storm,
I've seen a snake in human form;
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a *trice*. *Swift*.
It seems incredible at first, that all the blood in our bodies should circulate in a *trice*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more surprising if we knew the short periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley's Sermons*.
TRICOTOMY, *n. f.* Division into three parts.
Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *tricotomies*, sevens, twelves: let the subject with the design you have in view determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts*.
TRICK, *n. f.* [*treck*, Dutch].
1. A fly fraud.
Sir Thomas Moor said, that a *trick* of law had no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or cast them down. *Raleigh*.
A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo. *L'Estrange's Fables*.
Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my friendship, and I betray him: he comes to me for counsel and I shew him a *trick*. *South*.
He swore by Stix,
Whate'er she wou'd desire, to grant;
But wife Ardelia knew his *tricks*. *Swift*.
2. A dexterous artifice.
Gather the lowest and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop.
And now, as oft in some dissembler's state,
On one nice *trick* depends the general fate. *Pope*.
3. A vicious practice.
Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes:
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his ancestors. *Shakespeare*.
I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than the stale exploded trick of fulsom panegyrics. *Dryden*.
Some friends to vice pretend,
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden*.
4. A juggle; an antic; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.
A rev'rend prelate stopp'd his coach and fix,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*. *Prior*.
5. An unexpected effect.
So fellst foes who broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
6. A practice; a manner; a habit.
I spoke it but according to the *trick*: if you'll hang me you may.
The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shakespeare*.
Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father; eye, nose, lip,
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shak. Winter's Tale*.
7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, a *trick* of cards.
To *TRICK*, *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, Fr.]
1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.
It is impossible that the whole world should thus conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on mankind, and *trick* themselves into belief. *Stephens's Sermons*.
2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot; [*trica*, in low Latin, signifies a knot of hair; *treccia*, Italian: hence *trace*. *Matt. Westmonasteriensis* says of Godiva of Coventry, that she rode *treccia capitis & crines dissolvens*.]
And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton*.
They turned the imposture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true interior he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Horridly *trick*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and impasted with the parching fires. *Shakespeare*.
This pillar is but a medley, or a mass of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth; and though the most richly *tricked*, yet the poorest in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton's Architect*.
Their heads are *trick* with tassels and flowers. *Sandys*.
Woful shepherds, weep no more,
For Lycides, your sorrow, is not dead;
Sunk, though he be, beneath the wat'ry floor;
So sinks the Day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new spangled ore,
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky. *Milton*.
A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, *tricked* himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange's Fables*.

TRI

Love is an airy good, opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dresses up the gawdy dream. *Dryden*.
People lavish it profusely in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths, and yet starve their minds. *Locke*.
3. To perform by flight of hand, or with a light touch.
The colours and the ground prepare;
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air. *Pope*.
Chuse a firm cloud before it fall.
To *TRICK*, *v. n.* To live by fraud.
Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving.
And murr'ring plays, which they call *tricking*. *Dryden*.
TRICKER, *n. f.* [This is often written *trigger*; I know not which is right.] The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.
Pulling aside the *tricker* we observed, that the force of the spring of the lock was not sensibly abated by the absence of the air. *Boyle*.
As a goose
In death contracts his talons close;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw. *Hudibras*, p. i.
TRICKING, *n. f.* [from *trick*.] Dress; ornament.
Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakespeare*.
TRICKISH, *adj.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle.
All he says is in a loose, slippery, and *trickish* way of reasoning. *Pope*.
To *TRICKLE*, *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that seems well authorized or probable.] To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream.
He, prick'd with pride,
Forth spurred fast; adown his courser's side
The red blood *trickling*, stain'd the way. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*
Fall beside there *trickled* softly down
A gentle stream, whose murr'ring wave did play
Amongst the pumy stones, and made a found
To lull him soft asleep that by it lay. *Fa. Qu. b. ii.*
Some noises help sleep; as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the spirits a gentle attention, which stillerh the discursive motion. *Bacon*.
He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wise man*.
Beneath his ear the fast'ned arrow stood,
And from the wound appear'd the *trickling* blood. *Dryden*.
All at once his grief and rage appear'd,
And floods of tears ran *trickling* down his beard. *Dryden*.
He lay stretch'd along, his eyes fix upward,
And ever and anon a silent tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard. *Dryden*.
The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, *trickled* away under the first impressions of the heat. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 28.
Imbrow'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:
How fluent nonense *trickles* from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung. *Pope*.
They empty heads console with empty found.
No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,
The balm of dulness *trickling* in their ear. *Pope's Dunciad*.
Subdu'd,
The frost resolves into a *trickling* thaw. *Thomson's Winter*.
TRICKSY, *adj.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. This is a word of endearment.
The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a *tricky* word
Defy the matter. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.
All this service have I done since I went.
—My *tricky* spirit! *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
TRICORPORAL, *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies
TRIDE, *adj.* [among hunters; *trides*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey*.
TRIDENT, *n. f.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridentis*, Lat.] A three forked sceptre of Neptune.
His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*. *Shakespeare*.
Can't thou with figs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his skull thy barbed *trident* stick? *Sandys on Job*.
He lets them wear their sapphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents*. *Milton*.
Several find a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident*. *Addison on ancient Medals*.
TRIDENT, *adj.* Having three teeth.
TRIDING, *n. f.* [*tridunga*, Saxon.] The third part of a country or shire. *Bailey*.
TRIDUAN, *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]
1. Lasting three days.
2. Happening every third day.
TRIENNIAL, *adj.* [*triennus*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.]
1. Lasting three years.
I passed the bill for *triennial* parliaments. *King Charles*.
26 Y. *Richard*

TRI

Richard the third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his *triumphal* reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Howell's England's Tears.*

2. Happening every third year.

TRI'ER. *n. f.* [from *try*.]

1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There should be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy. *Speet.*

3. Left; one who brings to the left.

You were used
To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits;
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakespeare.*

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*trifles*, Latin, and *realza*, Saxon, a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRI'ID. *adj.* [among botanists.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRI'FIDULARY. *adj.* [*trifid* and *fula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.

Many of that species whose *trifidular* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. n.* [*triflen*, Dutch.]

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they saw that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

That, from the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakespeare.*

3. To indulge light amusement.

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two shillings to be driven to law.

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in use.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this fore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

TRI'FLE. *n. f.* [from the noun.] A thing of no moment.

The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
Win us with honest *trifles*, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowdabell,
With such poor *trifles* playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and some of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they must be saying. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The infinitely greatest confessed good is neglected, to satisfy the successive uneasiness of our desires pursuing *trifles*. *Locke.*

TRI'FLER. *n. f.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a personage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boisterous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move,
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love. *Granville.*

As much as systematical learning is decried by some vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happiest way to furnish the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

TRI'FLING. *adj.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy. *Locke.*

TRI'FORM. *adj.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing through mid heav'n,

TRI

With borrow'd light her countenance *transform*.
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *n. f.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *tricare*, Lat.]

1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.

2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder.

TRI'GINTALS. *n. f.* [from *triginta*, Latin, thirty.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory.

TRI'GLYPH. *n. f.* [In architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

The Dorick order has now and then a sober garnishment of lion's heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frieze.

TRI'GON. *n. f.* [*trigone*, Fr.] A triangle. A term in astrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that mystical cubit among them filled passus Ibis, or the *trigon* that the Isis makes at every step, consisting of three latera, each thirty-two digits.

TRI'GONAL. *adj.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners.

A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone in digging.

TRI'GONOMETRY. *n. f.* [*trigonometria*, Fr.]

Trigonometry is the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical.

On a discovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and consequently all navigation, is founded.

TRI'GONOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRI'LAT'ERAL. *adj.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *later*, Lat.] Having three sides.

TRI'LL. *n. f.* [*trille*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of music.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage,
In songs and airs express their martial fire
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

To TRI'LL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

Through the soft silence of the listening night
The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

To TRI'LL. *v. n.*

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?

I, she took 'em; read 'em in my presence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *n. f.* [A word invented by *Locke*: *trillion*, Fr.]

A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRI'LU'MINAR. *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Latin.] Having three lights.

TRI'LU'MINOUS. *adj.* [*triluminosus*, Latin.] Having three lights.

TRI'UMPH. *n. f.* [*triumphus*, Latin.] A triumph; a triumphal procession.

TRI'UMPHAL. *adj.* [*triumphalis*, Latin.] Pertaining to triumph.

TRI'UMPHANT. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Latin.] Pertaining to triumph.

TRI'UMPHANTLY. *adv.* [*triumphantly*, Latin.] Pertaining to triumph.

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TRI

The victim ox that was for altars prest,
Trim'd with white ribbons and with garlands drest,
Sunk of himself. *Dryden's Georg.*

3. To have; to clip.

Mephiboseth had neither dress'd his feet, nor trimm'd his beard.

Clip and trim those tender strings like a beard. *Brown.*

The barber may trim religion as he pleases. *Howell.*

Trim off the small superfluous branches. *Mortimer.*

4. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her trimming up the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Go, firrah, to my cell, as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handily. *Shakespeare.*

Yet are the men more loose than they!
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd
More sleek, more soft, and flacker limb'd. *Benj. Johnson.*

To blast the living, gave the dead their due,
And wreaths, herself had tainted, trimm'd anew. *Tickell.*

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they trim in a piece.

Each muse in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and trim her wither'd bays. *Pope.*

5. To balance a vessel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to trim the boat. *Speclator.*

6. It has often *trim* emphatical.

He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trim'd up your praises with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deservings like a chronicle. *Shakespeare.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.

If such by trimming and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by nauseating her pious orders, this will produce confusion. *South's Sermon.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all besides their will serves the faction; what is this but a gross, fulsome juggling with their duty, and a kind of trimming it between God and the devil.

He who heard what ev'ry fool cou'd say,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

TRIM. *n. f.* Dress; gear; ornaments.

They come like sacrifices in their trim,
And to the five-ey'd maid of smoky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakespeare.*

Your labourer and dainty trim, wherein
You made great Juno angry. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

The goodly London in her gallant trim,
The phoenix daughter of the vanquish'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,
And on her shadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'UMV. *adv.* [from *trim*.] Nicely; neatly.

Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought. *Fairy Queen.*

The mother, if of the household of our lady, will have her son cunning and bold, in making him to live trimly. *Ascham.*

TRI'UMMER. *n. f.* [from *trim*.] One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat.

The fame bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: no, says the weazel, no mercy to a mouse: well, says t'other, but you may see by my wings that I am a bird; and so the bat 'scaped in both by playing the trimmer. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, Tories, trimmers. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inserted.

Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they must fit in the summer and the girders, and all the joints and the trimmers for the stair-case. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

TRI'UMMING. *n. f.* [from *trim*.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and but all trimming. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

TRI'NAL. *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majesty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Fa. Q. b. i.*

That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To fit the midst of *trinal* unity,
He laid aside. *Milton.*

TRI'NE. *n. f.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Latin.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and *trine*, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

TRI'NITY. *n. f.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the *trinity*, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peachment.*

In my whole essay there is not any thing like an objection against the *trinity*. *Locke.*

TRI'NET. *n. f.* [This *trinet* derives somewhat harshly from *trinet*, Fr. *trichetto*, Ital. a top-sail. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, some petty finery or decoration.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose. *Sidney, b. ii.*

We'll see your *trinkets* here forthcoming all. *Shakespeare.*

They throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the fawcy steward say,
Pack up with all your *trinkets* and away. *Dryden's Juc.*

She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

How Johnny wheedl'd, threat'n'd, fawn'd,
Till Phyllis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

What husbandlike husbands except they be foolers,
But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles. *Tuff.*

Go with all your servants and *trinkets* about you. *L'Estr.*

TRI'OBOLAR. *adj.* [*triobolari*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthless.

Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass current amongst the balladmongers for a *triobol* ballad. *Cheynel.*

To TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dutch.]

1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion.

He conjunct *Tripp'd* me behind. *Shakespeare.*

Be you contented,
To have a son set your decrees at naught;
To trip the court of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person. *Shakespeare.*

2. To strike the feet from under the body.

I trip up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakespeare.*

The words of Hobbes's defence trip up the heels of his cause; I had once resolved. To resolve presupposeth deliberation, but what deliberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by causes without ourselves. *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect.

These women
Can trip me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she finish'd. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

To TRIP. *v. n.*

1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet.

Virgil is so exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to trip, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.

Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his adversaries, if any where they chance to trip, preleth him as thereby making all sorts of men God's enemies. *Hooker, b. v.*

Many having used their utmost diligence to secure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will trip and fail them. *South.*

Will shines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a seeming one: our club has caught him tripping, at which times they never spare him. *Addison's Spect. N. 1051.*

Several writers of uncommon erudition would expose my ignorance, if they caught me tripping in a matter of so great moment. *Addison's Spect. N. 228.*

3. To stumble; to titubate.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue trips, yet not know that it is called drunkenness. *Locke.*

4. To run lightly.

In silence sad,
Trip we after the night's shade. *Shakespeare.*

The old saying is, the third pays for all; the triplex, fir, is a good tripping measure. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

He

TRI

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly trips
From this to that; then quick returning skips
And snatches this again, and pauses there. *Crahan.*
On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks,
Though Erymanth your ills deplore,
A better soil shall give you thanks. *Milton's Arcades.*
She bounded by, and tripp'd to light,
They had not time to take a steady flight. *Dryden.*
To the garden walk she took her way,
To sport and trip along in cool of day. *Dryden.*
Stay, nymph, he cry'd, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion trips the trembling doe. *Dryden.*
Well thou dost to hide from common fight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame
Tripping from sea on such an errand came. *Dryden.*
He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*
The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in sculpture
And painting, seem to have gathered the wind when the
person is in a posture of tripping forward. *Addison.*
In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies trip in petticoats. *Prior.*
They gave me instructions how to slide down and trip up
the steepest slopes. *Pope.*
5. To take a short voyage.
TRIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.
O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be;
When time hath fow'd a grizzel on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakespeare.*
He tript for wrestling, smeared his limbs with oil,
And watches with a trip his foe to foil. *Dryden's Georg.*
It was a noble time when trips and Cornish hugs could
make a man immortal. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.
3. A failure; a mistake.
He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To chule the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each trip th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryden.*
4. A short voyage or journey.
I took a trip to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*
TRIPARTITE. *adj.* [tripartite, Fr. tripartitus, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies.
Our indentures tripartite are drawn. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
TRIP. *n. f.* [tripe, Fr. trippa, Italian and Spanish.]
1. The intestines; the guts.
How say you to a fat tripe finely broil'd?
—I like it well. *Shakespeare.*
In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe. *King.*
2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.
TRIPEDAL. *adj.* [tres and pes, Lat.] Having three feet.
TRIPEDALOUS. *adj.* [tres and pedalis, Lat.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.
TRIPHTHONG. *n. f.* [triphtongue, Fr. tres and φθγγη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*; *eye*.
TRIPLE. *adj.* [triple, Fr. triplex, triplus, Lat.]
1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.
See in him
The triple pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
O night and shades,
How are ye join'd with hell in triple knot,
Against th' unarmed weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless! *Milton.*
Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too:
Now love has you together ty'd,
May none this triple knot undo. *Waller.*
By thy triple shape as thou art seen
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*
Strong Alcides, after he had slain
The triple Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden's Æn.*
Out bound'd the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*
2. Treble; three times repeated.
We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the
highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a triple proportion,
it would have been sufficient. *Barnet.*
If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses
than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of
more! If we had double or triple as many, there might still
be the same suspicion for a greater number without end.
To TRIPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

TRI

To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath
more to declare than groans and strong cries; more than
streams of bloody sweat; more than his doubled and tripled
prayers can express. *Hooker, b. v.*
If these halpience should gain admittance, in no long space
of time his limited quantity would be tripled upon us. *Swift.*
2. To make threefold.
Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,
That e'en Cornelle might with envy see
Th' alliance of his triple unity. *Dryden.*
TRIPLET. *n. f.* [from triple.]
1. Three of a kind.
There fit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrison,
How they swagger from their garrison;
Such a triplet could you tell
Where to find on this side hell. *Swift.*
2. Three verses rhyming together; as,
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march and energy divine. *Pope.*
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my Hero on the foreign strand,
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*
I frequently make use of triplet rhymes, because they
bound the sense, making the last verse of the triplet a pin-
darick. *Dryden's Æn.*
TRIPPLICATE. *adj.* [from triplex, Lat.] Made thrice as much.
Tripplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each
other; which ought to be distinguished from triple. *Harris.*
All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a du-
plicate or triplicate proportion one to another. *Grew.*
TRIPPLICATION. *n. f.* [from triplicate.] The act of trebling
or adding three together.
Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly
globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one
hundred and twenty miles diameter; sense must needs mea-
sure the azimuths, or verticle circles, by triplication of the
same diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville's Scip.*
TRIPLET. *n. f.* [triplette, Fr. from triplex, Lat.] Treble-
ness; state of being threefold.
Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majesty,
In their trinal triplicity on high. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*
It was a dangerous triplicity to a monarchy, to have the
arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title
of a pretender to meet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Affect not duplicities nor triplicities, nor any certain num-
ber of parts in your division of things. *Wat's Logic.*
TRIPMADAM. *n. f.* An herb.
Trippadam is used in salads. *Morimer's Herb.*
TRIPPOD. *n. f.* [tripus, Latin.] A seat with three feet, such as
that from which the priests of Apollo delivered oracles.
Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great talents of the gold. *Dryden's Æn.*
TRIPOLY. *n. f.* [I suppose from the place whence it is brought.]
A sharp cutting sand.
In polishing glass with sand, putty, or tripoly, it is not to
be imagined that those substances can by grating and fretting
the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish.
Newton's Opticks.
TRIPPOS. *n. f.* A tripod. See TRIPPOD.
Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the tripods, his tower bottle. *Bonj. Johnson.*
Craz'd fool, who would't be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the tripods, and speak plain. *Dryden.*
TRIPPER. *n. f.* [from trip.] One who trips.
TRIPPING. *adj.* [from trip.] Quick; nimble.
The clear fun of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake, to tripping ebb; that stole
With soft foot towards the deep. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
TRIPPING. *n. f.* [from trip.] Light dance.
Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*
TRIPTORE. *n. f.* [tripeton, Lat.]
Triptore is a noun used but in three cases. *Clark.*
TRIPUDIAL. *adj.* [tripudium, Lat.] Performed by dancing.
Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he con-
tinued the triptudial augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TRIPUDIAL. *n. f.* [tripudium, Lat.] Act of dancing.
TRIPUDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from tripping.] With agility; with swift
motion.
I his ditty after me
Sing, and dance it trippingly. *Shakespeare.*
Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but if you
mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-
crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
TRIEMME.

TRI

TRIEMME. *n. f.* [triemis, Lat.] A galley with three benches
of oars on a side.
TRISECTION. *n. f.* [tres and sectio, Lat.] Division into three
equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the deicide-
rata of geometry.
TRISTFUL. *adj.* [tristis, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy;
sorrowful. A bad word.
Heav'n's face doth glow
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
I thought sick at the act. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
TRISULC. *n. f.* [trifidus, Lat.] A thing of three points.
Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifid, to burn,
discutis, and terebrate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TRISYLLABICAL. *adj.* [trifidus, Fr. from trifidus, Lat.] Con-
sisting of three syllables.
TRISYLLABLE. *n. f.* [trifidus, Latin.] A word consisting
of three syllables.
TRITE. *adj.* [tritus, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common;
not new.
These duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when
we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought
so trite and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be
reminded of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*
She gives her tongue no moment's rest,
In phrases batter'd, stale, and trite,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*
TRITENESS. *n. f.* [from trite.] Staleness; commonness.
TRITHEISM. *n. f.* [tritheisme, Fr. tris and theos.] The opi-
nion which holds three distinct gods.
TRITURABLE. *adj.* [triturable, Fr. from triturare.] Possible
to be pounded or comminuted.
It is not only triturable and reducible to powder by contri-
tion, but will not subsist in a violent fire. *Brown.*
TRITURATION. *n. f.* [trituration, Fr. triturare, Lat.] Re-
duction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a
muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.
He affirmeth, that a pumice stone powdered is lighter
than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in
trituration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
TRIVET. *n. f.* [See TREVET.] Any thing supported by three
feet.
The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally graceful; fair and young, and skill'd in house-
wiferies.
Of all kind fitting; and withal a trivet, that enclos'd
Twenty-two measures. *Chapman's Iliad.*
The trivet table of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thrills beneath the limping leg a sherd. *Dryden.*
TRIVIAL. *n. f.* [trivialis, Fr. trivialis, Lat.]
1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the
highway.
Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of sense despise a trivial choice. *Roscommon.*
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is
more frequent, though less just.
This argues confidence in your grace,
But the respects thereof are nice and trivial.
All circumstances well considered. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
See you mad fools, who, for some trivial right,
For love, or for mistaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*
Were they only some slight and trivial indiscretions, to
which the example of the world expos'd us, it might per-
haps not much concern our religion. *Rogers's Sermon.*
In ev'ry work regard the writer's end;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due. *Pope.*
The ancient poets are like many modern ladies; let an
action be never so trivial in itself, they always make it ap-
pear of the utmost importance. *Pope.*
TRIVIALITY. *adv.* [from trivial.]
1. Commonly; vulgarly.
Money is not the finews of war, as is trivially said, where
the finews of mens arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*
2. Lightly; inconsiderably.
TRIVIALNESS. *n. f.* [from trivial.]
1. Commonness; vulgarly.
2. Lightness; unimportance.
TRUMP. *n. f.* [trumpus, Lat. triumphus, Fr.]
1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated.
Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;
And there out off thy most ungracious head,
Which I will bear in triumph to the king. *Shakespeare.*
In ancient times the triumphs of the generals from victory,
and the great donatives upon disbanding the armies, were
things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon.*
2. State of being victorious.
Sublime with expectation when to see
In triumph issuing forth their glorious chief. *Milton.*
Hercules, from Spain,
Arriv'd in triumph, from Geryon slain. *Dryden's Æn.*

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3. Victory; conquest.
Eros has
Packt cards with Castar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
Each order bright
Sung triumph, and him sung victorious king. *Milton.*
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden-gate. *Pope.*
If fools admire, or whining coxcombs toast,
The vain coquets the trifling triumphs boast. *Logie.*
4. Joy for success.
Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*
5. A conquering card now called trump. See TRUMP.
TO TRIUMPH. *v. n.* [triumpho, Lat. triumpho, Fr.] This
word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in
poetry sometimes on the last.
1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.
The triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the
hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job xx. 5.*
Your victory, alas, begets my fears;
Can you not then triumph without my tears. *Dryden.*
2. To obtain victory.
This great commander fought many times to persuade So-
lyman to forbear to use his forces any farther against the
Christians, over whom he had sufficiently triumphed, and
turn them upon the Persians. *Knox's Hist. of the Turks.*
Then all this earthy grossness quit,
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*
There fix thy faith and triumph o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can save besides? *Rouse.*
While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy rosy cheeks confest,
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this destin'd breath. *Prior.*
3. To insult upon an advantage gained.
How ill beseming is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull. *Shakespeare.*
Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery. *Shakespeare.*
Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and in th' excess of joy
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heav'n. *Milton.*
TRIUMPHAL. *adj.* [triumphalis, Fr. triumphalis, Lat. from
triumph.] Used in celebrating victory.
He left only triumphal garments to the general. *Bacon.*
Ye so near heav'n's door,
Triumphal with triumphal act have met. *Milton.*
Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew triumphal arches to the ground. *Pope.*
Left we should for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it seated in a fear,
Or a proud triumphal car. *Swift.*
TRIUMPHAL. *n. f.* [triumphalia, Lat. triumphal ornaments.]
A token of victory. Not in use.
He to his crew that sat consulting brought
Joyless triumphals of his hop'd success. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
TRIUMPHANT. *adj.* [triumphans, Lat. triumphans, Fr.]
1. Celebrating a victory.
Captives bound to a triumphant car. *Shakespeare.*
It was drawn as a triumphant chariot, which at the same
time both follows and triumphs. *South's Sermons.*
2. Rejoicing as for victory.
Think you, but that I know our state secure,
I would be so triumphant as I am? *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
Off with the traitor's head;
And now to London with triumphant march,
There to be crowned. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*
Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*
3. Victorious; graced with conquest.
He speedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to pass triumphant, and give laws. *Milton.*
Athena, war's triumphant maid,
The happy son will, as the father, aid. *Pope's Odyssey.*
TRIUMPHANTLY. *adv.* [from triumphant.]
1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for
victory.
Victory with little loss doth play
Upon the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand triumphantly display'd. *Shakespeare.*
Through armed ranks triumphantly the drives,
And with one glance commands ten thousand lives. *Gran.*
2. Victoriously; with success.
Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street; or else
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
3. With insolent exultation.
A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has
almost banish'd truth out of it; and to reigning triumphantly
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in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South's Sermons.*
TRIUMPHER. *n. f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.
 These words become your lips, as they pass through them. *South's Sermons.*
 And enter in our ears, like great triumphers, in their applauding gates. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*
 August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice triumphed in Rome. *Peacocks on Drawing.*
TRIUMVIRATE. *n. f.* [from *triumviratus* or *triumvirat*, Lat. *triumvirat*, Fr.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.
 Lepidus of the triumvirate
 Should be depos'd. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 The triumvirate, the three corner cap of society. *Shakspere.*
 During that triumvirate of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon's Essays.*
 With these the Piercies then confederate,
 And, as three heads conjoin in one intent,
 And instituting a triumvirate,
 Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel's Civil War.*
 From distant regions fortune sends
 An odd triumvirate of friends. *Swift.*
TRIUNE. *adj.* [from *tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one.
 We read in scripture of a triune Deity, of God made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*
TO TROT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*
TROCAR. *n. f.* [from *trocar* corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A surgical instrument.
 The handle of the trocar is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel. *Sharp's Surgery.*
TROCHICAL. *adj.* [from *trochicus*, Fr. *trochicus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.
TROCHILTERS. *n. f.* [from *τροχιλῆς*, Gr.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *Dict.*
TROCHEE. *n. f.* [from *trocheus*, Lat. *trocheus*, Fr. *τροχαιον*, Gr.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.
TROCHILICKS. *n. f.* [from *τροχιλῆς*, Gr.] A wheel. The science of rotatory motion.
 There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by trochilicks, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*
 It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in trochilicks, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance. *Wilkins's Deedalus.*
TROCHINGS. *n. f.* The branches of a deer's head. *Ains.*
TROCHISCH. *n. f.* [from *τροχισκος*, Gr. *trochiscus*, Fr. *trochiscus*, Lat.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.
 The trochisks of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways condit and corrected. *Bacon.*
TROPE. the preterite of *tread*.
 They trode the grapes and made merry. *Judges ix. 27.*
TRODE. *n. f.* [from *tread*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing.
 The trode is not to tickle. *Spenser.*
 They never let foot on that same trode,
 But baulke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*
TROD. } participate passive of *tread*.
TRODDEN. }
 Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles. *Luke xxi.*
 Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long
 Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star,
 Or lightning, thou shalt fall from heav'n trod down
 Under his feet. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.*
 Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
 And trodden weeds send out a rich perfume. *Addison.*
TROGLDYTE. *n. f.* [from *τρογλοδιτης*, Gr.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.
 Procure me a troglodyte footman, who can catch a roe at his full speed. *Arab. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
TO TROLL. *v. a.* [from *trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.
 With the phant'ies of hey troll,
 Troll about the bridal bowl,
 And divide the broad-bread cake,
 Round about the bride's stake. *Benj. Johnson's Underwoods.*
TO TROLL. *v. n.* to run round.
 How pleasant on the banks of Styx,
 To troll in a coach and six. *Swift.*
 To troll for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom, which I suppose gives occasion to the term.
 Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
 Nor trouble for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

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TROLOP. *n. f.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A flatteringly, loose woman.
TROLMYDAMES. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.] A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmymadams*; I knew him once a servant of the prince. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
TROOP. *n. f.* [from *troupe*, Fr. *troupe*, Italian; *troupe*, Dutch; *troupe*, Swedish; *troupe*, low Latin.]
 1. A company; a number of people collected together.
 That which should accompany old age,
 As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
 I must not look to have. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 Saw you not a blessed troop
 Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces
 Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun. *Shakspere.*
 As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a troop, an army. *Locke.*
 2. A body of soldiers.
 Eneas seeks his absent foe,
 And sends his slaughter'd troops to shades below. *Dryden.*
 3. A small body of cavalry.
TO TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To march in a body.
 I do not, as an enemy to peace,
 Troop in the throngs of military men,
 But rather shew a while like fearful war. *Shakspere.*
 They anon
 With hundreds, and with thousands, trooping came,
 Attended. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.*
 Armies at the call of trumpet
 Troop to their standard. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. vii.*
 2. To march in haste.
 Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
 At whose approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there,
 Troop home to churchyards. *Shakspere.*
 The dry streets flow'd with men,
 That troop'd up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*
 3. To march in company.
 I do invest you jointly with my power,
 Preeminence, and all the large effects
 That troop with majesty. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
TROOPER. *n. f.* [from *troop*.] A horse soldier. A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.
 Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent now than for any to wear boots but troopers and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion. *Grew.*
TROPE. *n. f.* [from *τροπή*, Gr. *trope*, Fr. *trope*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds forest rain for *forebode*.
 For rhetoric he could not ope
 His mouth, but out there flew a trope. *Hudibras.*
 If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of tropes; if in a sentence, of figures.
TROPHED. *adj.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.
 Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
 The trophy'd arches, story'd halls invade. *Pope.*
TROPHY. *n. f.* [from *trophaum*, Gr. *trophaum*, Lat.] Something taken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.
 What trophy then shall I most fit devise,
 In which I may record the memory
 Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize
 Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity? *Spenser.*
 To have borne
 His bruised helmet and his bended sword,
 Before him through the city, he forbids;
 Giving all trophy, signal, and ostent,
 Quite from himself to God. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
 There lie thy bones,
 Till we with trophies do adorn thy tomb.
 Twice will I not review the morning's rite,
 Till I have torn that trophy from thy back,
 And split thy heart for wearing it. *Shakspere.*
 In ancient times the trophies erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the disbanded of the armies, were things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon's Essays.*
 Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
 And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,
 And broken beaks of ships, the trophies of their wars. *Dry.*
 The tomb with many arms and trophies grace.
 To shew posterity Elpenor was. *Pope's Odyssey, b. xi.*
TROPICAL. *adj.* [from *trope*.]
 1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.
 A strict and literal acceptance of a loose and tropical expression was a second ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 The words are tropical or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves. *South's Sermons.*

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The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the tropical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South's Sermons.*
 2. [from *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.
 The pine apple is one of the tropical fruits. *Salmon.*
TROPICK. *n. f.* [from *tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.
 Under the tropick is our language spoke,
 And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*
 Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,
 Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost,
 Seven times the sun has either tropick view'd,
 The winter banish'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryden.*
TROPICICAL. *n. f.* [from *tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat. and *λογος*, Gr.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.
TROPOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *τροπος* and *λογος*, Gr.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.
 Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities. *Green's Vulgar Errors.*
TROSSERS. *n. f.* [from *trousser*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. See *TROUSER*.
 You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off,
 And in your strait trossers. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
TO TROT. *v. n.* [from *trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]
 1. To move with a high jolting pace.
 Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride
 On a bay trotting horse, over four inch'd bridges, to course
 His own shadow for a traitor. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 Whom doth time trot withal?
 —He trots hard with a young maid, between the contract
 Of her marriage and the day it is solemniz'd: if the interim
 Be but a sevennight time's pace, is so hard that it seems
 The length of seven years. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
 Take a gentle trotting horse, and come up and see your
 old friends. *Dennis.*
 2. To walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.
TROT. *n. f.* [from *trot*, Fr. from the verb.]
 1. The jolting high pace of a horse.
 His homely is not
 So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind
 Can blow away, or glitt'ring look it blind:
 Who rides his fire and even trot,
 While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert.*
 Here lieth one who did most truly prove,
 That he could never die while he could move;
 So hung his destiny, never to rot
 While he might still jog on and keep his trot. *Milton.*
 The virtuoso's saddle will amble when the world is upon
 the hardest trot. *Dryden.*
 2. An old woman. In contempt. I know not whence derived.
 Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old trot with
 ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so
 money comes withal. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
 How now bold-face, cries an old trot a firrah, we eat our
 own hens, and what you eat you steal. *LeStrange.*
TROTH. *n. f.* [from *trouth*, old English; *trēoth*, Saxon.] Truth; faith; fidelity.
 Saint Withold met the night-mare,
 Bid her light and her troth plight. *Shakspere.*
 Stephen affails the realm, obtains the crown,
 Such tumults raising as torment them both:
 Th' afflicted state, divided in their troth
 And partial faith, most miserable grown,
 Endures the while. *Daniel's Civil War.*
 In troth, thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs,
 And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison's Cato.*
TROTHLESS. *adj.* [from *troth*.] Faithless; treacherous.
 Thrall to the faithless waves and trothless sky. *Fairfax.*
TROTHPLIGHT. *adj.* [from *troth* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced.
 This, your son in law,
 Is trothplight to your daughter. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
TO TROUBLE. *v. a.* [from *trouble*, Fr.]
 1. To disturb; to perplex.
 An hour before the worshipp'd sun
 Pear'd through the golden window of the East,
 A troubled mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakspere.*
 But think not here to trouble holy rest. *Milton.*
 Never trouble yourself about those faults which age will
 cure. *Locke on Education.*
 2. To afflict; to grieve.
 It would not trouble me to be slain for thee, but much it
 torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 They pertinaciously maintain that afflictions are no real
 evils, and therefore a wife man ought not to be troubled
 at them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 Though it is in vain to be troubled for that which I cannot
 chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

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3. To distress; to make uneasy. *Milton.*
 Be not dismay'd nor troubled at these tidings. *Milton.*
 He was fore troubled in mind, and much distressed. *Mac.*
 4. To busy; to engage overmuch. *Milton.*
 Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things.
 5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or flight
 regard.
 I will not trouble myself to prove that all terms are not de-
 finable, from that progress in infinitum which it will lead us
 into. *Locke.*
 6. To teize; to vex.
 The boy so troubles me;
 'Tis past enduring. *Shakspere.*
 7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.
 A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled;
 Muddy, ill seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakspere.*
 An angel went down into the pool and troubled the water;
 whosoever first after the troubling stepped in was made whole. *John vi. 4.*
 God looking forth will trouble all his host. *Milton.*
 Hear how she the ear employs;
 Their office is the troubled air to take. *Davies.*
 Seas are troubled when they do revoke
 Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*
 It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom
 that troubles and defiles the water. *South.*
 The best law in our days is that which continues our
 judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to
 the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, trouble
 and pervert the course of justice. *Addison's Guard. N. 99.*
 Thy force alone their fury can restrain,
 And smooth the waves, or swell the trouble'd main. *Dryden.*
 8. To mind with anxiety.
 He had credit enough with his master to provide for his
 own interest, and troubled not himself for that of others. *Clar.*
 9. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.
TROUBLE. *n. f.* [from *trouble*, French.]
 1. Disturbance; perplexity.
 They all his host derided, while they stood
 A while in trouble. *Milton.*
 2. Affliction; calamity.
 Double, double, toil and trouble,
 Fire burn and cauldron bubble. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.
 Take to thee from among the cherubim
 The choice of flaming warriors, left the fiend
 Some new trouble raise. *Milton.*
 4. Uneasiness; vexation.
 I have dream'd
 Of much offence and trouble, which my mind
 Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton.*
TROUBLE-STATE. *n. f.* [from *trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a
 community; publick makebate.
 Those fair baits these trouble-states still use,
 Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,
 Must be cast forth. *Daniel's Civil War.*
TROUBLER. *n. f.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder.
 Unhappy falls that hard necessity,
 Quoth he, the troubler of my happy peace,
 And vowed foe of my felicity. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*
 Heav'n's hurl down their indignation
 On thee, thou troubler of the poor world's peace! *Shak.*
 The best temper of minds desireth good name; and true
 honour; the lighter, popularity, and applause; the more de-
 praved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors
 and troublers of the world, and more in arch-heretics. *Bac.*
 Spain,
 Whose chief support and sinews are of coin,
 Our nation's solid virtue did oppose
 To the rich troublers of the world's repose. *Waller.*
 The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheath-
 ed, till the power of the great troubler of our peace be pared,
 as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*
TROUBLESOME. *adj.* [from *trouble*.]
 1. Full of molestation; vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.
 Heav'n knows
 By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
 I met this crown; and I myself know well
 How troublesome it sat upon my head:
 To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakspere.*
 He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at
 things very troublesome. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 Though our passage through this world be rough and
 troublesome, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and
 contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterb.*
 2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.
 My mother will never be troublesome to me. *Pope.*
 3. Full of teizing business.
 All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us
 almost pine away for sight, to lose any of our time in so
 troublesome an idleness. *Sidney.*
 4. Slightly

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4. Slightly harrassing.
They cas'd the putting off
These *troublesome* disguises which we wear. *Milton.*
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so *troublesome* a bedfellow. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
5. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.
She of late is lightened of her womb.
That her to see should be but *troublesome*. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*
6. Importunate; teizing
Two or three *troublesome* old nurses, never let me have
a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbutnot.*
TROUBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troublesome*.] Vexatiously;
wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.
Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to cor-
rect others in the use of words; yet where truth is concern-
ed, it can be no fault to desire their explication. *Locke.*
TROUBLESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *troublesome*.]
1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.
The lord treasurer, he complained of the *troublesomeness*
of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chan-
cellor answered, be of good cheer, for now you shall see the
bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon.*
2. Importunity; unseasonableness.
TROUBLOUS. *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused;
disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but
disused.
He along would fly
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;
And oft would dare tempt the *troubulous* wind. *Spenser.*
Soon as they this mock king did espy,
Their *troubulous* strife they stinted by and by. *Hubb. Tale.*
No other noise, nor people's *troubulous* cries,
As still are wont t' annoy the walled town.
Might there be heard. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
As a tall ship tossed in *troubulous* seas,
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Then, masters, look to see a *troubulous* world.
Only one supply
In four years *troubulous* and expensive reign. *Daniel.*
TROUVER. *n. f.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an
action which a man hath against one that having found any
of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*
TROUGH. *n. f.* [*troog*, *trooh*, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch; *trou*,
Danish; *traug*, Islandick; *trugo*, Italian.] Any thing hol-
lowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.
The bloody boar
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wath, and makes his *trough*
In your embow'd bosoms. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
They had no ships but big *troughs*, which they call ca-
noes.
Where there is a good quick fall of rain water, lay a half
trough of stone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one
end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover
the *trough* with brakes a good thickness, and cast sand upon
the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run
like a spring of water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 29.*
Some logs, perhaps, upon the water swam,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating *trough* became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*
The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed in the stone,
and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to
Hall, where it is received in vast cisterns and boiled off. *Add.*
TO TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.
1. To move volubly.
Bred only, and completed, to the taste
Of lustful appetite; to sing, to dance,
To dress, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*
2. To utter volubly.
Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch
You taught me while-ere. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
TO TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *trunc* or *trouzon*,
French, a club.] To punish by an indictment or informa-
tion.
More probable, and like to hold
Than hand, or seal, or breaking gold;
For which to many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts have been *trounced*. *Hudibras.*
If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first: I'll *trounce* you
for offering to corrupt my honesty. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
TROUSER. *n. f.* [*trouss*, Fr. *trous*, Eccl.] Breeches; hose.
TROUSERS. *s.* See TROUSERS.
The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and
to cover his *trous* on horseback. *Spenser on Ireland.*
The unlightness and pain in the leg may be helped by
wearing a laced stocking; a laced *trousse* will do as much for
the thigh. *Wise's Surgery.*
TROUT. *n. f.* [*truh*, Saxon; *troita*, *truta*, *truita*, Lat.]
A delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams.
The pond will keep *trout* and salmon in their seasonable
plight, but not in their reddish grain. *Carver.*

TRU

- Worse than the anarchy at sea,
Where fishes on each other prey;
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants.
2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow.
Here comes the *trout* that must be caught with fiddling.
TO TROW. *v. n.* [*treodian*, Saxon; *trae*, Danish.] To think;
to imagine; to conceive. A word now disused, and rarely
used in ancient writers but in familiar language.
What handiworkness, *trow* you, can be observed in that
speech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*
Is there any reasonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it
meet that our ceremonies of Christian religion should be
Popish than Turkish or Heathenish. *Hooker, b. iv.*
Lend less than thou owest,
Learn more than thou *trowest*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shaksp. Go.*
O useful day! useful indeed, I *trow*.
TROW. *interj.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you*.] An exclamation of
enquiry.
Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more failing
by the star.
—What means the fool, *trow*? *Shaksp. King Lear.*
TROUWEL. *n. f.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.]
A *trouwel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and spread
it on the bricks; with which also they cut the bricks to such
lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints. *Moss.*
Fair prince, you have lost much good sport.
—Sport! of what colour?
—What colour, madam? how shall I answer you?
—As wit and fortune will.
—Or as the destinies decree.
—Well said, that was laid on with a *trouwel*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
This was dextrous at his *trouwel*,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*
TROY-WEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *Troies*, Fr.] A kind of weight
TROY. } by which gold and bread are weighed,
consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces;
ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.
The English physicians make use of *troyweight* after the
following manner.
- | Grains | Scruple | Drachm | Ounce | Pound |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| 20 | | | | |
| 60 | 3 | | | |
| 480 | 24 | 8 | | |
| 5760 | 288 | 96 | 12 | |
- The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdu-
pois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbutnot.*
TRUANT. *n. f.* [*truand*, Old Fr. *treuant*, Dutch, *avagabond*.]
An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty
or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay
from school without leave.
For my part I may speak it to my shame,
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Though myself have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,
To cloath mine age with angel-like perfection,
Yet hath Sir Proteus made fair advantage of his days.
Providence would only initiate mankind into the know-
ledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to our industry, that
we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants*. *Moss.*
Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,
And you like *truants* come too late ashore. *Dryden's Fenn.*
TRUANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loi-
tering.
What keeps you from Wertemberg?
—A *truant* disposition, good my lord. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
He made a blushing cital of himself,
And chid his *truant* youth with such a grace,
As if he matter'd there a double spirit,
Of teaching, and of learning instantly. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Where thou feed'st a single sheep remain
In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime, and take the traitor's head. *Dryden.*
TO TRUANT. *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, French;
truant, old German.] To idle at a distance from duty;
to loiter; to be lazy.
'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
TRUANTSHIP. *n. f.* [*truatie*, Old Fr. from *truant*; *truantise* in
Chaucer is beggary.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study
or business.
The master should not chide with him if the child have
done his diligence, and used no *truantship*. *Trus-*

TRU

- TRU'TAIL. *n. f.* A short squat woman. *Ainsworth.*
TRUBS. *n. f.* [*tuber*, Lat.] A sort of herb. *Ainsworth.*
TRUCE. *n. f.* [*truga*, low Lat. *trugus*, Italian; *truis*, old Fr.]
1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities.
Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious persons,
and such as serve God aright. *Hooker, b. v.*
They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which seek not
also to prevent sin by prayer, even every particular sin, by
prayer against all sin, except men can name some trans-
gression wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*
All this utter'd
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shaksp. Romeo.*
This token serveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers.
Men shall be lovers of their own selves, without natural
affection, *truce* breakers. *2 Tim. iii. 3.*
Least the *truce* with treason should be mixt,
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt.
Shadwell till death true dulness would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with sense. *Dryd.*
2. Cession; intermission; short quiet.
There he may find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours. *Milton.*
TRUCIDATION. *n. f.* [from *truido*, Lat.] The act of killing.
TO TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian; *tracar*, Span-
ish; deduced by *Salmasius* from *troqueo*, to get money.] To
traffic by exchange; to give one commodity for another.
TO TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.
The Indians *truck* gold for glances. *L'Estrange.*
Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,
Truck wares for wares, and *trudge* from pole to pole;
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vast estate he left his son.
I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods like
the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*
TRUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Exchange; traffic by exchange.
It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices,
than in the common business of commerce. *L'Estrange.*
Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart
is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*
2. [from *troque*.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainsworth.*
TRUCKLEBED, or TRUNDLEBED. *n. f.* [properly *trucklebed*; from
truckle, Latin, or *troqueo*.] A bed that runs on wheels under
a higher bed.
There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing
bed and *trucklebed*. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
If he that is in battle slain,
Be in the bed of honour lain;
He that is beaten may be said,
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras, p. i.*
TO TRUCKLE. *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from
trucklebed, which is always under another bed.] To be in a
state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.
Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us. *Cleveland.*
For which so many a legal cuckold
Has been run down in courts and *truckle'd*. *Hudibras.*
Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and
ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation. *L'Estrange.*
Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*
His zeal was not to lash our crimes,
But discontent against the times;
For had we made him timely offers,
To raise his post or fill his coffers:
Perhaps he might have *truckle'd* down,
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*
They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains,
and continued under several revolutions, a small *trucking*
state, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*
TRUCULENCE. *n. f.* [*traculentia*, Lat.]
1. Savageness of manners.
2. Terribleness of aspect.
TRUCULENT. *adj.* [*traculentus*, Lat.]
1. Savage; barbarous.
A barbarous Scythia where the savage and *traculent* inha-
bitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as
they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted
in the sun at the pomels of their faddles. *Ray.*
2. Terrible of aspect.
3. Destructive; cruel.
Pestilential feminaries, according to their grossness or sub-
tlety, cause more or less *traculent* plagues, some of such ma-
lignity, that they enocate in two hours. *Harvey on the Plague.*
TO TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriously;
to jog on; to march heavily on.
No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shaksp.*

TRU

- No footer was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to dislodge. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to
their journey's end. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,
Truck wares for wares, and *trudge* from pole to pole;
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*
Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,
And *trudge'd* to Rome upon my naked feet:
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
He that will know the truth, must leave the beaten track,
which none but fervid minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*
TRUE. *adj.* [*veritas*, *trutha*, Saxon.]
1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the
nature of things.
Of those he chose he falsest two,
And fittest for to forge *true* seeming lies. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*
Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born,
And, if the rest be *true* which I have heard,
Thou canst not into the world with thy legs forward. *Shak.*
A new commandment I write, which thing is *true* in him
and in you. *1 John ii. 8.*
What you said had not been *true*,
If spoke by any else but you. *Cowley.*
2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.
4. Genuine; not counterfeit.
The darkness is past, and the *true* light now shineth. *1 Job.*
Among unequals what society
Can fort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton.*
Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so
it gives the *truth* value to them who promote the practice of
it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*
5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.
My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to fol-
low it! come and be *true*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
So young and so untender?
—So young my lord, and *true*.
—Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shaksp.*
Do not see
My fair rose wither; yet look up; behold,
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,
And wash him fresh again with *true* love tears. *Shaksp.*
The first great work
Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true*. *Rowe's Common.*
I'll rather die
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly assur'd
Remarkably so late of thy *true*.
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it: all re-
gard of merit is lost in persons employed, and these only
chosen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*
Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight. *Dryden.*
True to the king her principles are found;
Oh that her practice were but half so found!
Stedfast in various turns of state she stood,
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*
The *truth* hearts for Voiture heav'd with sighs;
Voiture was wept by all the brightest eyes. *Pope.*
True to his charge the bard preserv'd her long
In honour's limits, such the pow'r of song. *Pope.*
6. Honest; not fraudulent.
The thieves have bound the *true* man: now could thou
and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be
argument for a week. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
If king Edward be as *true* and just,
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,
This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *Shaksp.*
7. Exact; truly conformable to a rule.
If all those great painters, who have left us such fair plat-
forms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more
regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
He drew
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior.*
Tickel's first book does not want its merit; but I was
disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to
the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exact-
ness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful. *Arb.*
8. Rightful.
They seize the sceptre;
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Messiah might be born
Bar'd of his right. *Milton.*
TRUEBORN. *n. f.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth.
Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman. *Shaksp.*
Let him that is a *truchorn* gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Shaksp.*
27 A TRUEBORN.

TRU

TRUERE. *adj.* [true and breed.] Of a right breed.
Two of them I know to be as truebred cowards as ever turned back. *Shakespeare.*
Bauble do you call him? he's a substantial truebred beast, bravely forehanded. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
TRUEHEARTED. *n. f.* [true and heart.] Honest; faithful.
I have known no honester or truehearted man: fare thee well. *Shakespeare.*
TRUELOVE. *n. f.* An herb, called *herba Paris*.
TRUELOVEKNOT. *n. f.* [true, love, and knot.] Lines
TRUELOVERKNOT. *n. f.* drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.
I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With trueloveknots, and flourishes,
That shall infuse eternal spring. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
TRUENESS. *n. f.* [from true.] Sincerity; faithfulness.
The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a truensis to a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon's Essays.*
TRUEPENNY. *n. f.* [true and penny.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.
Say'st thou so? art thou there, truepenny?
Come on. *Shakespeare.*
TRUFFLE. *n. f.* [truffe, truffe, French.]
In Italy, the usual method for the finding of truffles, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufali*, and in Latin *trufa terrea*, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*
TRUG. *n. f.* A hod for mortar. *Ainslie.*
TRULL. *n. f.* [trulla, Italian.]
1. A low whore; a vagrant strumpet.
I'm sure, I fear'd the dauphin and his trull. *Shakespeare.*
A trull who fits
By the town wall, and for her living knits.
So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull,
To celebrate some suburb trull;
His families in order set,
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;
Before he cou'd his poem close,
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*
2. It seems to have had first at least a neutral sense: a girl; a lass; a wench.
Among the rest of all the route
A passing proper lassie,
A white-hair'd trull, of twenty years,
Or neerer about there was:
In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for hewe;
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,
So fair she was to view. *Twainville.*
TRULLY. *adv.* [from true.]
1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.
They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they loved him; and truly, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney, b. ii.*
No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most truly are most behoovfully spoken. *Hooker.*
Widow alone is truly fair. *Milton.*
2. Really; without fallacy.
Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things truly, and as they are in themselves. *South.*
3. Exactly; justly.
I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in mine own pen; nor truly without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur. *Wotton.*
TRUMP. *n. f.* [trump, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.]
1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music.
Whilst any trump did found, or drum truck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*
Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,
The wakeful trump of doom must thunder through the deep. *Milton.*
I heard
The neighing couriers and the soldiers cry,
And founding trumpets that seem'd to tear the sky. *Dryden.*
Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall with their lives below
Had been as short as thine. *Wesley.*
2. [Corrupted from triumph. Latimer in a Christmas sermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts triumph. Fox.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.
Him Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one trump and one plebeian card. *Pope.*

TRU

Now her heart with pleasure jumps,
She scarce remembers what is trump.
3. To put to or upon the TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient.
We are now put upon our last trump; the fox is earth'd, but I shall fend my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*
TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To win with a trump card.
2. To TRUMP up. [from *trumper*, Fr. to cheat.] To devise; to forge.
TRUMPERY. *n. f.* [trumperie, French, a cheat.]
1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.
The trumpety in my house bring hither,
For state to catch these thieves. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
2. Falshood; empty talk.
Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it up mixed with other their own trumpery, they have sought to obscure the truth thereof. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
3. Something of no value; trifles.
Embrio's and idiots, eremits and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. *Milton.*
Another cavity of the head was stuffed with biliousness, pricked dances, and other trumpery of the same nature. *Addison.*
TRUMPET. *n. f.* [trumpette, French and Dutch.]
1. An instrument of martial music founded by the breath.
What's the business?
That such a hideous trumpet calls to parley
The sleepers of the house. *Shakespeare.*
If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third found of the trumpet. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
He blew
His trumpet, heard in Oreb since perhaps
When God descended, and perhaps once more
To found at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blast
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*
The last loud trumpet's wondrous sound
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground. *Reformation.*
Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud trumpet which our courage aids,
We learn that sound, as well as sense, persuades. *Waller.*
The trumpet's loud clangor
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*
Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the trumpet of his fame. *Tatler.*
No more the drum
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affrights the wives.
Let the loud trumpet found,
Till the roofs all around,
The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*
2. In military stile, a trumpeter.
He wisely desired, that a trumpet might be first sent for a pail.
Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a trumpet in what part he relid, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addison.*
3. One who celebrates; one who praises.
Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.
That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the trumpet of his praises. *Dryden.*
TRUMPET-FLOWER. *n. f.* [bignonia, Lat.] It hath a tubulous flower consisting of one leaf, which opens at top like two lips: these flowers are succeeded by pods, which are divided into two cells, and contain several winged seeds. *Miller.*
TRUMPET. *v. a.* [trumpetter, Fr. from the noun.] To publish by found of trumpet; to proclaim.
That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May trumpet to the world. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Why so tart a favour
To trumpet such good tidings?
They went with found of trumpet; for they did nothing but publish and trumpet all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
TRUMPETER. *n. f.* [from trumpet.]
1. One who founds a trumpet.
With brazen din blast you the city's ears,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*
As they returned, a herald and trumpeter from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*
Their

TRU

Their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud,
And a trumpet hornet to battle sounds loud. *Dryden.*
An army of trumpeters would give as great a strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like those military musicians, content themselves with animating their friends to battle. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 28.*
2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.
Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, these men are good trumpeters. *Bacon's Essays.*
How came so many thousands to fight, and die in the same rebellion? why were they deceived into it by those spiritual trumpeters, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which those impostors called the cause of God. *South.*
3. A fish.
TRUMPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [trumpet and tongue.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.
This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued against
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
TRUNCATE. *v. a.* [truncare, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.
TRUNCATION. *n. f.* [from truncate.] The act of lopping or maiming.
TRUNCHEON. *n. f.* [truncheon, French.]
1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.
With his truncheon he so rudely stroke
Cymochles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *F. 2.*
Set limb to limb, and thou art far the leller;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;
Thy leg is a stick compared with this truncheon. *Shakespeare.*
The English flew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a truncheon or staff by a cord. *Hayward.*
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*
2. A staff of command.
The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery truncheon my retire. *Shakespeare.*
No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
TRUNCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.
Captain, thou abominable cheater! if out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them. *Shakespeare.*
TRUNCHEONEER. *n. f.* [from truncheon.] One armed with a truncheon.
I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, chills! when I might see from far some forty truncheoneers draw to her succour. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
TRUNDLE. *v. n.* [trondeler, Picard French; trunsel, a Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.
In the four first it is heaved up by several spondee's intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last trundles down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addison's Spectator, No. 253.*
TRUNDLE. *n. f.* [trunsel, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.
TRUNDLE-TAIL. *n. f.* Round tail.
Avant you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle-tail. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
TRUNK. *n. f.* [truncus, Lat. tronc, Fr.]
1. The body of a tree.
He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely trunk,
And suckt my verdure out on't. *Shakespeare.*
About the mossy trunk I wound me soon;
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmost reach. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine
Does round their trunks her purple clusters twine. *Dryden.*
Some of the largest trees have seeds no bigger than some diminutive plants, and yet every seed is a perfect plant with a trunk, branches, and leaves, inclosed in a shell. *Bentley.*
2. The body without the limbs of an animal.
The charm and venom which they drunk,
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the senseless trunk. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd trunk. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
3. The main body of any thing.
The large trunks of the veins discharge the fluent blood into the next adjacent trunk, and so on to the heart. *Ray.*
4. [Trunc, French.] A chest for cloaths; a small chest commonly lined with paper.
Neither press, coffer, chest, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakespeare.*
Some odd fantastick lord would fain
Carry in trunks, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*
Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to stand an old trunk in the room, the idea of which had so mixed itself with the turns of all his dances, that, though

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he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that trunk was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other trunk, had its due position in the room. *Locke.*
Your poem sunk,
And sent in quires to line a trunk:
If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,
Go try your hand a second time. *Swift.*
5. [Trumpe, Fr.] The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.
Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milton.*
When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles jostled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*
6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.
In rolls of parchment trunks, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the sound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*
TRUNK. *v. a.* [truncare, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.
Large streams of blood out of the trunked stock
Forth gush'd, like water streams from riven rock. *Fairy Queen.*
TRUNKED. *adj.* [from trunk.] Having a trunk.
She is thick set with strong and well trunked trees. *Hayward.*
TRUNK-HOSE. *n. f.* [trunk and hose.] Large breeches formerly worn.
The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,
Mingl'd with men, a man thou must appear. *Prior.*
TRUNNIONS. *n. f.* [trunnions, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*
TRUSTON. *n. f.* [trudo, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing.
By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pullion and trustion. *Bentley.*
TRUSS. *n. f.* [trousse, Fr.]
1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing.
A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a truss. *Wigman's Surgery.*
2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.
All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a truss of trifles at his back,
As belles and babies, and glasses in his pack. *Spenser.*
The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot by assault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to dead their shot. *Carver.*
An ass was willing for a mouthful of fresh grass to knap upon, in exchange for a heartless truss of straw. *L'Estrange.*
The fair one devoured a truss of fallet, and drunk a full bottle to her share. *Addison's Spectator, No. 410.*
3. Trusse; breeches. Obsolete.
TRUSS. *v. a.* [trousser, French.] To pack up close together.
What in most English writers useth to be loose and unright, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly trussed up together. *Spenser.*
Some of them send the scriptures before, truss up bag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker, b. ii.*
You might have trusted him and all his apparel into an celskin. *Shakespeare's Henry IV, p. iii.*
TRUST. *n. f.* [traust, Runick.]
1. Confidence; reliance on another.
What a fool is honesty! and trust, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. *Swift.*
2. Charge received in confidence.
In my wretched case 'twill be more just
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your trust. *Dryden.*
His trust was with th' eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength. *Milton.*
3. Confident opinion of any event.
4. Credit given without examination.
Most take things upon trust, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*
5. Credit without payment.
Ev'n such is time, who takes on trust
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust. *Raleigh.*
6. Something committed to one's faith.
They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great trusts to their ministers. *Bacon.*
Thou sooner
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,
To violate the sacred trust of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*
7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.
Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a trust. *Swift.*
8. Fidelity;

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8. Fidelity; supposed honesty.
Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*; wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tob. x. 12.*
9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.
I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shak. King Lear.*
Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese he was left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon.*
Expect no more from servants than is just,
Reward them well if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*
10. *TRUST*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place confidence in; to confide in.
I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman
With wind. *Benj. Jonson.*
2. To believe; to credit.
Give me your hand: *trust* me you look well. *Shaksp.*
3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.
When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor.*
4. To commit with confidence.
Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just,
This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*:
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove,
My wealthy uncle from this world remove?
Whom with your pow'r and fortune, Sir, you *trust*,
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*
5. To venture confidently.
Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*
6. To tell upon credit.
TRUST. *v. n.*
1. To be confident of something future.
I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. *2 John.*
From this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up I *trust*. *Raleigh.*
2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.
The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust*. *Isa. li. 5.*
The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him. *2 Sam. xxii.*
Sin never shall hurt them more who rightly *trust*
In this his satisfaction. *Milton.*
3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.
Well you may fear too far
—Safer than *trust* too far. *Shakespeare.*
4. To expect.
The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Estrange.*
- TRUSTEE*. *n. f.* [from *trust*.]
1. One entrusted with any thing.
Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*
2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.
You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty: and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*
- TRUSTEE*. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts.
Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *trustee* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- TRUSTINESS*. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.
If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennoble them into virtues. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii.*
- TRUSTLESS*. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.
I beheld this fickle *trustless* state,
Of vain world's glory, flitting to and fro. *Spenser.*
- TRUSTY*. *adj.* [from *trust*.]
1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.
This dastard, at the battle of Poitiers,
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a *trusty* squire, did run away. *Shakespeare.*
This *trusty* servant
Shall pass between us. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Jeb. xii. 26.*
Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent. *Dryd. Indian Emperor.*
These prodigious treasures which flow'd in to him, he buried under-ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves. *Add.*
2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.
When he saw no power might prevail,
His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Fairy 2.*
The neighing steeds are to the chariot y'd,
The *trusty* weapon fits on ev'ry side. *Dryden's En.*
- TRUTH*. *n. f.* [from *trust*.]
1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.
Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*

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- That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven is accounted a punctual *truth*. *Brown.*
Persuasive words, impregn'd
With reason to her seeming and with *truth*. *Milton.*
This clue leads them through the mizmaze of opinions
and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*
2. Conformity of words to thoughts.
Shall *truth* fail to keep her word?
And lend a lie the confidence of *truth*. *Milton.*
 3. Purity from falsehood.
So young and so untender?
—So young, my lord, and true.
—Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shaksp.*
 4. Fidelity; constancy.
The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,
The best of all blessings below. *Shaksp.*
 5. Honesty; virtue.
The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shaksp.*
 6. It is used sometimes by way of concession.
She said, *truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Matt. xv. 27.*
 7. Exactness; conformity to rule.
Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 8. Reality.
In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as behoveth. *Hooker.*
 9. Of a *TRUTH*, or in *TRUTH*. In reality.
Of a *truth*, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. *2 Kings xix. 17.*
- TRUTINATION*. *n. f.* [from *truth*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.
Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
- TO TRY*. *v. a.* [from *trier*, French.]
1. To examine; to make experiment of.
Some among you have beheld me fighting,
Come try upon yourselves what you have seen me, *Shak.*
He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shakespeare.*
Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taste meat? *Jeb.*
2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.
Thou know'st only good; but evil hath not *try'd*. *Milt.*
Some to far Oasis shall be fold,
Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*
With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,
Th'inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd;
What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*- 3. To examine as a judge.
- 4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.
- 5. To bring to a decision, with out emphatical.
Nicanor hearing of their courageousness to fight for their country, durst not *try* the matter by the sword. *2 Mac. xiv.*
I'll *try* it out, and give no quarter. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- 6. To act on as a test.
The fire sev'n times *tried* this;
Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is,
Which did never chuse amiss. *Shakespeare.*
- 7. To bring as a test.
The *trying* of your faith worketh patience. *Jan. i. 3.*
They open to themselves at length the way
Up hither under long obedience *try'd*. *Milton.*
- 8. To essay; to attempt.
Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton.*
- 9. To purify; to refine.
After life
Try'd in sharp tribulation and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

TO TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt.
TUB. *n. f.* [from *tube*, Dutch.]
1. A large open vessel of wood.
In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 78.*
They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*. *Milton.*
Skillful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*- 2. A state of salivation. I know not well why so called.
Season the slaves
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To th' *tub*-fast, and the diet. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*
- TUBE*. *n. f.* [from *tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon; a long body.
There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Dispers'd ethereal forms and down they fell. *Reform.*
Aspot like which astronomer
Through his glaz'd optick *tube* yet never saw. *Milton.*
This bears up part of it out at the surface of the earth, the rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iii.*

TUF

- TUBERCLE*. *n. f.* [from *tubercle*, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Latin.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple.
A consumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a schirrosity, or a crude *tubercle*. *Harvey on Consump.*
- TUBEROSE*. *n. f.* A flower.
The stalks of *tuberoles* run up four foot high more or less, the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth.
Eternal spring, with smiling verdure here,
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year,
The *tuberoles* ever breathes and violets blow. *Garth's Dispenf.*
- TUBEROUS*. *adj.* [from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.
Parts of *tuberosus* hematite shew several varieties in the crusts, striature, and constitution of the body. *Woodward.*
- TUBULAR*. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.
He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like snout resembling that of the hippocampus, or horse-fish. *Grew's Muscum.*
- TUBULE*. *n. f.* [from *tubulus*, Latin.] A small pipe, or fistular body.
As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with them testaceous *tubules*, related to the siphunculi or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- TUBULATED*. *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fistular; longitudo.
- TUBULOUS*. *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Longitudo.
The teeth are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make; but their hollowness doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
- TUCK*. *n. f.* [from *tuck*, Welsh, a knife; *efec*, French; *stocco*, Italian.]
1. A long narrow sword.
If he by chance escape your venom'd *tuck*,
Our purpose may hold there. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
These being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free's sword from retentive scabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From rusty durand he bail'd *tuck*. *Hudibras, p. i.*- 2. A kind of net.
The *tuck* is narrower mesh'd, and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Carew.*
- TO TUCK*. *v. n.* [from *tucken*, German.] To press. *Skinner.*
1. To crush together; to hinder from spreading.
She *tuck'd* up her vestments, like a Spartan Virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory. *Addison.*
The sex, at the same time they are letting down their flays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow shorter and shorter every day. *Addison's Guardian.*
The following age of females first *tuck'd* up their garments to the elbows, and expos'd their arms to the air. *Addison.*
Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*
- 2. To inclose, by tucking cloaths round.
Make his bed after different fashions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke on Education.*
- TO TUCK*. *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.
An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Shaksp's Surgery.*
- TO TUCKER*. *n. f.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.
A female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or mullin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the flays. *Addison's Guardian.*
- TUCKETSONANCE*. *n. f.* A word apparently derived from the French, but which I do not certainly understand; *tucquet* is a hat, and *taquer* is to strike.
Let the trumpets found,
The *tuckets* and the note to mount. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
- TUET*. *n. f.* [from *tuyau*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*
- TUESDAY*. *n. f.* [from *tu*, Saxon; *es*, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.
- TUFFET*. *n. f.* [from *tuffed* and *tuffery*.] A villous kind of silk.
His cloaths were strange, tho' coarse, and black, tho' bare:
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet: but it was now so much ground was seen,
Become *tuffet*. *Dante.*
- TUFFY*. *n. f.* [from *tuffe*, French.]
1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.
Upon sweet brier, a fine *tuff* or brush of moss of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*
It is notorious for its goatish smell, and *tuff* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
A *tuff* of dainties on a flow'ry lay. *Dryden.*

TUG

- Near a living stream their mansion place
Edg'd round with moss and tufts of matted grass. *Dryden.*
The male among birds often appears in a crest, comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinacle on the top of the head. *Addison's Spectator, N. 265.*
2. A cluster; a plump.
Going a little aside into the wood, where many times before the delighted to walk, her eyes were saluted with a *tuft* of trees so close set together, as with the shade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*
My house is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shakespeare.*
With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain side,
With borders long the rivers. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
In bow'r and field he sought, where any *tuft*
Of grove, or garden-plot more pleasant,
Their tendance, or plantation for delight. *Milton's P. L.*
Under a *tuft* of shade, that on a green
Stood whisp'ring soft, by a fresh fountain side
They sat them down. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
 - TO TUFF*. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft; a doubtful word, not authorized by any competent writer.
Sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that *tuff* the swelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson.*
 - TUFFED*. *adj.* [from *tuff*.] Growing in tufts or clusters.
There does a fable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,
And cast a gleam over this *tuffed* grove. *Milton.*
Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in *tuffed* trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*
Midst the desert fruitful fields arise,
That crown'd with *tuffed* trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the fable waste adorn. *Pope.*
 - TUFFY*. *adj.* [from *tuff*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority.
Let me strip thee of thy *tuffy* coat,
Spread thy ambrosial stores. *Thomson's Summer.*
 - TUG*. *v. a.* [from *tug*, Saxon.]
1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw.
No more *tug* one another thus, nor maul yourselves, receive
Prize equal; conquests crown ye both: the lifts to others leave. *Chapman's Iliads.*
These two massy pillars
With horrible confusion to and fro
He *tug'd*, he hook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that sat beneath.
The whole roof after them, with bust of thunder. *Milton.*
Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Refo.*
 2. To pull; to pluck.
Priest, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you soundly. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
There leaving him to his repose
Secured from the pursuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a song,
And a well tun'd theorbos hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His *tugg'd* ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 - TO TUG*. *v. n.*
1. To pull; to draw.
The meaner sort will *tug* lustily at one oar. *Sandys.*
Lead your thoughts to the galleys, there those wretched captives are chained to the oars they *tug* at. *Boyle.*
There is such *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
Thus galley-slaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in prospect of the shore;
But would not work at all, if not constrained before. *Dryden.*
We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream, and have almost weathered our point; a stretch or two more will do the work; but if instead of that we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we set out. *Addison on the State of War.*
 2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.
Cast your good counsels
Upon his passion; let myself and fortune
Tug for the time to come. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps
And *tug'd* for life. *Shaksp. Hen. VI. p. ii.*
They long wrestled and strenuously *tugg'd* for their liberty with a no less magnanimous than constant pertinacity. *Bacon.*
Go now with some daring drug
Bait thy disease, and while they *tug*,
Thou to maintain the cruel strife,
Spend the dear treasure of thy life. *Craford.*

TUM

TUG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew

The trembling dastard: at the tug he falls.

Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryd.*

TUGGER. *n. f.* [from tug.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUTOR. *n. f.* [from *tutor*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom, to put himself under the tuition of a beast.

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and tuition, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs.

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pestilential design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the tuition of the former.

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose tuition they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction.

TULIP. *n. f.* [*tulipa*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

It hath a lily flower, composed of six leaves, shaped somewhat like a pitcher; the point of the middle of the flower is surrounded with stamens, and afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, which opens into three parts, and is divided into three cells, full of plain seeds, resting upon one another in a double row. To these may be added a coated root, with fibres on the lower part. The properties of a good tulip, according to the characteristics of the best florists of the present age, are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. praeoces, or early flowers; media's, or middling flowers; and serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing tulips are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. Their roots should be taken up and spread upon mats in a shady place to dry; after which they should be cleared from their filth, and put up in a dry place until the season for planting.

The tulip opens with the rising, and shews with the setting sun.

Why tulips of one colour produce some of another, and running thro' all, still escape a blue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TUMULT. *n. f.* [*tumultus*, Lat.] A confusion.

To TUMBLE. *v. n.* [*tumber*, Fr. *tommeler*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground.

Of nature's germins tumble all together,

Answer me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come tumbling upon a man. *Bacon.*

To stand or walk, to rise or tumble,

As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately tumbles to the bottom. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To roll about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might tumble and toils.

Gloster stumbled, and in falling struck me

Into the tumbling billows of the main. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

7. To play tricks by various vibrations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men to obey;

They'll leave their tumbling, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To TUMBLE, *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and tumbling it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience.

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body.

They tumbled all their little quivers o'er,

To chafe propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are rouzed and tumbled out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions.

Locke's Works.

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,

To tumble down thy husband and thyself,

From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakespeare.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain,

His friend to free, was tumbled on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or tumbles him down, he is no longer free.

To TUMBLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree; why,

says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall.

To TUMBLER, *n. f.* [from tumble.] One who shews postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exercise?

Nic. bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest tumblers or rope-dancers.

Never by tumbler thro' the hoops was shown,

Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

To TUMBLER, *n. f.* [*tumber*, Fr. *tombereau*, Freuch.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get tumbrel and man,

And compass that follow as soon as ye can. *Taft. Hobb.*

My corps is in a tumbrel laid, among

The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;

That cart arreft, and raise a common cry,

For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly tumbrel? go lie down and sleep, you fool.

To convince the present little race how unequal all their measures were to an antediluvian, in respect of the insects which now appear for men, he sometimes rode in an open tumbrel.

TUMFACTION. *n. f.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, tumefactions in the whole body.

To TUMFY, *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the tumid joint.

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and tumid, supposed to demand extirpation.

To TUMID, *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low

Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,

Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem tumid and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

TUMOUR. *n. f.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. *Wifeman.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the tumour, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy.

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.

His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the tumour, that it rather wants a little elevation.

It is not the power of tumour and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude.

To TUMOROUS, *adj.* [from tumour.]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and tumorous in the middle, unless some diseased plant. *Wotton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these stiles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and tumorous, speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Jobb.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures.

To TUMP, among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To TUMULATE, *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they tumulate and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have dissipated or mortified each other.

To TUMULOUS, *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills.

TUMULOSITY, *n. f.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness.

TUMULT, *n. f.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A tumult is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it.

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,

Till in loud tumult all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

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TUM

3. To throw down.

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2. A

TUN

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what tumults in the heavens?

Whence cometh this alarm and this noise? *Shakespeare.*

Tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the supreme Being thus raising a tumult among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becoming nature.

To TUMULTUOUSLY, *adv.* [from tumultuous.] In a tumultuous manner.

TUMULTUOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from tumultuous.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The tumultuousness of the people, or the factiousness of prebys, gave occasion to invent new models. *K. Charles.*

To TUMULTUATE, *v. n.* [*tumultuo*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUATION, *n. f.* [from tumultuate.] Irregular and confused agitation.

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise, and observing their orderly, and not tumultuary aiming, doubted the world.

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a tumultuary conflict. *K. Charles.*

Is it likely, that the divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of tumultuary agitations in that liquid medium.

2. Reffless; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a tumultuary and reffless state.

To TUMULTUATE, *v. n.* [*tumultuo*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUATION, *n. f.* [from tumultuate.] Irregular and confused agitation.

That in the found the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager tumultuation of its parts.

TUMULTUOUS, *adj.* [from tumult; tumultuous, Fr.]

1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud

Hurried him aloft.

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth

Now rowling, boils in his tumultuous breast,

And like a devilish engine back recoils

Upon himself. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,

Returns again in such tumultuous tides,

It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils, and tumultuous rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their King, whose only person offences contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions.

3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought rests for me in this tumultuous strife,

But to make open proclamation.

Turiously running in upon him with tumultuous speech, he violently caught from his head his rich cap of fables. *Shakespeare.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and as in a tumultuous kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment.

To TUMULTUOUSLY, *adv.* [from tumultuous.] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edit, not tumultuously; the sword was not put into the people's hand.

TUN, *n. f.* [*tonne*, Sax. *tonne*, Dut. *tonne*, *tonneau*, Fr.]

1. A large cask.

As when a spark

Fits for the tun, some magazine to store

Against a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. A pipe; the measure of two hogheads.

Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,

Drawn tons of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shakespeare.*

TUR

TUNICK. *n. f.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.

The *tunicks* of the Romans, which answer to our waist-coats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Covering; integument; tunic.

Lohocks and syrups abate and demulce the hoarseness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern *tunic* of the gullet. *Harvey on Conf.*Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close *tunicks*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*The drop of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunic*. *Sharp.*TUNICLE. *n. f.* [from *tunic*.] Cover; integument.The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unobscured. *Roy.*One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*TURNAGE. *n. f.* [from *turn*.]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to enquire into the bulk and *turnage* of their shipping. *Arbutnot.*2. Tax laid on a tun; as to levy *turnage* and poundage.TUNNEL. *n. f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispende,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen.*The water being rarified, and by rarification resolved into wind, will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverie. *Wotton's Arch.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

To TUNNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The Phœnæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by Derham for to make net-work; to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*TUNNY. *n. f.* [*tunnen*, Ital. *thymsus*, Lat.] A sea-fish.Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. *Carew.*TUR. *n. f.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word

is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

To TUR. *v. n.* To but like a ram.TURBAN. *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by

the Turks on their heads.

TURBANED. *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.A *turban'd* TurkThat beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,
I took by the throat. *Shakespeare.*TURBARY. *n. f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.] The right of

digging turf.

TURBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine thespirits. *Bacon.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge

Horrible flames, and *turbid* streaming clouds

Of smoke sulphureous, intermix'd with these

Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*

The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and

limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquakelasts. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*TURBIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *turbid*.] Muddiness; thickness.TURBINATED. *adj.* [*turbatus*, Latin.]

1. Twisted; spiral.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motionof the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*

TUR

2. Among botanists plants are called *turbinated*, as some partsof them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dictionary.*TURBINATION. *n. f.* [from *turbinate*.] The art of spinning

like a top.

TURBITH. *n. f.* [*turbithus*, Latin.] Yellow precipitate.I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged itoff with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in threedays; and the ulcers itself soon off. *Weseman's Surgery.*TURBOT. *n. f.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fish.Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the

turbot. *Psalmist.*

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake

My fober appetite would wish,

Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [*turbulencia*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd

Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole nightHath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shakespeare.*

Of times noxious where they light

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,

Like *turbulences* in the affairs of men,

Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point;

They oft forebode and threaten ill. *Milton.*I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

2. Tumultuousness; liableness to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood,

From stagnating preserves the food,

Which thus fermenting by degrees,

Exalts the spirits, sinks the lees. *Swift.*TURBULENT. *ad.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]

1. Railing agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying

Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,

Whole heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,

And full of peace; now toils, and *turbulent*! *Milton.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd

For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend

The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds

Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,

Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were dissatisfiedwith privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of state. *Bentley.*TURBULENTLY. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuously; violently.TURCISM. *n. f.* [*turcismus*, low Latin.] The religion of the

Turks.

Methinks I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *turcism*preached to me by one of Mahomet's priests. *Dr. Meade.*He is condemned immediately, as preferring *turcism* toChristianity. *Atterbury.*TURCOIS. *n. f.* [*turcois*, Dutch.] A precious stone.TURD. *n. f.* [*turdus*, Saxon.] Excrement.TURF. *n. f.* [*turf*, Saxon; *turf*, Dutch; *turf*, Swedish.] A

clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?

Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakespeare.**Turf* and peats are cheap fuels, and last long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near ushering guides?

They left me weary on a grassy *turf*. *Milton.*Then living *turfs* upon his body lay. *Dryden.*

Each place some monument of thee should bear;

I with green *turf*; would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,

Their trampling turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden's Rev.*The ambassador every morning religiously saluted a *turf* of

earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all

the day he was to think of his country. *Adelphi.*

His flock daily crops

Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turf*, *Philips.*

Sufficient.

Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be dress'd,

And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast. *Pope.*To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with *turf*.The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*. *Mottingham.*TURFINESS. *n. f.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with*turfs*.TURFY. *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of *turfs*.TURGENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tu-

mid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only topurge them, but also to strengthen the infested parts. *Gen. Ysa.*

The clusters clear,

White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomson.*

TUR

TURGE'SCENCE. *n. f.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]TURGE'SCENCY. *n. f.*

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The infant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by me-dicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*TURGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately fill'd with air, and strongly tied,

held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer,suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in

the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febrile fermentation, areby phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood

Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruitAbounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*Those channels *turgid* with th' obstructed tideStretch their small holes and make their meshes wide. *Bl.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fallacious; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and

thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this

vanity. *Watts's Logic.*TURGIDITY. *n. f.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen.

The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of

speech, vertigos, weakness, wateryness, and *turgidity* of theeyes. *Arbutnot on Diet.*TURKEY. *n. f.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domestick fowl

brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a *turkey-cock*. *Shakespeare.*The *turkey-cock* hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,

Who lately filch'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*TURKOIS. *n. f.* [*turquois*, French, from *turkey*.] A blue stone

numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered

to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged

with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly stiledby lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*TURKSCAP. *n. f.* An herb. *Ans.*TURM. *n. f.* [*turmas*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.Legions and cohorts, turns of horse and wings. *Milton.*TURMERICK. *n. f.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which

makes a yellow dye.

TURMOIL. *n. f.* [derived by Skinner from *tremouille*, French,a mill-hopper, more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.]

Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous mo-

lestation. Little in use.

He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,To force me live and will not let me die. *Spenser.*There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*A blessed soul doth in elysium. *Shakespeare.*Blinded greatness ever in *turmoil*,Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free,That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Denham.*To TURMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion. Out of use.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the

troublesome occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath con-

tinually been *turmoiled*. *Spenser.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be mi-

serably tossed and *turmoiled* with the storms of affliction. *Spens.*

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil,

Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himself *turmoil*,At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in uneasiness.

Having newly left those grammatic shallows, where they

stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are

transported to be toils and *turmoiled* with their unballastedwits in fathomless and unquiet depths of controversy. *Milton.*To TURN. *v. a.* [*turn*, Sax. *turnen*, Fr. from *turno*, Lat.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move

round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea andhave cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakespeare.*He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as onewould set up a top. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-

gate he should have old *turning* the key. *Shakespeare.*

They in numbers that compute

Days, months and years, towards his all-cheating lamp

Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To put the upper side downwards; to shift with regard to the

sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them,

what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that allparts may partake of the vital warmth? *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert

When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the swayOf battle. *Milton.*

TUR

He bid his angels *turn* alcantse the poles. *Milton.*

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakespeare.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail,

A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out.

He called me fot;

And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*

The vast abyss

Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the

look.

His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at lengthThe eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd,

The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope's Odyssey.*7. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*turno*, Lat.]

As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane,

and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the

moving point; so any substance, pitched steady on two points,

as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle con-

centric to the axis: and an edge-tool set steady to that part

of the outside of the

TUR

22. To infatuate; to make mad.
My aching head can scarce support the pain,
This cursed love will surely turn my brain;
Feel how it shoots.
Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is turn'd.
23. To direct to, or from any point.
The sun
Was bid turn reins from th' equinoctial road.
A man, though he turns his eyes towards an object, yet
he may chuse whether he will curiously survey it.
Unless he turns his thoughts that way, he will no more have
clear and distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he
will have of a clock, who will not turn his eyes to it.
They turn away their eyes from a beautiful prospect.
24. To direct to a certain purpose or propension.
My thoughts are turn'd on peace.
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans.
This turns the busiest spirits from the old notions of honour
and liberty to the thoughts of traffick.
His natural magnanimity turn'd all his thoughts upon some-
thing more valuable than he had in view.
He turn'd his parts rather to books and conversation, than
to politics.
He is still to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from
whom he might inherit a soul turn'd to poetry.
25. To double in.
Thus a wife taylor is not pinching,
But turns at every seam an inch in.
26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.
Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of
them on all sides.
27. To drive from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.
Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to
pierce far; like sharp tools whose edges be very soon turn'd.
28. To drive by violence; to expel.
Rather turn this day out of the week;
This day of shame.
They turn'd weak people and children unable for service,
out of the city.
He now was grown deform'd and poor,
And fit to be turn'd out of door.
If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense
than to have turn'd myself out of my benefice by writing li-
bels on my parishioners.
I would be hard to imagine that God would turn him out
of paradise, to till the ground; and at the same time advance
him to a throne.
A great man in a peasant's house, finding his wife hand-
some, turn'd the good man out of his dwelling.
29. To apply.
They all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn.
When the passage is open, land will be turned most to
great cattle; when shut, to sheep.
30. To reverse; to repeal.
God will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon
thee.
31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick.
These are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money
of any that are turn'd in this kingdom, as they never fail of
a price abroad.
A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the
world, and turn the penny.
32. To adapt the mind.
However improper he might have been for studies of a
higher nature, he was perfectly well turn'd for trade.
33. To put towards another.
I will send my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies
turn their backs unto thee.
34. To retort; to throw back.
Luther's confidence, by his instigations, turns these very
reasonings upon him.
35. To TURN away. To dismiss from service; to discard.
She did nothing but turn up and down, as she had hoped
to turn away the fancy that master'd her, and hid her face as if
she could have hidden herself from her own fancies.
Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be
turn'd away.
She turn'd away one servant for putting too much oil in
her falad.
36. To TURN back. To return to the hand from which it was
received.
We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them.
37. To TURN off. To dismiss contemptuously.
Having brought our treasure
Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears.

TUR

- The murmurer is turn'd off, to the company of those dol-
ful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon.
He turn'd off his former wife to make room for this mar-
riage.
38. To TURN off. To give over; to resign.
The most adverse chances are like the ploughing and
breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harvest.
And yet we are not so wholly turn'd off to that reversion, as
to have no supplies for the present; for besides the comfort of
so certain an expectation in another life, we have promises
also for this.
39. To TURN off. To deflect.
The institution of sports was intended by all governments
to turn off the thoughts of the people from busying themselves
in matters of state.
40. To TURN over. To transfer.
Excusing himself and turning over the fault to fortune;
then let it be your ill fortune too.
41. To TURN so. To have recourse to a book.
He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in
his business, turn to these rules.
Helveticus's tables may be turn'd to on all occasions.
42. To be TURNED off. To advance to an age beyond.
An odd ungrammatical phrase.
Narcissus now his sixteenth year began,
Just turn'd of boys, and on the verge of man.
When turn'd of forty they determined to retire to the
country.
Irus, though now turn'd of fifty, has not appeared in the
world since five and twenty.
43. To TURN over. To refer.
After he had saluted Solyman, and was about to declare the
cause of his coming, he was turn'd over to the Basil's.
Tis well the debt no payment does demand.
You turn me over to another hand.
44. To TURN over. To examine one leaf of a book after an-
other.
Some conceive they have no more to do than to turn over
a concordance.
45. To TURN over. To throw off the ladder.
Criminals condemned to suffer
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over.
To TURN. v. n.
1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.
Such a light and mett'd dance
Saw you never;
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That turn round like grindstones.
The gate on golden hinges turning.
The cause of the imagination that things turn round, is,
for that the spirits themselves turn, being compressed by the
vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compression,
turneth, as we see in water: and it is all one to the light,
whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the
medium moveth. And we see that long turning round breed-
eth the same imagination.
2. To shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any
thing.
Pompey turn'd upon him and bad him be quiet.
The understanding turns inwards on itself, and reflects on
its own operations.
Turn, mighty monarch, turn, this way:
Do not refuse to hear.
3. To move the body round.
Nature wrought so, that seeing me she turn'd.
He said, and turning thort with speedy pace,
Casts back a scornful glance and quits the place.
4. To move from its place.
The ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either side, by rea-
son of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking.
5. To change posture.
If one with ten thousand dice, should throw five thousand
fives once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but
if, with almost an infinite number he should, without failing,
throw the same fives, we should certainly conclude he did it by
art; or that these dice could turn upon no other side.
6. There is not a more melancholy object, than a man who
has his head turned with religious enthusiasm.
His cares all turn upon Aftyanax,
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel.
7. To move the face to another quarter.
The night seems doubled with the fear she brings.
The morning, as mistaken, turns about,
And all her early fires again go out.
8. To depart from the way; to deviate.
My lords turn in, into your servant's house.
Virgil, suppose in describing the fury of his hero in a battle,
when endeavouring to raise our concernment to the highest
pitch, turns thort on the sudden into some similitude, which
diverts attention from the main subject.

TUR

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit.
A storm of sad mischance will turn into something that is
good, if we lift to make it so.
This suspicion turned to jealousy, and jealousy to rage;
then the disdain and threatens, and again is humble.
Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and
observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that
he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring
down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods
send him at his request might turn to his destruction.
For this I suffer'd Phœbus' steeds to stray,
And the mad ruler to misguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes turn'd,
And heav'n itself the wand'ring chariot burn'd.
Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the
butter that happens to turn to oil.
10. To become by a change.
Cygnets from grey turn white; hawks from brown turn
more white.
Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will turn
into a mouldy substance.
They turn viragos too; the wrestler's toil
They try.
In this disease, the gall will turn of a blackish colour, and
the blood verge towards a pitchy consistence.
11. To change sides.
Turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
As a man in a fever turns often, although without any hope
of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first ap-
pearance of relief, though never so vain.
12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.
Turn from thy fierce wrath.
Turn at my reproof: behold I will pour out my spirit.
He'll relent and turn from his displeasure.
13. To change to acid. Ufed of milk.
Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,
It turns in less than two nights?
Alles milk turneth not so easily as cows.
14. To be brought eventually.
Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them
good; and let their pride set them on work on something
which may turn to their advantage.
Christianity directs our actions so, as every thing we do
may turn to account at the great day.
For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have
not turned to any great account.
15. To depend on, as the chief point.
When a man once perceives how far ideas agree or dis-
agree, he will be able to judge of what other people say.
The question turns upon this point; when the prebiterians
shall have got their share of employments, whether they
ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their
power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity.
Conditions of peace certainly turn upon events of war.
The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one
important action all the particulars upon which it turns.
16. To grow giddy.
I'll look no more,
Left my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong.
17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency.
If we repent seriously, submit contentedly and serve him
faithfully, afflictions shall turn to our advantage.
18. To TURN away. To deviate from a proper course.
The turning away of the simple shall lay him,
In some springs of water if you put wood, it will turn
into the nature of stone.
19. To return; to recoil.
His soul esteem
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but turns
Foul on himself.
20. To be directed to, or from any point.
Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they turn.
21. To TURN off. To divert one's course.
The peaceful banks which profound silence keep,
The little boat securely passes by
But where with noise the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near.
22. To TURN. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The act of turning; gyration.
2. Meander; winding way.
Fear misled the youngest from his way;
But Nifus hit the turns.
After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the
windings glide peaceably into the Tiber.
3. A walk too and fro.
My good and gracious lord of Canterbury:
Come, you and I must walk a turn together.

TUR

- Nothing but the open air will do me good, I'll take a turn
in your garden.
Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man
takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, desire some emi-
nent philosopher to take a turn or two upon it.
4. Change; vicissitude; alteration.
An admirable facility musick hath to express and represent
to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean,
the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and
inflections every way; the turns and varieties of all passions
whereunto the mind is subject.
Oh, world, thy slippery turns! friends now fast sworn,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity.
The state of christendom might by this have a turn.
The King with great noblenes and bounty, which virtues
had their turn in his nature, restored Edward Stafford.
This turn hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous.
This turn's too quick to be without design;
I'll found the bottom of't ere I believe.
Too well the turns of mortal chance I know,
And hate relentless of my heavenly foe.
An English gentleman should be well versed in the history
of England, that he may observe the several turns of state,
and how produced.
5. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or
first appearance.
The Athenians were offered liberty, but the wise turn they
thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author.
6. Chance; hap.
Every one has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases.
7. Occasion; incidental opportunity.
An old dog, falling from his speed, was loaden at every turn
with blows and reproaches.
8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done.
Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that
some of you would take your turn to speak.
His turn will come to laugh at you again.
The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn.
Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful,
whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteem'd it
very lawful when it came to their turn to govern.
A false constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or mu-
riatic: of these in their turns.
The nymph will have her turn to be mistreated.
The tutor, and the pupil, be.
9. Actions of kindness or malice.
Lend this virgin aid,
Thanks are half lost when good turns are delay'd.
Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill
turns.
Shrewd turns strike deeper than ill words.
10. Reigning inclination.
This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion
to be the turn and fashion of the age.
11. A step off the ladder at the gallows.
They, by their skill in palmistry,
Will quickly read his destiny;
And make him glad to read his lesson,
Or take a turn for it at the session.
12. Convenience.
Diogenes' dish did never serve his master for more turns,
notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure,
and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman.
They never found occasion for their turns,
But almost starv'd did much lament and mourn.
His going I could frame to serve my turn;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour.
My daughter Catharine is not for your turn.
To perform this murder was elect;
A base companion, few or none could miss,
Who first did serve their turn, and now serves his.
They tried their old friends of the city, who had served
their turns so often, and let them to get a petition.
This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while
they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a
mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the
turn.
13. The form; cast; shape; manner.
Our young men take up some cry'd up English poet,
without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his
subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the
turn of both is unharmonious.
Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give
my thought a turn that makes my heart the better.
Female virtues are of a domestick turn. The family is the
proper province for private women to shine in.
An agreeable turn appears in her sentiments upon the most
ordinary affairs of life.

TUR

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable turn. *Addison's Spect.*
 Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the turn of his neck and arms. *Addison.*
 A young man of a sprightly turn in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. *Spektor.*
 Books give the same turn to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift's Misc.*
 The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*
 14. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. The turn of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*
 The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short turn of expression peculiar to the sapphic ode. *Addison.*
 The first coin being made of brass gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole turn of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbutnot.*
 15. By Turns. One after another. They feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milt.*
 The challenge to Dametas shall belong; Menalcas shall sustain his under-song; Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring; By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryden's Virg.*
 By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord; Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*
 TURNBENCH. *n. f.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners. Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a turnbench, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axle, next the left-hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Moxon.*
 TURNCOAT. *n. f.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade; *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*
 Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence—Then is courtesy a turncoat. *Shaksp.*
 TURNER. *n. f.* [from turn.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe. Nor box, nor limes without their use are made, Smooth-grain'd and proper for the turner's trade. *Dryden.*
 Some turners, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*
 TURNING. *v. a.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander. I ran with headlong haste Thro' paths and turnings often trod by day. *Milton.*
 TURNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge. So nature formed him, to all turnings of flights; that though no man had left goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidon.*
 TURNIP. *n. f.* A white scutellous root. The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross; out of the flower cup rises the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds: a carnosous and tuberous root. *Milt.*
 November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and turnips in his right-hand. *Peachment on Drawing.*
 The goddess rose amid the inmost round, With wither'd turnip-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*
 Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay's Post.*
 TURNPIKE. *n. f.* [turn and pike, or pique.] 1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering. 2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed. The gates are shut, and the turnpikes locked. *Arbutnot.*
 TU'RSICK. *adj.* [turn and sick.] Vertiginous; giddy. If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth turnsick. *Bacon.*
 TURNSOL. *n. f.* [*Heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant. The flower consists of one leaf shaped like a funnel, having its centre wrinkled and folded, and its brim cut into ten segments alternately unequal: these flowers are collected into a long reflected spike, resembling a scorpion's tail; each flower is succeeded by four naked gibbous seeds. *Miller.*
 TU'RNSPIT. *n. f.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. I give you joy of the report That he's to have a place at court; Yes, and a place he will grow rich in, A turnspit in the royal kitchen. *Swift's Miscel.*
 TU'RNSTILE. *n. f.* [turn and stile.] A turnpike. A turnstile is more certain Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudibras.*
 Twirling turnstiles interrupt the way, The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*
 TU'RPENTINE. *n. f.* [*terpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Lat.] The

TUT

gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. As the turpentine tree I stretched out my branches. *Echaf.*
 Vertgreaf grinded with turpentine, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peachment on Drawing.*
 TU'RQUOISE. *n. f.* See *Turkoi*. One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my turquoise, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
 TU'RPTUDE. *n. f.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpido*, from *turpis*, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileness; badness. How would'st thou have paid My better service, when my turpitude Thou thus dost crown with gold. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a turpitude or indecency. *South's Sermons.*
 TU'RRET. *n. f.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. Discourse I pry thee, on this turret's top. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed Up to a turret high, two ports between, That so he might be near at every need, And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*
 Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise, And list her turrets nearer to the skies. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*
 TU'RRETTED. *adj.* [from turret.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower. Take a turretted lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 TURTLE. *n. f.* [*turpelle*, Saxon; *tortorella*, French; *turtella*, Italian; *turtur*, Latin.] 1. A species of dove. When shepherds pipe on oaten straws, And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks: When turtles tread. *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*
 We'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shak.*
 Take me an heifer and a turtle dove. *Gen. xv. 9.*
 Galen propos'd the blood of turtles dropt warm from their wings. *Watts.*
 2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise. TUSH. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expression of contempt. Tush, say they, how should God perceive it: is there knowledge in the most high? *Psalms lxviii.*
 Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's continual chiding, saying; the consideration of the time, for it was sent, should restrain her. Tush, tush, my lord, said she, look here is one step to heaven-ward, shewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you up a step higher. *Camden's Remains.*
 Tush never tell me, I take it much unkindly That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse, As if the strings were thine, should know of this. *Shak. Othello.*
 TUSK. *n. f.* [*tyxar*, Saxon; *tusken*, old Frisick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or tusks; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*
 The boar depended upon his tusks. *L'Estrange.*
 As two boars, With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws, Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*
 A monstrous boar Whetting his tusks, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*
 TU'SKED. *adj.* [from tusk.] furnished with tusks. Into the naked woods he goes, And seeks the tusky boar to tear. *Dryden.*
 Of those beasts no one was horned and tusked too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Grew.*
 TU'SSUCK. *n. f.* [diminutive of tuzz.] A tuft of grass or twigs. The first is remarkable for the several tufts or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*
 TUT. *interj.* [This seems to be the same with tush.] A particle noting contempt. Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
 Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shaksp.*
 TUTANAG. *n. f.* Tutanage is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China. It being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*
 TUTELAGE. *n. f.* [*tutella*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under guardian. If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed to him, his tutelage belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*
 He accompanied the ambassage with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right

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right of feignory or tutelage; dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon.*
 TUTELAR. *adj.* [*tutela*, Lat.] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian. According to the traditions of the magicians the tutelary spirits, will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*
 Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age; the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the tutelary goddess of health, and universal medicine of life. *Temple.*
 These tutelary genii who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryden.*
 But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care, Sure I may plead a little to your grace: Enter'd the town; I then unbar'd the gates, When I remov'd the tutelary fates. *Dryden.*
 Ye tutelary gods who guard this royal fabric, Rowe. Tutor. *n. f.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor. When I am as I have been, Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast, The tutor and the feeder of my riots; Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 Ah, tutor, look where bloody Clifford comes. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 When nobles are the tailors tutors; No heretics burnt but wenches suiters. *Butler.*
 A primitive Christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue; upon which he stop'd his tutor, saying, this is enough if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*
 His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd With liberal arts to cultivate his mind: He sought a tutor of his own accord, And study'd lessons he before abhor'd. *Dryden.*
 No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a tutor. *Watts.*
 TO TUTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To instruct; to teach; to document. This boy is foret born, And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 He cannot be a perfect man, Not being tried and tutor'd in the world. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely tutor'd by instinct. *Hale.*
 2. To treat with superiority or severity. I hardly yet have learn'd T'insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee: Give sorrow leave a while to tutor me To this submission. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*
 I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls tutoring their babies. *Addison.*
 TUTORAGE. *n. f.* [from tutor.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor. Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a tutorage. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
 TU'TORESS. *n. f.* [from tutor.] Directress; instructress; governess. Fidelity shall be your tutress. *Moore's Foundling.*
 TUTTY. *n. f.* [*tutia*, low Lat. *tutbie*, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainslie.*
 TU'TSAN, or parkleaves. *n. f.* [*andrissemum*, Lat.] A plant. Tut. *n. f.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair. With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek; And then thou kemp'st the tusses on thy cheek; Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*
 TWAIN. *adj.* [*zegen*, *baepa*, both twain, Saxon.] Two. An old word, not now used but ludicrously. 'Tis not the trial of a woman's war, The bitter clamour of two eager tongues, Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us twain. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
 Such smiling rogues as these, Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain, Too intricate 't unloose. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 Of my condition take no care; It fits not, thou and I long since are twain. *Milton.*
 When old winter split the rocks in twain; He strip'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*
 The trembling widow, and her daughters twain, This woful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*
 TO TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise. A thousand twanging instruments Will hum about mine ears. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

TWE

His quiver o'er his shoulders Phœbus threw, His bow twang'd, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryden.*
 With her thund'ring voice the menac'd high; And every accent twang'd with smarting sorrow. *Dryden.*
 The twanging bows Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*
 Sounds the tough horn and twangs the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*
 TO TWANG. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply. A swaggering accent sharply twang'd off, gives manhood approbation. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
 TWANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. A sharp quick sound. They by the found and twang of nose, If all be found within, disclose. *Butler's Hudibras.*
 So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to als, Harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*
 2. An affected modulation of the voice. If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for high rhetoric. *South's Sermons.*
 He has such a twang in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking thro' his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbutnot.*
 TWANG. *interj.* A word making a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used. There's one, the best in all my quiver, Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*
 TWANGLING. *adj.* [from twang.] Contemptibly noisy. She did call me rascal, fiddler, And twangling jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
 TO TWANK. *v. n.* [Corrupted from twang.] To make to sound. A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with twanking of a brass kettle. *Addison.*
 TWAS. Contracted from it was. If he asks who bid thee, say 'twas I. *Dryden.*
 TO TWATTLE. *v. n.* [*schwätzen*, German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. It is not for every twattling gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange.*
 TWAY. For TWAIN. Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone, That quit it clove his plumed crest in tway. *Fairy Q.*
 TWAYBLADE. *n. f.* [*Ophris*, Lat.] It hath a polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. The empalement becomes a fruit, perforated with three windows, to which adhere valves, pregnant with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*
 TO TWEAG. *v. a.* [It is written tweag by Skinner, but tweak by other writers; twacken, German.] To pinch; to squeeze betwixt the fingers. Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across, Tweaks me by the nose. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 To rouse him from lethargick dump, He tweak'd his nose. *Butler.*
 Look in their face, they tweak'd your nose. *Swift.*
 TWEAGUE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Perplexity; ludicrous TWEAK. *n. f.* A low word. This put the old fellow in a rare tweague. *Arbutnot.*
 TO TWEEDLE. *v. a.* [I know not whence deriv'd.] To handle lightly. It seems in the following passage misprinted for tweedle. A fiddler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had tweedled into the service. *Addison.*
 TWEEDZERS. *n. f.* [*etng*, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs. There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases, And beaus in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases. *Pope.*
 TWELFTH. *adj.* [*twelfta*, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve. He found Elisha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the twelfth. *1 Kings. xix. 9.*
 Supposing, according to the standard, five shillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about sixteen grains, whereof one twelfth were copper, and eleven twelfths silver, it is plain here the quantity of silver gives the value. *Locke.*
 TWELFTHIDE. *n. f.* The twelfth day after Christmas. Plough-munday, next after that twelfthide, Bids out with the plough. *Tuss. Husb.*
 TWELVE. *adj.* [*twelf*, Sax.] Two and ten; twice six. Thou hast beat me out twelve several times. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
 Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all, From twelve to twenty. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

TWI

What man talk'd with you yesternight
Out at your window betwixt twelve and one. *Shakespeare.*
On his left hand twelve reverend owls did fly:
So Romulus, 'tis sung, by Tyber's brook,
Presage of sway from twelve fix vultures, took. *Dryden.*
TWELVEMONTH. *n. f.* [twelve and month.] A year, as con-
sisting of twelve months.
I shall laugh at this a twelvemonth hence. *Shakespeare.*
This year or twelvemonth, by reason that the moon's months
are shorter than those of the sun, is about eleven days shorter
than the sun's year. *Holder.*
Taking the shoots of the past spring and pegging them
down in very rich earth perfectly consumed, watering them
upon all occasions, by this time twelvemonth they will be
ready to remove. *Boehn.*
In the space of about a twelvemonth I have run out of a
whole thousand pound upon her. *Addison.*
Not twice a twelvemonth you appear in print. *Pope.*
TWELVEPENNY. *n. f.* [twelve and penny.] A shilling.
TWELVEPENNY. *adj.* [twelve and penny.] Sold for a shilling.
I would wish no other revenge, from this rhyming judge
of the twelvemonth gallery. *Dryden.*
TWELVESCORE. *n. f.* [twelve and score.] Twelve times twenty;
two hundred and forty.
Twelvescore virago's of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*
TWENTIETH. *adj.* [twenticozda, Saxon.] Twice tenth; or-
dinal of twenty.
This year,
The twentieth from the firing the capitol,
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *Bent. Johnson.*
The quantity of the fifteenth should be turned to a twentieth.
Bacon.
Why was not I the twentieth by descent
From a long reftive race of droning kings? *Dryden.*
This crown now must be raised, and coined one twentieth
lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination,
calling that a crown now, which yesterday was but a part,
viz. nineteen twentieths. *Locke.*
TWENTY. *adj.* [twenzig, Saxon.]
1. Twice ten.
At least nineteen in twenty of these perplexing words might
be changed into easy ones. *Swift.*
2. A proverbial or indefinite number.
Maximilian, upon twenty respects, could not have been the
man. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
TWENTY. *n. f.* [twy for two and bill, bipennis, Lat.] A halbert.
Alins.
TWICE. *adv.* [twiz, Saxon; twice, Dutch.]
1. Two times.
Upon his crest he struck him so,
That twice he reeled, ready twice to fall. *Fairy Q.*
He twice essay'd to cast his son in gold;
Twice from his hands he drop'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*
2. Doubly.
A little fun you mourn, while most have met
With twice the joys, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*
3. It is often used in composition.
Life is tedious as a twice told tale.
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Shakespeare.*
Twice-born Bacchus burst the thund'rer's thigh,
And all the gods that wander thro' the sky. *Crech.*
Extol the strength of a twice-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*
And what so tedious as a twice-told tale. *Pope.*
To TWIG. *v. a.* [This is commonly written twiddle.] To
touch lightly. A low word.
With my fingers upon the flupe, I pressed close upon it,
and twiddled it in, first one side, then the other. *Wifeman.*
TWIG. *n. f.* [twiz, twizza, Saxon; twigs, Dutch.] A small
shoot of a branch; a twitch tough and long.
The Britons had boats made of willow twigs, covered on
the outside with hides, and so had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*
They chose the fig-tree, such as spread her arms,
Branching to broad and long, that in the ground
The bended twigs take root. *Milton.*
Canst thou with a weak angle strike the whale,
His huge jaw with a twig or bulrush bore? *Sandys.*
If they cut the twigs at evenings, a plentiful and pleasant
juice comes out.
The tender twig shoots upwards to the skies. *Dryden.*
From parent bough
A cyon meetly fever: after force
A way into the crabstocks close wrought grain
By wedges, and within the living wound
Inclose the softer twigs, around which spread
The binding clay. *Philips.*
TWIGGEN. *adj.* [from twig.] Made of twigs.
I'll beat the knave with a twiggen bottle. *Shakespeare.*
The hides and rim sewed together after the manner of
twiggen work. *Grew.*
TWIGGY. *adj.* [from twig.] Full of twigs.
TWILIGHT. *n. f.* [twelicht, Dutch; zpeonleohz, Saxon.]

TWI

The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset;
obscure light; uncertain view.
Her twilight were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne.*
Suspicions amongst thoughts, are like bats amongst birds,
they ever fly by twilight. Certainly they are to be well
guarded. *Bacon.*
A faint weak love of virtue, and of good,
Reflects from her on them, which understood
Her worth; and though she have shut in all day
The twilight of her memory doth stay. *Donne.*
He that saw hell in's melancholy dream,
And in the twilight of his phancy's theme
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd prophete. *Cleveland.*
Ambrosial night, with clouds exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and shade
Spring both, the face of brightest heav'n had chang'd
To grateful twilight. *Milton's Par. Lgh.*
When the fun was down
They just arriv'd by twilight at a town. *Dryden.*
In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us
only the twilight of probability, suitable to our state of medi-
ocrity. *Locke.*
TWILIGHT. *adj.*
1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded.
When the fun begins to fling
His flaming beams, me goddess bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
O'er the twilight groves, and dusky caves,
Long-founding isles, and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy fits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dead repose. *Pope.*
2. Seen by twilight.
On old Lycæus or Cyllene hear
Trip no more in twilight ranks. *Milton.*
TWIN. *n. f.* [twinn, Saxon; tweligen, Dutch.]
1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore seldom used in the
singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins.
In this mystery of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of
thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for mine never shall. *Swift.*
In bestowing
He was most princely: ever witness for him
Those twins of learning Ipswich and Oxford. *Shakespeare.*
If that moment of the time of birth be of such moment,
whence proceedeth the great difference of the constitutions of
twins, which, tho' together born, have strange and contrary
fortunes. *Drummond.*
The divided dam
Runs to the fountains of her hungry lamb;
But when the twin cries halves, she quits the first. *Cleveland.*
They came twins from the womb, and still they live.
As if they would go twins too to the grave. *Onody.*
Fair Leda's twins, in time to stars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery steed. *Dryden.*
Had there been the same likeness in all men, as sometimes
in twins, it would have given occasion to confusion. *Grew.*
2. Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.
This, when the fun retires,
First shines, and spreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the twins and crab. *Crech.*
When now no more, th' alternate twins are fir'd,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson.*
To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be born at the same birth.
He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had turn'd with me both at a birth,
Shall lose me. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
2. To bring two at once.
Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make. *Tusser.*
3. To be paired; to be suited.
Hath nature given them eyes,
Which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above and the twinned stones
Upon the humb'd beach. *Shakespeare.*
O how inscrutable! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*
TWINBORN. *adj.* [twin and born.] Born at the same birth.
Our fins lay on the King; he must bear all.
O hard condition and twinborn with greatness. *Shakespeare.*
To TWINE. *v. a.* [twinn, Saxon; twynan, Dutch.]
1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or
substance out of two or more.
Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine twinned linen,
wrought with needlework. *Exod. xxv. 30.*
2. I know not whether this is from twine or twin.
By original lapse, true liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells,
Twin'd, and from her hath no individual being. *Milton.*
3. To unite itself.
Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and twine
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine. *Crawford.*

TWI

To TWINE. *v. n.*
1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.
Let wreaths of triumph now my temples twine,
The victor cry'd, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*
2. To unite by interposition of parts.
Friends now fast sworn, who twine in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
On a diffension of a doir, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*
3. To wind; to make flexures.
As rivers, though they bend and twine,
Still to the sea their course incline.
Or as philosophers who find
Some fav'rite system to their mind,
In ev'ry point to make it fit,
Will force all nature to submit.
The deer rattles thro' the twining brake. *Thomson.*
TWINE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A twisted thread.
Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft filken twine.
A pointed sword hung threat'ning o'er his head,
Sustain'd but by a slender twine of thread. *Dryden.*
2. Twist; convolution.
Nor all the gods beside
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky twine.
Welcome joy and feast,
Braid your locks with rosy twine,
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton.*
3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.
Everlasting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous twine
Clasps the tall elm. *Philips.*
To TWINGE. *v. a.* [twingen, German; twinge, Danish.]
1. To torment with sudden and short pain.
The great charg'd into the nostrils of the lion, and there
twing'd him till he made him tear himself, and so master'd
him. *L'Estrange.*
2. To pinch; to tweak.
When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But twinging him by th' ears and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*
TWINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Short sudden sharp pain.
The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me
a twinge for my own sin, though far short of his. *Dryden.*
2. A tweak; a pinch.
How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many
blows and twinges by the ears. *L'Estrange.*
TWINK. *n. f.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye;
a moment. Not in use.
She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a twink the won me to her love. *Shakespeare.*
To TWINKLE. *v. n.* [twincian, Saxon.]
1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted
light; to shine faintly; to quiver.
At first I did adore a twinkling star,
But now I worship a celestial fun. *Shakespeare.*
As plays the fun upon the glassy streams,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakespeare.*
Some their forked tails stretch forth on high,
And tear the twinkling stars from trembling sky. *Parfay.*
God comprises all the goods we value in the creatures, as
the sun doth the light that twinkles in the stars. *Boyle.*
The star of love,
That twinkles you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*
Think you your new French profelytes are come
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home,
Your benefices twinkl'd from afar. *Dryden.*
So weak your charms, that like a winter's night,
Twinkling with stars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*
These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes
which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass
through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them
apart; and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary
tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points
in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*
2. To open and shut the eye by turns.
The owl fell a mooring and twinkling. *L'Estrange.*
3. To play irregularly.
His eyes will twinkle, and his tongue will roll,
As tho' he beck'ned, and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*
TWINKLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A sparkling intermitted light; a motion of the eye.

TWI

Suddenly, with twink of her eye.
The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*
I come, I come; the least twinkle had brought me to thee. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.
Money can thy wants at will supply,
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet.
It can pourvey in twinkling of an eye. *Fairy Queen.*
These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than
a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his
reflection, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryden.*
The action, passion, and manners of so many persons in
a picture, are to be discerned in the twinkling of an eye, if
the sight could travel over so many different objects all at
once. *Dryden.*
TWINLING. *n. f.* [diminutive of twin.] A twin lamb; a
lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tusser's Husb.*
Twinnings increase bring. *Tusser's Husb.*
TWINNER. *n. f.* [from twin.] A breeder of twins.
Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make.
The lambs of such twimmers for breeders go take. *Tusser.*
To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from whirl.] To turn round; to move by
a quick rotation.
Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with other
thread; especially if there be a little wreatings, as appeareth
by the twirling and twirling about of spindles. *Bacon.*
Dextrous damfels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*
Some taught with dextrous hand to twirl the wheel. *Dodds.*
TWIRL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Rotation; circular motion.
2. Twist; convolution.
The twirl on this is different from that of the others; this
being an heterotropha, the twirl turning from the right-
hand to the left. *Woodward on Fossils.*
To TWIST. *v. a.* [twypan, Saxon; twisten, Dutch.]
1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.
Do but despair,
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider twist'd from her womb,
Will strangle thee. *Shakespeare.*
To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell
stood a man twisting a rope of hay; and still he twist'd on,
suffering an ass to eat up all that was finished. *Taylor.*
Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,
And twist our thread with gold and silk;
Would she in friendship, peace, and plenty,
Spin out our years to four times twenty,
And should we both in this condition,
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition,
Else these two passions by the way,
May chance to shew us scurvy play. *Prior.*
The task were harder to secure my own
Against the pow'r of those already known;
For well you twist the secret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttleton.*
2. To contort; to writh. *Pope.*
Either double it into a pyramidal, or twist it into a ser-
pentine form. *Pope.*
3. To wreathe; to wind; to encircle by something round
about.
There are pillars of smoke twist'd about with wreaths of
flame. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. To form; to weave.
If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And thou shalt have her: was't not to this end
That thou began'st to twist so fine a story? *Shakespeare.*
5. To unite by intertexture of parts.
All that know how prodigal
Of thy great soul thou art, longing to twist
Bays with that joy, which so early kilt
Thy youthful temples, with what horror we
Think on the blind events of war. *Waller.*
6. To unite; to intimate.
When avarice twists itself, not only with the practice of
men, but the doctrines of the church; when ecclesiasticks
dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*
To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.
In an ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is a
circumvolution or inflection of one part of the gut within the
other. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword:
Th'Inachians view the slain with vast surprize,
Her twisting volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*
TWIST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies
together.
Minerva nurs'd him
Within a twist of twining others laid. *Addison.*
2. A

T W I

2. A single string of a cord.
Winding a thin string about the work, hazards its breaking by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another. *Maxon's Mech. Exerc.*
3. A cord; a string.
Through these labyrinths, not my grovelling wit,
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*
About his chin the *twist* *Dryden.*
He ty'd, and soon the strang'd fowl dismiss'd.
4. Contortion; writhing.
Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal,
which does not render them more proper for that particular
animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*
5. The manner of twisting.
Jack thrunk at first light of it; he found fault with the
length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arbutnot.*
Twister. *n. f.* [from *twist*.] One who twists; a ropemaker.
To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which
explain *twist* in all its senses.
When a *twister* a-twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist, he three times doth intwine;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwine,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
Untwisting the twine that untwisteth between,
He twines with his *twister*, the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twine the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twines were intwined, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intertwining a twine more between,
He, twining his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*
To *twist*. *v. a.* [esp. *twist*, *Saxon*.] To finer; to flout; to
reproach.
When approaching the stormy flowers,
We mought with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers,
And sooth to false, nought seemeth like strife,
That shepherds to *twisten* each other's life. *Spenser.*
When I protest true loyalty to her,
She *twists* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakespeare.*
Æsop minds men of their errors without *twisting* them for
what's amiss. *L'Estrange.*
This these scoffers *twisted* the Christians with. *Tillotson.*
Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no
longer; for which he was *twisted* in his own time. *Baker.*
To *twit*. *v. a.* [epicurean, *Saxon*.] To vellicate; to
pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty
motion.
He rose, and *twit*'d his mantle blue,
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new. *Milton.*
Twit'd by the sleeve he mouths it more and more. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
With a furious leap
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry step a *twitching* spright behind. *Dryd.*
Thrice they *twit*'d the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*
Twit. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.
But Hudibras give him a *twit*,
As quick as lightning in the breach. *Hudibras.*
The lion gave one hearty *twit*, and got his feet out
of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*
2. A painful contraction of the fibres.
Other confederate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twit* produce,
Which gently pithes on the grateful food
To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*
Mighty physical their fear is,
For soon as noise of combat near is,
Their heart descending to their breeches,
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*
A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and
pain occasioning convulsive *twitches*. *Sharp.*
*Twit*grass. *n. f.* A plant.
*Twit*grass is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow,
and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*
To *twit*. *v. n.*
1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.
This must be done,
Swallows *twit* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*
They *twit* cheerful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomson.*
2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.
A widow which had a *twit*ing toward a second husband,
took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estr.*
Twit. *n. f.* Any motion or disorder of passion; such as
a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.
The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*

T Y M

- The moon was in a heavy *twit*, that her cloaths never
fitted her. *L'Estrange.*
Twittletwattle. *n. f.* [A ludicrous reduplication of
twattle.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.
Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms,
inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*
Twixt. A contraction of *between*.
Twilight, short arbiter *twixt* day and night. *Milton.*
Two. *adj.* [twain, Gothic; *epu*, *Saxon*.]
1. One and one.
Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horses, which doth bear him best;
Between *two* girls, which hath the merriest eye,
I have some shallow spirit of judgment. *Shakespeare.*
Three words it will three times report, and then the *two*
latter for some times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*
They lay
By *two* and *two* across the common way. *Dryden.*
2. It is used in composition.
Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*
A rational animal better describ'd man's essence, than a
two-legg'd animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke's Works.*
The *two*-shap'd Erichonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the reeking earth. *Addison.*
Her register was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page
containing the names of her living, and the other of her de-
ceased members. *Ayliffe.*
*Two*edged. *adj.* [two and edge.] Having an edge on either
side.
Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A *two*edg'd weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*
*Two*fold. *adj.* [two and fold.] Double.
Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *two*fold desire,
that death when it cometh may give us some convenient re-
pite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wil-
dom to provide always before hand. *Hooker.*
Through mirkom air her ready way she makes,
Her *two*fold team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike, *Fairy Queen.*
O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *two*fold vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakespeare.*
Our *two*fold seas wash either side. *Dryden.*
Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space
and duration, have each of them a *two*fold acceptance. *Locke.*
Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,
Now dropp'd their *two*fold burdens. *Prior.*
Holiness may be taken in a *two*fold sense; for that external
holiness, which belongs to persons or things, offered to God;
or for those internal graces which sanctify our natures. *Atterbury.*
*Two*fold. *adv.* Doubly.
A profelyte you make *two*fold more the child of hell than
yourself. *Matt. xxiii. 15.*
*Two*handed. *adj.* [two and hand.] Large; bulky; enor-
mous of magnitude.
With huge *two*handed sway,
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wafting. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *two*handed whore. *Dryden.*
*Two*pence. *n. f.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny.
You all shew like gilt *two*pences to me. *Shakespeare.*
To *tye*. *v. a.* To bind. See *Tie*.
Tye. *n. f.* See *Tie*. A knot; a bond or obligation.
Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble *tye* *Shakespeare.*
For ever knit.
I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which loosen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*
Honour's a sacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not. *Adams's Cato.*
It ought not to be sported with;
Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*
*Ty*ger. *n. f.* See *Tiger*.
*Tym*bal. *n. f.* [tymbal, French.] A kind of kettle-drum.
Yet gracious charity! indulgent guest!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast; *Those*

T Y P

- My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:
The scorn of life would be but wild despair:
A *ty*mal's found were better than any voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.*
Type. *n. f.* [See *like*.] *Type* in Scottish still denotes a
dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from
thence perhaps comes *league*.
Bale *ty*e, call't thou me host? now,
By this hand, I swear I scorn the term. *Shakespeare.*
Tympanites. *n. f.* [τυμπανίτης, from τυμπανον, to
sound like a drum.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells
the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.
Tympanum. *n. f.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called
from its resemblance to a drum.
The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the
tympanum, are a great help to the hearing. *Weyman.*
Tympany. *n. f.* [from τυμπανος, Lat.] A kind of obstructed
flatulence that swells the body like a drum.
Hope, the christian grace, must be proportioned and at-
temperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and pro-
portion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hamm.*
He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*,
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*
Others that affect
A lofty stile, swell to a *tympany*. *Roscommon.*
Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that rises in a
bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Estrange.*
Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But sure thou't but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*
The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour as
makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is
called a *tympany*. *A. butnot.*
Tyn. *adj.* Small.
He that has a little *tyn* wit,
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakespeare.*
Type. *n. f.* *Type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. *τύπος*.
1. Emblem; mark of something.
Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short bolster'd breeches, and those types of travel,
And understanding again the honest men. *Shakespeare.*
Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
Type of sweet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*
2. That by which something future is prefigured.
Informing them by *types*
And shadows of that destin'd feed to bruise
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*
The Apostle shews the Christian religion to be in truth
and substance what the Jewish was only in *type* and shadow. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
3. A stamp; a mark not in use.
Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman. *Shakespeare.*
What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n
To be discovered, that can do me good?
—I had advancement of your children, gentle lady,
—Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads;
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shakespeare.*
4. A printing letter.
Typick. *n. f.* [typicus, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.] Emblematical;
Typical. *adj.* figurative of something else.
The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the christian;
which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as
the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Mo-
ses. *Atterbury.*
Hence that many courfers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bless the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory shew
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*
Typically. *adv.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner.
This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is
typically represented, and mysteriously exemplified by the Por-
phyrian scale of being. *Norris.*
Typicalness. *n. f.* [from *typical*.] The state of being *typi-
cal*.
To *typify*. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to shew in em-
blem.
The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a pattern to
us, and is so *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain;
at the effusion of whose blood, not only the hard hearts of
his enemies relented, but the stony rocks and vail of the
temple were shattered. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

T Y R

- Typo*grapher. *ad.* [τύπος and γραφή.] A printer.
Typographical. *adj.* [from *typography*.]
1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.
Typographically. *adv.* [from *typographical*.]
1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.
Typography. *n. f.* [τυπογραφία, Fr. *typographie*, Lat.]
1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.
Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published
amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than ve-
rity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. The art of printing.
Tyranny. *n. f.* [from *tyrant*.] A the tyrant.
They were by law of that proud *tyranny*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false surmise. *Fairy Qu.*
The *tyranny* doth joy to see
The huge massacres which her eyes do make. *Spenser.*
Tyrannical. *n. f.* [tyrannus, Latin; *tyrannique*, French;
τυραννικός.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like
a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious.
Charge him home that affects
Tyranny power. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all fealon'd office, and to wind
Yourself into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakespeare.*
Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many
noble houses were overthrown by false accusations. *Bacon.*
Our sects a more *tyrannick* power assume,
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Rose.*
Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*
If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be
tyrannical and intolerable. *Taylor.*
She hath recourse
To tears and prayers, again the feels the smart
Of a fresh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*
And by the nobles, by his commons curst,
Th' oppressor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durst;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*
Tyrannically. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a
tyrant.
Tyrannicide. *n. f.* [tyrannus and *caedo*, Latin.] The act of
killing a tyrant.
To *tyrannise*. *v. n.* [tyraniser, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play
the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness.
While we trust in the mercy of God thro' Christ Jesus, fear
will not be able to *tyrannise* over us. *Hooker.*
Then gan Caraculus *tyrannise* anew,
And gainst the Romans bent their proper power,
And to Alectus treacherously flew,
And took on him the robe of Emperor. *Fairy Queen.*
I made thee miserable,
What time I threw the people's suffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyrannise* o'er me. *Shakespeare.*
A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyrannise*. *Milton.*
Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyrannise*'d without a guard. *Waller.*
He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannises* over his
own mind, and usurps the prerogative that belongs to truth
alone, which is to command assent by its own authority. *Locke's Works.*
Tyrannous. *adj.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; despotick;
arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. Not in use.
It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who,
not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the
others virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood
nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*
Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of the unjust
and *tyrannous* rule of Harold an usurper. *Spenser.*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakespeare.*
Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*
'Tis excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous* *Shakespeare.*
To use it like a giant.
Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!
Than the queen's life. *Shakespeare.*
After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, these
writings came abroad. *Temple.*
Tyranny. *n. f.* [tyrannis, Latin; *τυραννία*; *tyrannie*, Fr.]
1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.
Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in th' excess of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*

TYR

1. The cities fell often under tyrannies, which spring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*
 2. Unrefracted and cruel power. Boundless intemperance. In nature is a tyranny; it hath been Th'untimely emptying of the happy throne, And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Cruel government; rigorous command. Bleed, bleed, poor country! Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure, For goodness dares not check thee. *Shakespeare.* Suspicions dispose kings to tyranny, and husbands to jealousy. *Bacon.* God in judgment just, Subjects him from without to violent lords; Who oft as undeservedly intral His outward freedom; tyranny must be. *Milton.*
 4. Severity; rigour; inclemency. The tyranny o' the open night's too rough For nature to endure. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- TYRANT. *n. f.* [*tyrannos*; *tyrannus*, Latin.] Rowland contends that this word, with the correspondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erse, land, and *rhan-ner*, Welch, to share, *q. d.* *tirbanner*, a sharer, or divider of and among his vassals.]



TYR

1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.
 2. A cruel despotick and severe master; an oppressor. Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resisting is a tyrant. *Sidney, b. i.* I would not be the villain that thou think'st, For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp, And the rich east to boot. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* Dissembling courtesy! how fine this tyrant Can tickle where she wounds! *Shakespeare, Cymb.* The house of woe, and dungeon of our tyrant. *Milton.* Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, tyrants; and was there ever any tyrant who was not also false and perfidious! *South's Sermons.* Thou mean'st to kill a tyrant, not a king. *Dryden.* When tyrant custom had not shackl'd man, But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomson.*
- TYRE. *n. f.* [Properly *tire*.] See TIRE.
- I have seen her beset and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the tyre of her head. *Hakewill on Providence.*
- TYRO. *n. f.* [Properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. There stands a structure on a rising hill, Where tyro's take their freedom out to kill. *Garth's Disp.*

U.

VAC

V.

Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obscure*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obscure*.

V, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.

VACANCY. *n. f.* [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty space; vacuity.

How is't

That thus you bend your eye on vacancy, And with th'incorporal air do hold discourse? *Sh. Hamlet.*

2. Chasm; space unfill'd.

The reader finds a wide vacancy, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts's Logic.*

3. [Vacancy, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unfill'd.

In the vacancy of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summon'd to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [Vacancies, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.

If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet, Those little vacancies from toil are sweet. *Dryd. St. of In.*

The daily intervals of time and vacancies from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the christian world, allow sufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Littlefness; emptiness of thought.

When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or vacancy, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Walton.*

VACANT. *adj.* [vacant, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]

1. Empty; unfill'd; void.

Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no vacant room to receive it. *Boyle's Works.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.

Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and vacant from the affairs of the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A very little part of our life is so vacant from uneasinesses, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

3. Not fill'd by an incumbent, or possessor.

Left the fiend invade vacant possession. *Milton.*

Others when they allowed the throne vacant, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leisure; disengaged.

They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take the victuals of them, at such vacant times as they lie not in camp. *Spenser.*

Sir John Berkeley was the more vacant for that service, by the reduction of Barnstable. *Clarendon.*

The memory relieves the mind in her vacant moments, and prevents any chains of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Addison.*

5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.

The wretched slave, Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind, Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distrefsful bread. *Shakef.*

The duke had a pleasant and vacant face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. *Watson's Buck.*

Some vain amusement of a vacant soul. *Irene.*

To VACATE. *v. a.* [vacat, Latin.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

V.

VAG

That after-act vacating the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies. *K. Charles.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession of.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He vacates my revenge;

For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part

To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACATION. *n. f.* [vacation, Fr. *vacatio*, Latin.]

1. Intermision of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates.

Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. *Cowel.*

As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the vacation only. *Bacon Off. of Alienat.*

2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and vacation for piety, have rendered it necessary in every christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

VACCARY. *n. f.* [vacca, Latin.] a cow-house; a cow-pasture.

VACILLANCY. *n. f.* [vacillans, from vacillo, Lat. vacillant, Fr.]

A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that vacillancy in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

VACILLATION. *n. f.* [vacillatio, from vacillo, Lat. vacillation, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.

The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every vacillation. *Darham.*

VACUITY. *n. f.* [from vacuum.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum: opposed to a plenist.

Those spaces, which the vacuists would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle.*

VACUATION. *n. f.* [vacuatio, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Diét.*

VACUITY. *n. f.* [vacuitas, from vacuus, Lat. vacuité, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; State of being unfill'd.

Hunger is such a state of vacuity, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbutnot.*

2. Space unfill'd; space unoccupied.

In filling up vacuities, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond's Fund.*

He, that seat soon failing, meets

A vast vacuity. *Milton.*

Body and space are quite different things, and a vacuity is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every vacuity of our soul, should intirely possess our heart. *Rogers.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with vacuity and emptiness. *Glanv.*

VACUOUS. *adj.* [vacuus, Lat. *vacuus*, Fr.] Empty; unfill'd.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill Infinitude: nor vacuum the space. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

VACUUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about vacuum, or space and atoms, will show us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v. n.* [vado, Latin.] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser.*

A word useful in poetry, but not received.

Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name,

That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;

Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame,

And at whose touch the hills in smoke shall vade. *Watson.*

VAGABOND. *adj.* [vagabundus, low Latin. vagabond, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

V A I

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile: yet I wou'd not buy
 Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakes. Cor.*
 A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
 2. Wandering; vagrant.
 This common body,
 Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,
 Goes to, and back, lacquing the varying tide. *Shakes.*
 Their prayers by envious winds
 Blown *vagabond* or frustrate. *Milton.*
VAGABOND. n. f. [from the *adj.*]
 1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly, in a sense of reproach.
 We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling-place. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 Reduced, like Hannibal, to seek relief
 From court to court, and wander up and down
 A *vagabond* in Africa. *Addison's Cato.*
 2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.
Vagabond is a person without a home. *Watts.*
VAGARY. n. f. [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolic.
 They chang'd their minds,
 Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,
 As they wou'd dance. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. vi. l. 613.*
 Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a *vagary*,
 were it not better he should do it with, than without your knowledge? *Lake on Education, § 97.*
VAGABONDNESS. n. f. [*vagina* and *perma*, Latin.] Sheathing; having the wings covered with hard scales.
VAGOUS. adj. [*vagus*, Lat. *vagus*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. Not in use.
 Such as were born and begot of a single woman, thro' a *vagous* lust, were called *Sporii*. *Ayliffe.*
VAGRANCY. n. f. [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.
VAGRANT. adj. Wandering; unsettled; *vagabond*; unfixed in place.
 Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant* and fictitious stories. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
 Take good heed what men will think and say;
 That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courtes took,
 Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*
 Her lips no living bard, I weat,
 May say how red, how round, how sweet;
 Old Homer only could indite
 Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:
 They stand recorded in his book,
 When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*
VAGRANT. n. f. [*vagant*, Fr.] A sturdy beggar; wanderer; *vagabond*; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense.
Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view,
 Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*
 You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,
 Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*
 To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident use. *F. Atterbury.*
 Ye *vagrants* of the sky,
 To right or left, unheeded, take your way. *Pope.*
VAGUE. adj. [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Latin.]
 1. Wandering; vagrant; *vagabond*.
 Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains,
 good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*
 2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.
 The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and things, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*
VAIL. n. f. [*voile*, French.] This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Latin; and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the French.
 1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.
 While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulness. *Wisdom.*
 2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed.
 3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural.
 See *VALE*.
 To *VAIL. v. a.* To cover. See *VEIL*.
 To *VAIL. v. a.* [*avaller le bonet*, French.]
 1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.
 They flidly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by cavaliers.
 The virgin 'gan her beavoir *vail*,
 And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*
 2. To let fall in token of respect.
 Certain of the Turks gallics, which would not *vail* their top-falls, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knolles's Hist.*
 They had not the ceremony of *vailing* the bonnet in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Add.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.
 That furious Scot,
 'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
 Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakespeare.*
 To *VAIL. v. n.* To yield; to give place; to shew respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil*.
 Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*
VAIN. adj. [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Latin.]
 1. Fruitless; ineffectual.
 Let no man speak again
 To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakespeare.*
Vain is the force of man,
 To crush the pillars which the pile sustains. *Dryden.*
 2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.
 Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
 Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
 And *vain* chimera, vomits empty flame. *Dryden's En.*
 Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
 And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryden.*
 3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things.
 No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be still boasting of himself. *L'Estran.*
 He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,
 Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*
 The minstrels play'd on ev'ry tide,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd. *Dryden.*
 To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride.
Vain men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud, thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast. *Swift.*
 Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;
 To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*
 View this marble, and be *vain* no more. *Pope.*
 4. Shewy; ostentatious.
 Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state. *Pope.*
 5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.
 Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
 Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
 Or happiness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 He heard a grave philosopher maintain,
 That all the actions of our life were *vain*,
 Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd. *Denham.*
 To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,
 And tell 'tis ingenuit active force. *Blackmore.*
 6. False; not true.
 7. In *VAIN. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.*
 He tempts in *vain*.
 Providence and nature never did any thing in *vain*. *L'Estr.*
 Strong Halys stands in *vain*; weak Phlegys flies. *Dryd.*
 The philosophers of old did in *vain* enquire whether *jum-mum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Lake.*
 If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think in *vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is. *Addison's Spectator.*
 If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satisfaction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived in *vain*. *West on the Resurrection.*
VAINGLORIOUS. adj. [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Latin.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.
Vain-glorious man, when fluttring wind does blow,
 In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Fairy Queen.*
 Strength to glory aspires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*
 This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expression witnesseth. *Hale.*
VAINGLORY. n. f. [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.
 He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
 Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor.*
 This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to *vain-glory*, wrote several pieces, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*
 A monarch's sword, when mad *vain-glory* draws;
 Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's fear. *Pope.*
VAINLY. adv. [from *vain*.]
 1. Without effect; to no purpose; in *vain*.
 Our cannons malice *vainly* shall be spent
 Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
 In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath;
 They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*
 2. Proudly; arrogantly.
 My forepast proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
 Shall

V A I

VAL

Shall tax my fears of little vanity, *Shakespeare.*
 Having vainly fear'd too little. *Delany.*
 Humility teaches us to think neither vainly nor vauntingly of ourselves.
 3. Idly; foolishly.
 Nor vainly hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*
 If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be vainly credulous; presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grew's Casinol.*
VAINNESS. n. f. [from *vain*.] The state of being vain. Pride; fallhood; emptiness.
 I hate ingratitude more in a man,
 Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakespeare.*
VAIVODE. n. f. [*vaivoda*, a governor, Slavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.
VALANCE. n. f. [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came. *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tetter and stead of a bed.
 My house
 Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
 Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakespeare.*
 Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in fight. *Swift.*
 To *VALANCE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in use.
 Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* since
 I saw thee last; com'it thou to beard me. *Shakespeare.*
VALE. n. f. [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.]
 1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.
 In *Ida vale*: who knows not *Ida vale*? *Spenser.*
 An hundred shepherds woned.
 Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
 Anchises, in a flow'ry *vale*,
 Review'd his muster'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*
 2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell. If from *avail*, it must be written *vail*, as Dryden writes. If from *vale*, which I think is right, it must be *vale*.] Money given to servants.
 Since our knights and senators account
 To what their fordid, begging *vails* amount;
 Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
 Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden.*
 His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*
VALEDICTION. n. f. [*valedictio*, Lat.] A farewell. *Donne.*
 A *valediction* forbidding to weep.
VALEDICTORY. adj. [from *valedictio*, Lat.] Bidding farewell.
VALENTINE. n. f. A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.
 Now all nature seem'd in love,
 And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton.*
VALENTIAN. n. f. [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.
 The leaves grow by pairs opposite upon the stalks; the flower consists of one leaf, divided into five segments; these are succeeded by oblong flat seeds. *Miller.*
VALET. n. f. [*vale*, French.] A waiting servant.
 Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*
VALETUDINARIAN. adj. [*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.]
VALETUDINARY. } Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.
 Physis, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or recoures thereof in the *valetudinary*. *Broune.*
 Shifting from the warmer vallies, to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinary*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*
 Cold of winter, by flopping the pores of perspiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in healthful animals, for the case is quite otherwise in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold. *Swift.*
VALANCE. n. f. [from *valiant*; *vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; personal puillance; fierceness; bravery.
 With stiff force he shook his mortal lance,
 To let him weet his doughty *valiance*. *Spenser.*
VALIANT. adj. [*vaillant*, French.] Stout; personally puillant; brave.
 Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. *1 Sam. xviii. 17.*
 A son of Jesse, a mighty *valiant* man. *1 Sam. xvi. 18.*
VALIANTLY. adv. [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery.
 Farewel, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:
 Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakespeare.*
 It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knolles.*
VALIANTNESS. n. f. [from *valiant*.] Valour; personal bravery; puillance; fierceness; stoutness.
 Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou suck'dst it from me. *Shakespeare.*
 Achimenes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*
 Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine. *Ecclus. xxxi. 25.*
VALID. adj. [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]
 1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.

VAL

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
 Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
 May serve to better us, and worke our foes. *Milton.*
 2. Having force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.
 A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*
VALIDITY. n. f. [*validitas*, Fr. from *valid*.]
 1. Force to convince; certainty.
 You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,
 'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*
 2. Value. A sense not used.
 To thee and thine,
 Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
 No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
 Than that conferr'd on Gonerill. *Shakespeare.*
VALLANCY. n. f. [from *valance*.] A large wig that shades the face.
 But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look big,
 Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*
VALLEY. n. f. [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; a hollow between hills.
 Live with me, and be my love,
 And we will all the pleasure prove,
 That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh.*
Vallies are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*
 Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*
VALOROUS. adj. [from *valour*.] Brave; stout; valiant.
 The famous warriors of the antique world
 Us'd trophies to erect in stately wife,
 In which they would the records have enroll'd,
 Of their great deeds and *valorous* emprise. *Spenser.*
 Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakespeare.*
VALOUR. n. f. [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Latin. *Ans.*] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puillance; stoutness.
 That I may pour the spirits in thine ear,
 And chastise with the *valour* of my tongue,
 All that impedes thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Here I contest
 As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
 As ever in ambitious strength I did
 Contend against thy *valour*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 When *valour* preys on reason,
 It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleo.*
 An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himself upon the soldiers defence, as he received the mortal stab. *Howel.*
 For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;
 For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*
 Such were these giants; men of high renown!
 For, in those days, might only shall be admir'd,
 And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*
Valour gives awe, and promises protection to those who want heart or strength to defend themselves. This makes the authority of men among women; and that of a master-buck in a numerous herd. *Temple's Miscel.*
VALUABLE. adj. [*valable*, Fr. from *value*.]
 1. Precious; being of great price.
 2. Worthy; deserving regard.
 A just account of that *valuable* person, whose remains lie before us. *F. Atterbury's Sermon.*
 The value of several circumstances in story, lessens very much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances are very *valuable*. *Swift's Thoughts.*
VALUATION. n. f. [from *value*.]
 1. Value set upon any thing.
 No reason I, since of your lives you set
 So slight a *valuation*, should reserve
 My crack'd one to more care. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
 Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor shrunken things. *Bacon.*
 The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the denarius, without regard to its present *valuation*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 2. The act of setting a value; appraisement.
 Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray on the Creation.*
VALUATOR. n. f. [from *value*.] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price.
 What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift.*
VALUE. n. f. [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.]
 1. Price; worth.
 Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job xiii.*
 2. High rate.
 Caesar is well acquainted with your virtues,
 And therefore sets this *value* on your life:
 Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,
 And name your terms. *Addison's Cato.*
 3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.
 He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony, that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden.*
 To

VAN

- To **VALUE**. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]
 1. To rate at a certain price.
 When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser.*
 A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew's Survey.*
 God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*
 2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.
 Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English appear. *Addison.*
 He *values* himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
 A pleasing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;
 He *values* these. *Pope.*
 3. To appraise; to estimate.
 If he be poorer than estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Lev. xxvii. 8.*
 4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.
 The peace between the French and us not *values*
 The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*
 5. To take account of.
 If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*
 6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.
 The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong;
 Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare.*
 7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.
 The king must take it ill,
 So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
 Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 8. To equal in value; to countervail.
 It cannot be *valued* with the gold of ophir. *Job, xxviii. 16.*
 9. To raise to estimation.
 She ordered all things, refusing the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney.*
 Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown.
 Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by shewing others faults. *Temple.*
VALUELESS. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.
 A counterfeit
 Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,
 Proves *valueless*. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
VALUER. *n. f.* [from *value*.] He that values.
VALVE. *n. f.* [*valva*, Latin.]
 1. A folding door.
 Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
 Repas'd. *Pope's Odys. b. iv.*
 2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.
 This air, by the opening of the *valves*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle's Works.*
 3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its reflux.
 The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
VALVULE. *n. f.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.
VAMP. *n. f.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Ainsworth.*
 To **VAMP**. *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by Skinner to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean laying on a new outside.] To piece an old thing with some new part.
 You wish
 To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,
 That's sure of death without. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*
 I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift.*
VAMPER. *n. f.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.
VAN. *n. f.* [from *avant*, French.]
 1. The front of an army; the first line.
 Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*
 The foe he had survey'd,
 Arrang'd, as to him they did appear,
 With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*
 Van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
 The midmost battles halt'ning up behind. *Dryden.*
 2. [van. Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.
 The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn-van. *Notes on Odys.*
 3. A wing with which the air is beaten.
 His sail-broad *vans*
 He spreads for flight, and in the furling smoke
 Up-lifted, spins the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 A fiery globe
 Of angels on full sail of wing drew nigh,

VAN

- Who on their plumed *vans* receiv'd him soft
 From his uneasy station, and upbore,
 As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*
 His disabled wing unfurled:
 He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;
 His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain.
 The *vans* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other;
 both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derb.*
VANCOUVER. *n. f.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precursor.
VANE. *n. f.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.
 A man she wou'd spell backward;
 If tall, a lance ill-headed;
 If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakespeare.*
VANGUARD. *n. f.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or first line of the army.
 The king's *ant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*
 Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*
VANILLA. *n. f.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of six leaves, five of which are placed in a circular order, and the middle one is concave; the empalement becomes an horned, soft, fleshy fruit, filled with very small seeds. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Müller.*
 When mixed with *vanillas*, or spices, it acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
VANISH. *v. n.* [*vanish*, Latin. *evanescere*, Fr.]
 1. To lose perceptible existence.
 High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanishes* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*
 Whither are they *vanish'd*?
 — Into the air; and what *vanish'd* corporal
 Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakespeare.*
 While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,
 And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*
 2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.
 Now I have taken heart, thou *vanishest*. *Shakespeare.*
 He cut the cleaving sky,
 And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope's Odys.*
 3. To pass away; to be lost.
 All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton.*
 That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, *vanish'd* all at once, and a spirit of infidelity and prophaneness started up. *Atterbury.*
VANITY. *n. f.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]
 1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.
 2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.
 Vanity possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come.
 Thy pride,
 And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was safe,
 Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*
 3. Trifling labour.
 To use long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judg'd a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 4. Falshood; untruth.
 Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Wallingham. *Sir J. Davin.*
 5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle shew; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.
 Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service. *Hooker.*
 I must
 Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
 Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakespeare's Temp.*
 Cast not her serious wit on idle things;
 Makes her free will slave to *vanity*. *Davies.*
 Sin, with *vanity*, had fill'd the works of men.
 The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their dress;
 and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the *vanity* of their desires. *South.*
 Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,
 That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
 Succeeding *vanities* the still regards,
 And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*
 6. Ostentation; arrogance.
 The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*
 Whether it were out of the same *vanity*, which possess'd all those learned philosophers and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors names, those things which he had read in the scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Arcopagite, and the example of his master Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

VAP

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.
 Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take
 A pride to hear the conquests which you make. *Dryden.*
 'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
 That *vanity*'s the food of fools;
 Yet now and then your men of wit
 Will condescend to take a bit. *Swift's Miscel.*
 To **VAN**. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.
 The corn, which in *vanning* lieth lowest is the best. *Bacon.*
 To **VANQUISH**. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]
 1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.
 Wert not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,
 The fearful French, whom you late *vanquish'd*,
 Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you? *Shakespeare.*
 They subdued and *vanquish'd* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquish'd* chose:
 But you have done what Cato could not do,
 To chuse the *vanquish'd*, and restore him too. *Dryden.*
 2. To confute.
 This bold assertion has been fully *vanquish'd* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *F. Atterbury.*
VANQUISHER. *n. f.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer.
 He would pawn his fortunes
 To hopeless restitution, so he might
 Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shakespeare.*
 I shall rise victorious, and subdue
 My *vanquisher*; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil.
 Troy's *vanquisher*, and great Achilles' son. *A. Philips.*
VANTAGE. *n. f.* [from *advantage*.]
 1. Gain; profit.
 What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor? *Syd.*
 2. Superiority; state in which one had better means of action than another.
 With the *vantage* of mine own excuse,
 Hath he excepted most against my love. *Shakespeare.*
 He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harrass'd with a long march. *Bacon.*
 The pardoned person must not think to stand upon the same *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*
 3. Opportunity; convenience.
 Be assur'd, Madam, 'twill be done
 With his next *vantage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 To **VANTAGE**. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit.
 We yet of present peril be afraid;
 For needful fear did never *vantage* none. *Fairy Queen.*
VANTRESS. *n. f.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.
 I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
 And in my *vantress* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakespeare.*
 Put on *vantresses*, and greaves, and gambrel. *Milton.*
VAPID. *adj.* [*vapillus*, Latin.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; maudlin; flat.
 Thy wines let feed a-while
 On the fat refuse; lest too soon disjoint'd,
 From spiritely it to sharp or *vapid* change. *Philips.*
 The effects of a *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood, are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbutnot.*
VAPIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or maudlin; maudlinness.
VAPORATION. *n. f.* [*vaporations*, Fr. *vaporation*, Lat. from *vapor*.] The act of escaping in vapours.
VAPORER. *n. f.* [from *vapor*.] A boaster; a braggart.
 This shews these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*
VAPORISH. *adj.* [from *vapor*.] Vaporous; splenetic; humourous.
 Pallas grew *vaporish* once and odd,
 She would not do the least right thing. *Swift.*
VAPOROUS. *adj.* [*vaporeus*, Fr. from *vapor*.]
 1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fume.
 The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakespeare.*
 It proceeded from the nature of the *vaporous* place. *Sandys.*
 This shifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more subtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*
 2. Windy; flatulent.
 If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*
 Some more subtle corporeal element, may so equally bear against the parts of a little *vaporous* moisture, as to form it into round drops. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
 The food which is most *vaporous* and perishable, is the most easily digested. *Arbutnot.*
 A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off these *vaporous* steams of the blood. *Cheyne.*
VAPOUR. *n. f.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.
 Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*
 When first the fun too pow'ful beams displays,
 It draws up *vapours* which obscure its rays:

VAR

- But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,
 Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*
 2. Wind; flatulence.
 In the Thessalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*
 3. Fume; steam.
 The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*
 In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the *vapor* which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapor* from the candle to the still. *Newton's Optics.*
 For the imposthume, the *vapor* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.
 If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapor*, that it be not discernible even to himself. *Hammond.*
 5. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.
 To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the *vapours* to which the other sex are so often subject. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 115.*
 To **VAPOUR**. *v. n.* [*vapere*, Latin.]
 1. To pass in a vapour, or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations.
 When thou from this world wilt go,
 The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*
 Swift running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 767.*
 2. To bully; to brag;
 Not true, quoth he? How'er you *vapour*,
 I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*
 These are all the mighty powers
 You vainly boast, to cry down ours;
 And what in real value's wanting,
 Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*
 That I might not be *vapour'd* down by insignificant testimonies, I used the name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville's Pref. to Scap.*
 Be you to us but kind;
 Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curse,
 No sorrow we shall find. *E. Do-let's Song.*
 To **VAPOUR**. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.
 Break off this last lamenting kiss,
 Which sucks two souls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*
 He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
 Another sighing *vapor* forth his soul,
 A third to melt himself in tears. *B. Johnson.*
 Opium loseth some of his poisonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*
 It must be helped by somewhat which may fix the silver, never to be restored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon.*
VARIABLE. *adj.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.
 O swear not by th' inconstant moon,
 That monthly changes in her circled orb;
 Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*. *Shakespeare.*
 Happy countries different,
 With *variable* objects, shall expel
 This something settled matter in his heart. *Shakespeare.*
 By the lively image of other creatures, did those ancients represent the *variable* passions of mortals; as by serpents were signified deceivers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,
 Self-left. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 92.*
VARIABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *variable*.]
 1. Changeableness; mutability.
 You are not solicitous about the *variableness* of the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addison.*
 2. Levity; inconstancy.
 Censurers subject themselves to the charge of *variableness* in judgment. *Clarissa.*
VARIABLELY. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.
VARIANCE. *n. f.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissension.
 I am come to set a man at *variance* against his father. *Matth.*
 A cause of law, by violent course,
 Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel's C. War.*
 Not so as to let any one doctrine of the gospel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably consistent. *Sprat.*
 She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen;
 While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
 How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes? *Pope.*

V A R

If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant; the old to the weakness of the young; there would be nothing but everlasting *variance* in the world. *Swift.*
 Many bleed,
 By shameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomson.*
VARIATION. *n. f.* [*variatio*, Lat. *variation*, French.]
 1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.
 After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony. *Hayu.*
 The operation of agents will easily admit of intention and remission, but the effects of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation*. *Locke.*
 The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands, and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our speech. *Swift.*
 There is but one common matter, which is diversified by accidents; and the same numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may constitute successively all kinds of body. *Bent.*
 2. Difference; change from one to another.
 In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Gravitt's Bill of Mortality.*
 Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same *variation* of soils; this tract affording such a terrestrial matter as is proper for the formation of one sort of shell-fish; that of another. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 3. Successive change.
 Sir Walter Blunt,
 Stain'd with the *variation* of each foil.
 Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours. *Shakespeare.*
 4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.
 The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watt's Improv. of the Mind.*
 5. Change in natural phenomena.
 The duke run a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers *variations* in others. *Watson's Life of Buckingham.*
 6. Deviation.
 If we admit a *variation* from the state of his creation, that *variation* must be necessarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compass of time. *Hale.*
 I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*
 7. *Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.
VARIATIONS. *adj.* [*varietus*, Latin.] Diseased with dilation.
 There are instances of one vein only being *various*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilation. *Sharpe.*
TO VARIATE. *v. a.* [*variatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.
 The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*
 They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arb.*
 Ladies like *variegated* tulips show;
 'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:
 Such happy spots the nice admirers take,
 Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope's Epist.*
VARIATION. *n. f.* [*variatio*, Latin.] Diversity of colours.
 Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their *variations*. *Everhart's Kalend.*
VARIETY. *n. f.* [*varietas*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]
 1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.
 All sorts are here that all th' earth yields;
 Variety without end. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *Saunders.*
 If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by consequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the composition of light. *Newton's Opticks.*
 2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this sense it has a plural.
 The inclosed warmth, which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties*, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 3. Difference; dissimilitude.
 There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*
 4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.
 It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
VARIOUS. *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]
 1. Different; several; manifold.

V A R

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
 And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*
 2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.
 The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their *signification*; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*
 3. Unlike each other.
 He in derision sets
 Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,
 To raise quite out their native language. *Milton.*
 Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,
 Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*
 Various of temper, as of face or frame,
 Each individual: his great end the fime,
 So many and to *various* laws are given. *Pope.*
 4. Variegated; diversified.
 Herbs sudden flower'd,
 Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*
VARIOUSLY. *adv.* [*various*, Latin.] In a *various* manner.
 Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour. *Bacon.*
 Various objects from the sense,
 Variously representing.
 Those various squadrons, *variously* design'd,
 Each vessel freighted with a several load;
 Each squadron waiting for a several wind;
 All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryden.*
 Different elements, while they repair the fluids and solids, act *variously* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbut.*
VARIX. [*Lat. varix*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.
 In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharpe.*
VARLET. *n. f.* [*varlet*, old French, now *violet*.]
 1. Anciently a servant or footman.
 Such lords ill example do give,
 Where *varlets* and drabs to may live. *Tupper's Husbandry.*
 They spy'd
 A *varlet* running towards them hastily. *Spenser.*
 2. A scoundrel; a rascal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.
 I am the veriest *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*
 Where didst thou leave these *varlets*? *Shakespeare.*
 Thou, *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour;
 Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*
 When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, resolv'd to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison.*
VARLETRY. *n. f.* [*varlet*, Latin.] Rabble; croud; populace.
 Shall they host me up,
 And shew me to the shouting *varlet*? *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*
VARNISH. *n. f.* [*varnis*, Fr. *varnis*, Latin.]
 1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.
 We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
 And set a double *varnish* on the fame. *Shakespeare.*
 The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity? Like unto *varnish*, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*
 This blue *varnish* that the green endears,
 The sacred ruff of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*
 2. Cover; palliation.
TO VARNISH. *v. a.* [*varnisser*, *varnis*, Fr. from the noun.]
 1. To cover with something shining.
 O vanity!
 To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnished*. *Stacey.*
 Clamber not you up to the casements,
 Nor thrust your head into the publick street,
 To gaze on christian fools with *varnish'd* faces. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To cover; to conceal with something ornamental.
 Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;
 Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*
 His manly heart was still above
 Dissembled hate, or *varnish'd* love. *Dryden.*
 Men espouse the well-endow'd opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varnish* over and cover their deformity. *Locke's Works.*
 3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric.
 To *varnish* all their errors, and secure
 The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denham.*
 Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
 To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*
 Speak the plain truth, and *varnish* not your crimes! *Philips.*
VARNISHER. *n. f.* [*varnish*, Latin.]
 1. One whose trade is to varnish.
 An oil obtained of common oil, may probably be of good use to furgeons and *varnishers*. *Boyle's Works.*
 2. A dissembler; an adorer.
 Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;
 Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wife. *Pope.*
VARELS.

V A S

VARELS. *n. f.* [*varceller*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dist.*
TO VARY. *v. a.* [*vario*, Lat. *varior*, French.]
 1. To change; to make unlike itself.
 Let your ceaseless change
 Vary to our great creator still new praise. *Milton.*
 2. To change to something else.
 Gods that never change their state,
 Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*
 We are to *vary* the customs, according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*
 The master's hand, which to the life can trace
 The airs, the lines, and features of the face;
 May, with a free and bolder stroke, express
 A *vary'd* posture, or a flatter'd dress. *Sir J. Denham.*
 He *varies* ev'ry shape with ease,
 And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope.*
 3. To make of different kinds.
 God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the World; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Brevine.*
 4. To diversify; to variegate.
 God hath here
 Vary'd his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*
TO VARY. *v. n.*
 1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.
 Darkling stands
 The *varying* shore o' th' world. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*
 So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train
 Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*
 2. To be unlike each other.
 Those who made laws, had their minds polished above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public constitutions of nations *vary*. *Collier on Pride.*
 3. To alter; to become unlike itself.
 He had a strange interchanging of large and unexpected pardons, with several executions; which could not be imputed to any inconsistency, but to a principle he had set unto himself, that he would *vary* and try both ways in turn. *Bac.*
 That each from other differs, first confess;
 Next, that he *varies* from himself no less. *Pope's Epist.*
 4. To deviate; to depart.
 The crime consists in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*
 5. To succeed each other.
 While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
 Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison's Cato.*
 6. To disagree; to be at variance.
 In judgment of her substance thus they *vary*,
 And *vary* thus in judgment of her feat;
 For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
 Some sink it down into the stomach's heat. *Sir J. Davies.*
 7. To shift colours.
 Will the falcon stooping from above,
 Smit with her *varying* plumage, spare the dove?
 Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings? *Pope.*
VARY, *n. f.* [*vario*, Latin.] Change; alteration. Not in use.
 Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion;
 Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
 With every gale and *vary* of their masters. *Shakespeare.*
VASCULAR. *adj.* [*vasculum*, Latin.]
 1. Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.
 Nutrition of the solids is performed by the circulating liquid in the smallest *vascular* solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
VASCULIFEROUS. *adj.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*
VASE. *n. f.* [*vas*, Fr. *vasa*, Latin.] A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.
 The toilet stands unveil'd,
 Each silver *vase* in myrtick order laid. *Pope.*
VASSAL. *n. f.* [*vassal*, Fr. *vassallo*, Italian.]
 1. One who holds by the will of a superior lord.
 Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleases.
 The *vassals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroys, who imprison and chastise their masters. *Addison.*
 2. A subject; a dependant.
 She cannot content the lord with performance of his discipline, that hath at her side a *vassal*, whom Satan hath made his vicegerent, to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Hosker, b. viii. §. 34.*
 Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as *vassals*; but imparted not the benefit of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own *vassal*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
 The common people were free subjects to the king, not slaves and *vassals* to their pretended lords. *Sir J. Davies.*
 The mind hath not reason to remember, that passions ought to be her *vassals*, not her masters. *Raleigh.*

V A T

Vassals of his anger, when the scourge
 Inexorable, and the torturing hour
 Calls us to penance. *Milton.*
 As all his *vassals* eagerly desir'd;
 With mind averse, he rather underwent
 His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*
 He subjugated a king, and called him his *vassal*. *Baker.*
 3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.
 I am his fortune's *vassal*, and I send him
 The greatness he has got. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*
 4. A slave; a low wretch.
 Thou swear'st thy Gods in vain
 O *vassal*! miscreant! *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
VASSALLAGE. *n. f.* [*vassalage*, Fr. from *vassal*.] The state of a *vassal*; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.
 He renounc'd the *vassallage*
 Of Rome again. *Fairy Queen.*
 All my pow'rs do their bestowing lose,
 Like *vassallage* at unawares encountering
 The eye of majesty. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
 They would have brought the Achaeans from the condition of followers and dependents unto meet *vassallage*. *Raleigh.*
 Let us not then pursue,
 By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
 Unacceptable, though in heav'n our state
 Of splendid *vassallage*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Curs'd *vassallage*,
 First idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er;
 Then slaves to those who courted us before. *Dryden.*
VAST. *adj.* [*vastus*, Fr. *vastus*, Latin.]
 1. Large; great.
 What the parliament meant to attempt with those *vast* numbers of men, every day levied. *Clarendon, book i.*
 That is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vast* and sublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*
 His open stores,
 Though *vast*, were little to his ampler heart. *Thomson.*
 2. Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious.
 The vicious language is *vast*, and gaping, swelling, and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Johnson.*
 They view'd the *vast* unmeasurable abyss.
 Others with *vast* Typhoean rage more fell,
 Rend up rocks. *Milton.*
VAST. *n. f.* [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty waste.
 They shook hands, as over a *vast*; and embrac'd, as from the ends of oppos'd winds. *Shakespeare.*
 Through the *vast* of heav'n it founded.
 The wat'ry *vast*,
 Secure of storms, your royal brother past. *Pope.*
VASTATION. *n. f.* [*vastatio*, from *vasto*, Latin.] Waste; depopulation.
 This wild-fire made the saddest *vastations*, in the many fatal outrages which these eager contentions occasion. *Decey of Piety.*
VASTIDITY. *n. f.* [*vastitas*, Lat. from *vastus*.] Wideness; immensity. A barbarous word.
 Perpetual durance,
 Through all the world's *vastidity*. *Shakespeare.*
VASTLY. *adv.* [*vastus*, Latin.] Greatly; to a great degree.
 Holland's resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vastly* both in strength and treasures. *Temple.*
 It is *vastly* the concern of government, and of themselves too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South.*
VASTNESS. *n. f.* [*vastus*, Latin.] Immensity; enormous greatness.
 Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
 His *vastness*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,
 Is by the *vastness* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*
 When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean. *Clanville.*
 Ariosto observed not moderation in the *vastness* of his draught. *Dryden.*
 Hence we may discover the cause of the *vastness* of the ocean. *Bentley's Sermons.*
VASTY. *adj.* [*vastus*, Latin.] Large; enormously great.
 I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shakespeare.*
VAT. *n. f.* [*vat*, Dutch, *vat*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.
 Plumpy Bacchus, with pink cyne,
 In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*
 Let him produce his *vats* and tubs in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*
 Wouldst thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice should froth,
 Respect thy orchards. *Philips.*
VATICINE. *n. f.* [*vates* and *cedo*, Latin.] A murderer of poets.
 The catiff *vaticine* conceiv'd a prayer. *Pope's Dunciad.*
TO VATICINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.
 The most admired of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have been so much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howel.*
VAYA'SOUR.

VAU

VASOUR. *n. f.* [*vaseur*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.
Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valuator, or *vaseur*, &c. *Camden.*

VAUDEVIL. *n. f.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets, *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT. *n. f.* [*vaulte*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *voluta*, low Latin.]
1. A continued arch.
O, you are men of stone:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should crack. *Shakef. K. Lear.*
The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this shews us both the form of the Mosaic abys, which was included within this vault: and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of this vault, or the cover of the abys. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. A cellar.
Creep into the kill-hole.
He will seek there; neither press, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of. *Shakef.*
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakef.*
Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To banish rats that haunt our vault. *Swift.*
3. A cave; a cavern.
The silent vaults of death, unknown to light,
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight. *Sandys.*
4. A repository for the dead.
Shall I not be stilled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in. *Shakef.*
To VAULT. *v. a.* [*vouter*, Fr. from the noun.]
To arch; to shape of a vault.
Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twin'd stones
Upon th' humbl'd beach? *Shakef. Cymbeline.*
2. To cover with an arch.
Over-head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And flying vaulted either host with fire. *Milton.*
To VAULT. *v. n.* [*vollige*, Fr. *volligare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to jump.
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on th' other. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore. *Sh.*
He is vaulting variable ramps
In your despite, upon your purse. *Shakef.*
If I could win a lady by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakef.*
Leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree. *Dryden.*
If a man shou'd leap a garret, or vault down the monument, wou'd he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier on Duelling.*
Lucan vaulted upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*
2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.
VAULT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.
VAULTAGE. *n. f.* [from vault.] Arched cellar. Not in use.
He'll call you to hot an answer for it,
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shakef. Hen. V.*
VAULTED. *adj.* [from vault.] Arched; concave.
Restore the lock! the cries, and all around
Restore the lock! the vaulted roofs rebound. *Pope.*
VAULTER. *n. f.* [from vault.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.
VAULTY. *adj.* [from vault.] Arched; concave. A bad word.
I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakef.*
I'll say that is not the lark, whose notes do beat
The vaulty heav'ns so high above our heads. *Shakef.*
VAUNMURE. *n. f.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.
With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two vaunmures.
This warlike captain, daily attempting the vaunmures, in the end by force obtained the fame; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the vaunmure. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation.
Not that great champion
Whom famous poets verse so much doth vaunt;
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and sharp hits did haunt. *Fairy Queen.*

UDD

Not any damsel which her vaunteth most,
In skillful knitting of soft filken twine. *Spenser.*
My vanquisher spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Milton.*
To VAUNT. *v. n.*
1. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.
You say, you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so; make your vaunting true. *Shakef.*
The illusions of magick were put down, and their vaunting in wisdom reproved with disgrace. *Wisd. xvii. 7.*
So spake th' apostate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair. *Milton.*
Pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. I scarcely know in what sense Dryden has used this word, unless it be miswritten for vaults.
'Tis he: I feel him now in ev'ry part;
Like a new world he vaunts about my heart. *Dryden.*
VAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation.
Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain vaunt of his own counsels. *Spenser.*
Him I seduc'd with other promises and other vaunts. *Milton.*
Such vaunts who can with patience read,
Who thus describes his hero when he's dead?
In heat of action slain, he scorns to fall,
But still maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*
VAUNT. *n. f.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The first part. Not used.
Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firrings. *Shakef.*
VAUNTER. *n. f.* [*vauteur*, Fr. from *vaunt*.] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.
Some feign
To menage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Spenser.*
Tongue-vallant hero, vaunter of thy might;
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*
VAUNTEUL. *adj.* [from *vaunt* and *full*.] Boastful; ostentatious.
Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd,
Young Clarion, with vauntful lustre, *Spenser.*
After his guide did cast abroad to fare. *Spenser.*
VAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting*.] Boastfully; ostentatiously.
Heard thee say, and vauntingly thou spak'st it,
That thou wert cause of noble Glo'ster's death. *Shakef.*
VAWARD. *n. f.* [*van and ward*.] Fore part
Since we have the vaward of the day,
My love shall hear the music of my hounds. *Shakef.*
Marcuis,
Their hands I'd vaward are the Antiates
Of their best trust. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the vaward. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
UBERTY. *n. f.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulness.
UBICATION. *n. f.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local relation; where-ness. A scholastic term.
Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross. *Glavin.*
UBIQUITARY. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Existing every where.
For wealth and an ubiquitous commerce, none can exceed her. *Hen.*
UBIQUITARY. *n. f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exists every where.
How far wide is Aquinas, which faith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or else the carcass of a friar is more subtle than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the papists ubiquitous. *Hall.*
UBIQUITY. *n. f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.
In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other ubiquity unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*
Pern the light,
A solemn wight,
As you should meet,
In any street,
In that ubiquity. *B. Johnson.*
Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the ubiquity of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet. *South.*
UDDER. *n. f.* [*ubet*, Saxon; *udder*, Dutch. *uber*, Lat.] The breast or dug of a cow, or other large animal.
A honnests, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakef.*
Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler store of milk; the she-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her diffident udder. *Prior.*
UDDERED. *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furnished with udders.
Marian toft could stroke the udder'd cow. *Gay.*

VEG

VEAL. *n. f.* [*veal*, a calf, *veeler*, *veffer*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.
Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee veal. *Gay.*
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee veal. *Gay.*
VECTION. *n. f.* [*vectio*, *vectio*, Latin.] The act of carrying.
VECTIVATION. *n. f.* [*vectivatio*, Latin.] The act of carrying, or being carried.
Enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots; a species of vectivation seldom used amongst the antients. *Arbutnot.*
VECTURE. [*veitura*, Latin.] Carriage.
Three things one nation selleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture and the vecture or carriage. *Bacon's Essays.*
To VEER. *v. n.* [*vire*, French.] To turn about.
If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your veering heart with ev'ry gale;
You lose the fruit of all your former care,
For the sad prospect of a just despair. *Roscommon.*
Nigh rivers mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he fleers and shifts her fail. *Milton.*
I have no taste of the noisy praise
Of giddy crowds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of swoll'n success; but veering with its ebb.
A-head the master pilot fleers *Dryden.*
And as he leads, the following navy veers.
It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*
The wind veered about to north-west. *Derham.*
To VEER. *v. a.*
1. To let out.
As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all fail; so to take it in and contract it, is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it. *B. Johnson.*
2. To turn; to change.
I see the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary course to bend;
Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenser.*
Sailing farther, it veers its lilly to the west, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*
VEGETABILITY. *n. f.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.
The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its vegetability, and converts it into a lapidaceous substance. *Brown.*
VEGETABLE. *n. f.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat. *vegetabile*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.
Vegetables are organized bodies consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices; and taking in their nourishment from without, usually by means of a root, by which they are fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
Let brutes and vegetables that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Waller.*
In vegetables it is the shape, and in bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on. *Locke.*
Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*
VEGETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a plant.
The vegetable world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moss. *Prior.*
Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of vegetable juices; or from such variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
The well shower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. *Thomson.*
2. Having the nature of plants.
Amidst them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of vegetable gold. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
That vegetative terrestrial hath been ever the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
To VEGETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.
Rain-water may be endued with some vegetating or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles. *Ray.*
As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon vegetate, and send forth a new set of trees. *Woodward.*
See dying vegetables life sustain;
See life dissolving vegetate again. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
VEGETATION. *n. f.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]
1. The power of producing the growth of plants.
The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper

VEH

for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for vegetation. *Woodward.*
The fun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of vegetation, lets the steaming power
At large. *Thomson's Spring.*
Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And vegetation paints the plain. *Anonymous.*
2. The power of growth without sensation.
Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of vegetation and of fertility.
These pulsations I attribute to a plastick nature, or vital principle, as the vegetation of plants must also be. *Ray.*
VEGETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetativus*, Fr. from *vegetate*.]
1. Having the quality of growing without life.
Creatures vegetative and growing, have their seeds in themselves. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.
Homer makes deities of the vegetative faculties, and virtues of the field. *Brown's Notes on Odyss.*
VEGETATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.
VEGETE. *adj.* [*vigetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; spritely.
The soul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulness and spriteliness of youth. *South.*
The faculties in age must be less *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*
VEGETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.
Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering stalks of his vegetive life. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
VEGETIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.
Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*
The tree still panted in th' unfinished part,
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*
VEHEMENCE. *n. f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]
VEHEMENCY. *n. f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]
1. Violence; force.
Universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear with loudest vehemence. *Milton.*
2. Ardour; mental violence; terrour.
Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err: sift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you. *Hooker's Pref.*
The best persuasions
Fail not to use; and with what vehemency
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shakef. Hen. VIII.*
Would it apply well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy?
The extremity of the condition produced some earnestness and vehemency of expression more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*
This pure cause would kindle my rap'd spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things wou'd be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*
He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in less compals than two months. This vehemency of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*
Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addison's Cato.*
VEHEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]
1. Violent; forcible.
A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions vehement or ponderous. *Bacon.*
Gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*
2. Ardent; eager; fervent.
By their vehement instigation,
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shakef.*
I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such,
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor vehement desire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
VEHEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]
1. Forcibly.
The christian religion inculcates kindness more vehemently, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*
VEHICLE. *n. f.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]
1. That in which any thing is carried.
Evil spirits might very properly appear in vehicles of flame, to terrify and surprize. *Addison's Guardian.*
2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.
That the meat descends by one passage; the drink, or moistening vehicle by another, is a popular tenent. *Brown.*
3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

VEI

The gaiety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange.*
To VEIL. *v. n.* [veils, Lat. See VAIL.]

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veiled*; yet to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd. *Milton.*
It became the Jewish fashion when they went to pray, to veil their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to invest.
I decry,
From yonder blazing cloud that veils the hill,
One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.
Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shews, half veil the deep intent. *Pope's Dunciad.*

VEIL. *n. f.* [velum, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,
He snatch'd the veil that hung her face before. *Fairy Queen.*
The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter could allow no place
For private sorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He cast a veil upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As veils transparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her veil, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.

I will pluck the borrow'd veil of modesty from the so
seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and
wifful Acton. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the veil of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dry.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature,
which the other would cast a veil over. *Addison.*

VEIN. *n. f.* [veine, Fr. vena, Latin.]

The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary
arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting
their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form
three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood
back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*,
which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart;
and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The
coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries,
only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in
the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the
sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of
the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood
is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it
moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary
veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In
all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of
the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or valves;
like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of
the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the
motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close
to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it
must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the
channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let the gla'ss of the prism be free from veins, and their
sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those
numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-
holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.

There is a vein for the silver. *Job xxviii. 1.*
Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a vein of
gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift's Thoughts.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the com-
pass of our genius, and according to our vein. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predo-
minant.

Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but
likewise their veins and times. *Wotton's Architecture.*

VEL

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me. *Shakspeare. Rich. III.*

I am not in the giving vein to-day. *Shakspeare. Rich. III.*

Certainly he that hath a satirical vein, as he maketh
others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of
others.

They among themselves in pleasant vein
Stood scoffing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Speak't thou in earnest or in jesting vein?
The currier struck the urser upon the right vein. *Dryden.*

7. Continued disposition.

The vein I have had of running into speculations of this
kind, upon a greater scene of trade, have cost me this pre-
sent service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a vein of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless fountenance
Among the shepherds may aye remain;
Whether these list, thy loved lass advance,
Or honour Pan with higher hymns of praise. *Spenser.*

10. Streak; variegation, as the veins of the marble.

VEINED. *adj.* [veineux, Fr. from vein.]

1. Full of veins.

2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine
boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely
veined. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines. *Thomson.*

VELLITTY. *n. f.* [vellite, Fr. vellit, from velle, Latin.]

Vellity is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree
of desire.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it;
but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect vel-
lity, and imports no more than an idle, un-operative com-
placency in, and desire of the end, without any considera-
tion of the means. *Locke.*

To VELLICATE. *v. a.* [vellit, Latin.] To twitch; to
pluck; to act by stimulation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pull and vellicate the
sense. *Bacon.*

Convulsions arising from something vellitating a nerve in
its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbutnot.*

VELLICATION. *n. f.* [vellitatio, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation.

All purgers have a kind of twitching and vellication, be-
sides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There must be a particular motion and vellication imparted
upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be
produced. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

VELLUM. *n. f.* [vellin, Fr. vellum, Latin; rather vellum, low
Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of
my finger, as a piece of vellum. *Wifeman.*

VELOCTY. *n. f.* [velocit, Fr. velocitas, Latin.] Speed; swiftness;
quick motion.

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or
less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun;
or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the
sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been
greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities;
they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but
moved in hyperbola's or parabola's, or in ellipses very ec-
centric. *Bentley's Sermon.*

VELVET. *n. f.* [veluto, Ital. villus, Latin. velours, Fr.] Silk
with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of
velvet, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the
different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VELVET. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish. *Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the velvet leaves the wind,
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakspeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakspeare.*

To VELVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verdure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the
palest green that is, but good to velvet upon black in any
drapery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

VELVET. *n. f.* [velours, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horse with one girth fix times pieced, and a woman's
crupper of velvet, pieced with packthread. *Shakspeare.*

VENAL.

VEN

VENAL. *adj.* [vena, Fr. venalis, Latin.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verb be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no venal or ungrateful muse. *Pope.*

2. [from vein.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is uncreasable to affirm, that the cool venal blood
should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Roy.*

VENALITY. *n. f.* [venalite, Fr. from venal.] Mercenariness;
prostitution.

VENATICK. *adj.* [venaticus, Latin.] Used in hunting.

VENATION. *n. f.* [venatio, Latin.] The act or practice of
hunting.

The manner of their venation we shall find to be other-
ways than by sawing away of trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To VEND. *v. a.* [vendre, Fr. vendo, Lat.] To sell; to offer
to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not hav-
ing the occasion he expected to vend, and make use of, lay
by him. *Boyle.*

VENDER. *n. f.* [from vend.] One to whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the
vendee cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson. *Ayliffe.*

VENDOR. *n. f.* [vendeur, Fr. from vend.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the vendors seat
themselves. *Graunt.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which
is very observable in the vendors of card-matches. *Addison.*

VENDIBLE. *adj.* [vendibilis, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable.

In a neat tongue dried, and a maid not vendible. *Shakspeare.*

This so profitable and vendible a merchandize, riseth not
to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial
commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a
quantity of such a metal as may be vendible under such a de-
terminate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice
separations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VENDIBLENES. *n. f.* [from vendible.] The state of being saleable.

VENDITATION. *n. f.* [venditatio, from vendit, Latin.] Boast-
ful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all readings, and
venditation of their own nature, think to divert the sagacity
of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their
own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may
find whole pages together usurped from one author. *B. Johnson.*

VENDITION. *n. f.* [venditio, Fr. vendition, Latin.] Sale; the
act of selling.

To VENER. *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind
of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of
fine woods of different sorts are flattened or glued on a ground
of some common wood. *Bailey.*

VENERICE. *n. f.* [veneficium, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.

VENERICIAL. *adj.* [from veneficium, Latin.] Acting by poison;
bewitching.

The magical virtues of misletoe, and conceived efficacy
into venefical intentions, seemeth a Pagan relique derived
from the ancient Druides. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENERFICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from veneficium, Latin.] By poison or
wheherast.

Left witches should draw or prick their names therein,
and veneficiously mischief their persons, they broke the
shell. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENEMOUS. *adj.* [from venin, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly,
though not better, venomous.

The barbarians saw the venemous beast hang on his
band. *Acts xxviii. 4.*

To VENENATE. *v. a.* [veneno, Latin.] To poison; to in-
fect with poison.

These miasms entering the body, are not so energetic, as to
venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the ve-
nenate parts are carried off. *Woodward on Feffils.*

VENENATION. *n. f.* [from venenare.] Poison; venom.

This venenation shoots from the eye; and this way a bati-
stik may impossibly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENESE. *adj.* [veneneus, Fr. from venenum, Latin.] Poi-
sonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate ve-
neous bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malphigi, in his treatise of galls, under which he com-
prehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, de-
monstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are
found, are raised up by some venenose liquor, which, to-
gether with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Roy.*

VENERABLE. *adj.* [venerabilis, Fr. venerabilis, Latin.] To
be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to shew
some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which
those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ,
did thereby make the places where they died venerable. *Hooker.*

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,
That leads us to this venerable wall. *Fairfax.*

VEN

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free. Thou venerable sky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adur'd. *Dryden's Zen. II.*

VENERABLY. *adj.* [from venerable.] In a manner that excites
reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands venerably great.

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addison.*

To VENERATE. *v. a.* [venerar, Fr. veneror, Latin.] To re-
verence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not hate
The place its honour for the person's sake:
The shrine is that which thou dost venerate,
And not the beast that bears it on its back. *Horbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeisance made;
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman must love and venerate the gospel that
he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clarissa.*

VENERATION. *n. f.* [veneratio, Fr. veneratio, Lat.] Reverend
regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge,
directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and veneration of
the creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a secret awe and veneration for one who moves
above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VENERATOR. *n. f.* [from venerare.] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a re-
pugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be
conclusive to those great priests and venerated of nature. *Hale.*

VENEREAL. *adj.* [venereus, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.

There are no venereal signs;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakspeare.*

Then swoon'd with pride, into the snare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal trains,
Softened with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

They are averse to venereal pleasure. *Addison.*

2. Consisting of copper, called *venere* by chemists.

Blue vitriol, how venereal and unpolished soever, rub-
bed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its
latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENEROUS. *adj.* [from venerary.] Libidinous; lustful.

The male is less than the female, and very venereus. *Derb.*

VENERY. *n. f.* [venerie, from vener, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,
And follows other game and venery. *Fairy Queen.*

Describing beasts of venery and fittes, he hath sparingly in-
serted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in
New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and ve-
nery. *Hewell.*

2. [From Venus.] The pleasures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful venery, is
continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew's Cosmol.*

VENERY. *n. f.* A bout; a turn.

I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three
venerys for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shakspeare.*

VENERECTION. *n. f.* [vena and rectio, Latin.] Blood-letting;
the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient
purgatives, or a clyster and venectomy, have recourse to ano-
dynes. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To VENGE. *v. a.* [venger, French.] To avenge; to punish.

You are above,
You justices, that these our nether crimes,
So speedily can venge. *Shakspeare.*

VENGEABLE. *adj.* [from venge.] Revengeful; malicious.

A thrillant dart he threw,
Headed with ire, and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

VENGEANCE. *n. f.* [vengeance, French.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury ven-
geance is due, was not without good effect as touching their
lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! *Shakspeare's K. Lear.*

The souls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To-morrow's vengeance on the head of Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Let me see thy vengeance on them. *Jer. xi. 20.*

Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy
thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former miscar-
riages. *K. Charles.*

Jove's and Latona's son his wrath express'd,
In vengeance of his violated priest. *Dryden.*

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and
implored its vengeance on the criminal. *Addison's Spectator.*

VEN

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence; what a vengeance, emphatically what?*
Till the day appear, of reparation to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*
When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope
could threaten to teach him his duty with a vengeance. *Raleigh.*
Afinodous the fifty fume
Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and with a vengeance sent
From Medea post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton.*
But what a vengeance makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*
VENGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; re-
vengeful; retributive.
Doubt not but God
Hath wifelier arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton.*
Dissembling for her sake his rising cares,
And with wife silence pond'ring vengeful wars. *Prior.*
VENIABLE. *adj.* [from *venia*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]
VENIAL. *adj.* [from *venia*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]
1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.
If they do nothing 'tis a venial slip. *Shakespeare.*
More veniable is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof
Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he
could make other men immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
What horror will invade the mind,
When the strict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few venial faults to find? *Rescuer.*
While good men are in extirpating mortal sins, I should
rally the world out of indecencies and venial transgres-
sions. *Addison.*
2. Permitted; allowed.
No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast; permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
VENIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.
VENISON. *n. f.* [from *venison*, French.] Game; beast of chase;
the flesh of deer.
Shall we kill us venison?
And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools
Shou'd have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakespeare.*
We have a hot venison patty to dinner. *Shakespeare.*
In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any
park, though there be vert and venison within this
land. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*
He for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the venison shar'd. *Dryden.*
VENOM. *n. f.* [from *venia*, French.] Poison.
Your eyes, which hitherto hath borne in them
The fatal balls of murdering basilisks:
The venom of such looks we fairly hope
Have lost their quality. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His venom tooth will rankle to the death. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,
O'erhanging all that under him would grow,
He sheds his venom on the plants below. *Dryden.*
TO VENOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom.
VENOMOUS. *adj.* [from *venom*.]
1. Poisonous.
Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's,
And venomous to thy eyes. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
2. Malignant; mischievous.
A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous pro-
genitors; a venomous and destructive progeny. *Brown.*
This falsity was broached by Cocheus, a venomous writer;
one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*
VENOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischie-
vously; malignantly.
His unkindness,
That strip'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties. These things ring him
So venomously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
His praise of foes is venomously nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*
VENOMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; ma-
lignity.
VEN. *n. f.* [from *venia*, French.]
1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; a passage at which any
thing is let out.
On her breast
There is a vent of blood, and something blown;
The like is on her arm. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow vent apply'd
With nicest touch. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole stopp'd with a
stopple. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

VEN

- Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earth-
quakes, that have not one of these fiery vents, disgorging
that fire, whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*
To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a vent;
or if you take out the vent, stay not to put it in.
Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent,
And all the furies issued at the vent. *Pope.*
2. Passage out of secrecy to public notice.
It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of wea-
ther, whereby the particular design took vent before-
hand. *Watson.*
3. The act of opening.
The farmer's cadets mature,
Now call for vent; his lands exhaust, permit
T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*
4. Emission; passage.
The smother'd fondness burns within him;
When most it swells and labours for a vent,
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison's Cato.*
5. Discharge; means of discharge.
Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the vent of words. *Milton.*
Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a
vent can be had. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
6. [from *vente*, Fr. *ventitia*, Lat.] Sale.
For the mart, it was alledged that the vent for English
cloaths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*
By this war there is no vent for any commodity but of
wool. *Temple's Miscellany.*
He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not
one in threefore can understand, can hardly exceed the vent
of that number. *Pope's Letters.*
TO VENT. *v. a.* [from *venter*, French, from the noun; *venter*,
Italian.]
1. To let out at a small aperture.
Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not
Corn for the rich men only: with these shreds
They vented their complainings. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
When men are young, and have little else to do, they
might vent the overflows of their fancy that way. *Denham.*
Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury vent. *Dryden.*
2. To utter; to report.
Had it been vented and imposed in some of the most learned
ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have
been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*
3. To emit; to pour out.
Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
4. To publish.
Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by
venting the stolen treasures of divine letters, alter'd by profane
additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*
5. To sell; to carry to sale.
This profitable merchandize not rising to a proportionable
enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they
impute to the owners not venting and venturing the
same. *Carew.*
Therefore did those nations vent such spice, sweet gums
and pearls, as their own countries yielded.
TO VENT. *v. n.* To snuff. As he venteth into the air. *Spenser.*
VENTAIL. *n. f.* [from *vantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet
made to lift up.
VENTA'NNA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A window.
What after pass'd
Was far from the ventanna, when I fate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*
VENTER. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast and
abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three venters.
2. Womb; mother.
A has issue B a son, and C a daughter, by one venter;
and D a son by another venter. If B purchases in fee, and
dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to
the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*
VENTIDUCT. *n. f.* [from *ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A passage for
the wind.
Having been informed of divers ventiducts, I wish I had
had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice
of these organs. *Boyle.*
TO VENTILATE. *v. a.* [from *ventila*, Latin.]
1. To fan with wind.
In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and
obstructed from being ventilated by the winds. *Harvey.*
Miners, by perspirations with large bellows, letting down
tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air,
which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*
2. To winnow; to fan.
3. To examine; to discuss. *Nor*

VEN

- Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in
right of that party so far peremptory; but that the same may
be begun again, and ventilated de novo. *Ayliffe.*
VENTILATION. *n. f.* [from *ventilatio*, Lat. from *ventilare*.]
1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.
The foul, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow,
fill it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched it-
self by the ventilations of the air. *Addison.*
2. Vent; utterance. Not in use.
To his secretary Doctor Masfon, whom he let lie in a pal-
let near him, for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would
break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
3. Refrigeration.
Procure the blood a free course, ventilation and transpira-
tion by suitable and esphraic purges. *Harvey.*
VENTILATOR. *n. f.* [from *ventilare*.] An instrument contrived
by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.
VENTRICLE. *n. f.* [from *ventriculus*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]
1. The stomach.
Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and
my ventricle digests what is in it. *Hale.*
2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of
the heart.
Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one ventricle to the other go? *Donne.*
The heart being a muscular part, the sides are composed
of two orders of fibres running spirally from base to top,
contrarily one to the other; and so being drawn or con-
tracted, confining the ventricles, and strongly force out the
blood. *Ray.*
The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation
through the lungs, being brought back into the left ventricle
of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta,
through the whole arterial system. *Arbutnot.*
VENTRICOLOUS. *n. f.* [from *ventriculus*, Fr. *venter* and *loquax*, Lat.]
One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems
to issue from his belly.
VENTURE. *n. f.* [from *aventure*, Fr.]
1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.
When he reads
Thy personal venture in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and there-
upon to live so, as if absolutely there were none; but when
he dies to find himself confuted in the flames, this must be
the height of woe and disappointment, and a bitter conviction
of an irrational venture, and absurd choice. *South.*
I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*
When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite
misery in the other; if the worst that comes to the pious
man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can attain
to, if he be in the right, who can, without madness, run
the venture? *Lacke.*
2. Chance; hap.
The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and
yet with that providence and surety, as should leave little to
venture or fortune. *Bacon.*
3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.
My ventures are not in one bottom trusted,
Nor to one place. *Shakespeare. Mer. of Venice.*
On such a full sea we are now afloat:
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore,
And have no venture in the wreck to see. *Daniel.*
4. A VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration;
without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.
You have made but an estimate of those lands at a venture,
so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge
upon it. *Spenser.*
A bargain at a venture made,
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*
A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to
Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire
should be granted at a venture.
Here was no scampering away at a venture, without fear
or wit. *L'Estrange.*
If Ahab be designed for death, though a soldier in the
enemy's army draws a bow at a venture, yet the sure, un-
erring directions of providence shall carry it in a direct course
to his heart. *South.*
TO VENTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dare.
A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have
ventured at first to have lost the suit, will not in the con-
clusion lose both the suit and his own former favour. *Bacon.*
Origin mentioning their being cast out of Jerusalem, ven-
tures to assure them that they would never be re-established,
since they had committed that horrid crime against the favour
of the world. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

VER

2. To run a hazard.
Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
Who freights a ship to venture on the seas,
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by every wave. *Dryden.*
I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty;
like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her
cage, dare hardly venture out, though she see it open. *Dryden.*
3. To VENTURE at. To engage in; or make attempts
To VENTURE on or upon. } without any security of success,
upon mere hope.
That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will venture at it. *Shakespeare.*
It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too con-
jectural to venture upon, if one could discern what corn,
herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some
signs in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*
I never yet the tragic strain essay'd,
Deter'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I venture at the comic stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*
Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a
stone, yet they but timorously ventured on such terms as
anxiety and fœtias. *Lacke.*
Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he
ventures at capping of characters. *Aterbury.*
TO VENTURE. *v. a.*
1. To expose to hazard.
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;
By vent'ring both, I oft found both. *Shakespeare.*
2. To put or send on a venture.
The fifth ventured for France, they pack in staunch hog-
heads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*
VENTURER. *n. f.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.
VENTUROUS. *adj.* [from *venture*.] Daring, bold, fearless;
ready to run hazards.
Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their
master-piece of favour to give venturous counsels, which no
great or wise man would. *Bacon.*
He paus'd not, but with vent'rous arm
He pluck'd, he tasted. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The vent'rous humour of our mariners costs this island
many brave lives every year. *Temple.*
Savage pirates seek through seas unknown,
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*
VENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly;
boldly.
Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy,
with a smaller number than those were within the fort; ven-
turosly indeed; but haste was made to attack them before
the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*
VENTUROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willing-
ness to hazard.
Her coming into a place where the walls and ceilings were
whited over, much offended her sight, and made her repent
her vent'rousness. *Boyle on Colours.*
VENUS. *n. f.*
VENUS' basin. } *n. f.* Plants.
VENUS' comb.
VENUS' hair.
VENUS' looking-glass.
VENUS' navel-wort.
VERACITY. *n. f.* [from *verax*, Latin.]
1. Moral truth; honesty of report.
2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.
When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel
deaths, rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason
to doubt the veracity of those facts which they related. *Addison.*
VERACIOUS. *adj.* [from *verax*, Latin.] Observant of truth.
VERB. *n. f.* [from *verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of speech signi-
fying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, pas-
sion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind
relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating,
commanding.
Men usually talk of a noun and a verb. *Shakespeare.*
VERBAL. *adj.* [from *verbalis*, Fr. *verbalis*, Latin.]
1. Spoken, not written.
2. Oral; uttered by mouth.
Made she no verbal quest? —
Yes, once or twice she heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakespeare.*
3. Consisting in mere words.
If young African for fame, a venturous
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least; no more
And loses, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*
Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress
of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth,
in a verbal labyrinth.
It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear
in preaching: but this is managed in words and verbal pro-
fection. *South.*

VER

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use. I am sorry. You put me to forget a lady's manners, By being so verbal. *Shakespeare.*
5. Minutely exact in words.
6. Literal; having word answering to word. Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays, For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
Whoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Denham.*
The verbal copier is incumber'd with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden.*
7. [verbal, Fr. in grammar.] A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.
VERBALITY. *n. f.* [from verbal.] Mere bare words. Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead verbality, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VERBALLY. *adv.* [from verbal.]
1. In words; orally. The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny it. *South's Sermons.*
2. Word for word. 'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally, and well, at the same time. *Dryden.*
VERBATIM. *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word. Think not, although in writing I prefer'd The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes, That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shakespeare.*
See the transcripts of both charters verbatim in Mat. Paris. *Hale.*
TO VERBERATE. *v. a.* [verbero, Lat.] To beat; to strike.
VERBERATION. *n. f.* [verberation, Fr. from verberate.] Blows; beating.
Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft prels or verberation. *Arbutnot.*
VERBOSE. *adj.* [verbosus, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.
Let envy Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake, Draw tuns unmeasurable. *Prior.*
They ought to be brief, and not too verbose in their way of speaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
VERBOSITY. *n. f.* [verbositas, Fr. from verbose.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.
He draweth out the thread of his verbosity Finer than the staple of his argument. *Shakespeare.*
To give an hint more of the verbosity of this philosophy, a short view of a definition or two will be sufficient evidence. *Glanville.*
Homer is guilty of verbosity, and of a tedious prolix manner of speaking: he is the greatest talker of all antiquity. *Broome.*
VERDANT. *n. f.* [verdant, Fr. viridant, Lat.] Green. This word is so lately naturalized, that Skinner could find it only in a dictionary.
Each odorous bushy shrub Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milton.*
VERDERER. *n. f.* [verderer, Fr. viridarius, low Lat.] An officer in the forest.
VERDICT. *n. f.* [verum dictum, Latin.]
1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the verdict shall be. *Spenser.*
2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.
Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause, are on any such verdict agreed. *Hooker.*
These were enormities condemned by the most natural verdict of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*
VERDIGRIS. *n. f.* The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *verugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacham.*
Brass turned into green, is called verdigris. *Bacon.*
VERDITURE. *n. f.* Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green. *Peacham.*
VERDURE. *n. f.* [verdure, Fr.] Green; green colour. Its verdure clad Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton.*
Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast, Whole verdure must for ever last. *Prior.*
VERDURIOUS. *adj.* [from verdure.] Green; covered with green; decked with green. *2.*

VER

Higher than their tops. The verdurous wall of paradise up-sprung, Which to our general fire gave prospect large. *Milton.*
There the lowing herds chew verdurous pasture. *Philips.*
VERECUND. *adj.* [verecund, old French; verecundus, Latin.] Modest; bashful.
VERGE. *n. f.* [verge, Fr. virga, Latin.]
1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean. Suppose him now a dean compleat, Devoutly lolling in his seat; The silver verge, with decent pride, Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*
2. [verge, Latin.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border. Would the inclusive verge Of golden metal, that must round my brow, Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shakespeare.*
I lay, and will in battle prove, Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest verge, That ever was survey'd by English eye. *Shakespeare.*
You are old, Nature in you stands on the very verge Of her confine. *Shakespeare's Lear.*
Serve they as a flow'ry verge to bind The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud, Lest it again dissolve and show'r the earth. *Milton.*
Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me, I have a soul, that, like an ample shield, Can take in all, and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*
Every thing great, within the verge of nature, or out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem. *Addison.*
Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair, To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir, To sooth his care, and free from noise and strife, Conduct him gently to the verge of life. *Pope.*
3. In law. Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. Verge hath also another signification, and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of a manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the verge. *Cowel.*
Fear not; whom we raise, We will make fast within a hallow'd verge. *Shakespeare.*
TO VERGE. *v. n.* [vergo, Lat.] To tend; to bend downwards. They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the aperture, and for consonants in respect of the pene-aperture; and so much the more verging either way, according to the respective occasions. *Holder.*
The nearer I find myself verging to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left. *Swift.*
Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body verge to putrefaction. *Arbutnot.*
Man, Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown; Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal; 'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope.*
VERGER. *n. f.* [from verge.] He that carries the mace before the dean. I can tip the verges with half a crown, and get into the best seat. *Boyle.*
VERIDICAL. *adj.* [veridicus, Latin.] Telling truth. *DiD.*
VERIFICATION. *n. f.* [from verifi.] Confirmation by argument or evidence. In verification of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle.*
TO VERIFY. *v. n.* [verifier, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true. What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter, must consequently be verified in sundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the same in all. *Hooker.*
This is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored. *Bacon.*
So shalt thou best fulfill, best verify The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*
So spake this oracle, then verify'd, When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve, Saw Satan fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Though you may mistake a year, Though your prognosticks run too fast, To verify'd at last. *Swift.*
Spain shall have three kings; which is now wonderfully verified; for besides the king of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift's Martin's Prophecy.*
VERILY. *adv.* [from very.]
1. In truth; certainly. Verily 'tis better to be lowly born, Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief. *Shakespeare.*
2. With

VER

2. With great confidence. It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great disavours of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded. *Bacon.*
By repeating the sacramental test, we are verily persuaded the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*
VERISIMILAR. *adj.* [verisimilis, Latin.] Probable; likely.
VERISIMILITUDE. *n. f.* [verisimilitudo, Latin.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth. Touching the verisimilitude or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown.*
A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least such verisimilitudes of fortitude were placed. *Brown's Vul. Er.*
Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. I like a point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery: while verisimilitude, like the expanded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy held for loose enquiry. *Glanville.*
The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to verisimilitude. *Dryden's Essay on Dramatick Poetry.*
Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and verisimilitude. *Dryden.*
VERITABLE. *adj.* [veritable, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. Indeed! 'tis true? — Most veritable; therefore look to't well. *Shakespeare.*
The preface of the year succeeding made from insects in oak-apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor veritable from event. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VERITY. *n. f.* [veritas, Fr. veritas, Latin.]
1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things. If any refuse to believe us disputing for the verity of religion established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously working for it. *Hooker.*
I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise; That's verity. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
The precipitancy of disputation, and the fur and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to verity; its calm intimations can no more be heard in such a bustle, than a whistle among a croud of sailors in a storm. *Glanville.*
It is a proposition of eternal verity, that none can govern while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a supreme without sovereignty. *South.*
2. A true assertion; a true tenet. And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undeniable verity. *Sidney.*
Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleases God, of his gracious goodness, to infill that celestial verity, which being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls. *Hooker.*
If there come truth from them, Why by the verities on these made good, May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakespeare.*
Must virtue be preferred by a lie? Virtue and truth do ever best agree; By this it seems to be a verity, Since the effects to good and virtuous be. *Davies.*
3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts. VERJUICE. *n. f.* [verjus, French.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *verges*. Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love verjuice. *L'Estrange.*
The barley-pudding comes in place: Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges, A peck'd sic'd onion eats, and tipples verjuice. *Dryden.*
The native verjuice of the crab, deriv'd Of tart and sweet. *Philips.*
VERMICELLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms. With oysters, eggs, and vermicelli, She let him almost burst his belly. *Prior.*
VERMICULAR. *adj.* [vermiculus, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. By the vermicular motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne.*
TO VERMICULATE. *v. a.* [vermicule, Fr. vermiculatus, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work; or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*
VERMICULATION. *n. f.* [from vermiculate.] Continuation of motion from one part to another. My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of vermiculation. *Hale.*
VERMICULE. *n. f.* [vermiculus, vermis, Latin.] A little grub, worm.

VER

I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its cerebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many vermicules seen towards the outside of these apples. *Derham.*
VERMICULOUS. *adj.* [vermiculosus, Lat.] Full of grubs. VERMIFORM. *adj.* [vermiforme, Fr. vermis and forma, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm. VERMIFUGE. *n. f.* [from vermis and fuge, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms. VERMIL. *n. f.* [vermeil, vermillon, Fr.] Vermilion. VERMILION. *n. f.* [vermeil, vermillon, Fr.]
1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant. 2. Facitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual, though not primitive signification. The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into vermilion by solution or calcination. *Bacon.*
The fairest and most principal red is vermilion, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. *Peacham.*
3. Any beautiful red colour. How the red roses flush up in her cheeks, And the pure snow with goodly vermeil stain, Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser.*
There grew a goodly tree him fair beside, Laden with fruit and apples rose red, As they in pure vermilion had been dy'd, Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Fairy Queen.*
Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as vermilion. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
TO VERMILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red. A sprightly red vermilions all her face, And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Glanville.*
VERMINE. *n. f.* [vermine, Fr. vermis, Latin.] Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures. What is your study? — How to prevent the fiend, and to kill vermin. *Shakespeare.*
The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away vermin, such as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*
An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a vermin or a wolf. *Taylor.*
The stars determine You are my prisoners, bale vermin. *Hudibras.*
A weazle taken in a trap, was charg'd with misdemeanors, and the poor vermin stood much upon her innocence. *L'Estr.*
Great injuries these vermin, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
He that has so little wit To nourish vermin, may be bit. *Swift.*
TO VERMINATE. *v. n.* [from vermin.] To breed vermine. VERMINATION. *n. f.* [from verminate.] Generation of vermine. Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the vermination of serpents and flesh. *Derham.*
VERMINOUS. *adj.* [from vermine.] Tending to vermine; disposed to breed vermine. A wasting of childrens flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or verminous disposition of the body. *Harvey.*
VERMINAROUS. *adj.* [vermis and pario, Lat.] Producing worms. Herby they confound the generation of verminarous animals with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VERNACULAR. *adj.* [vernaculus, Latin.] Native; of one's own country. London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption under the notion of a vernacular disease to England. *Harvey.*
The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our vernacular idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoiter'd the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them. *Addison.*
VERNAL. *adj.* [vernus, Latin.] Belonging to the spring. With the year Seasons return; but not to me returns, Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose. *Milton.*
VERNANT. *n. f.* [vernans, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring. Elle had the spring Perpetual smil'd on earth, with vernant flow'rs, Equal in days and nights. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
VERNALITY. *n. f.* [verna, Lat.] Servile carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave. VERREL. See FERRULE. VERSABILITY. *n. f.* [versabilis, Lat.] Aptness to be turn'd VERSABLENESS. } or wound any way. *DiD.*
VERSAL. *adj.* [A cant word for universal.] Total; whole. Some for brevity, Have cast the versal world's nativity. *Hudibras.*
VERSATILE. *adj.* [versatilis, Lat.]
1. That may be turned round. 2. Changeable;

VER

2. Changeable; variable.
One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. *Glanville.*
3. Easily applied to a new task.
VERSATILENESS. *n. f.* [from *versatile*.] The quality of being versatile. *ing versatile.*
- VERSE.* *n. f.* [from *versus*, Fr. *versus*, Latin.]
1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.
Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shakefp.*
2. [from *verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.
Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*
3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.
Verse embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes
Preserve frail transitory fame as much *Denne.*
As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch.
If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast,
More powerful *verse* shall free thee from the blast. *Dryden.*
Whilst the did her various power dispole;
Virtue was taught in *verse*, and Athens' glory rose. *Prior.*
You compose
In splay-foot *verse*, or hobbling prose. *Prior.*
4. A piece of poetry.
Let this *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*
To *VERSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically.
In the shape of Corin fate all day,
Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shakefp.*
To be *VERSED.* *v. n.* [from *verset*, Lat.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.
She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed* in their names, as not being present at the general survey of animals, when Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
This, *versed* in death, th' infernal knight relates, *Dryden.*
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*
VERSEMAN. *n. f.* [*verse* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verse.
The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior.*
VERSCULE. *n. f.* [*versculus*, Lat.] A little verse.
- VERSIFICATION.* *n. f.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify*.] The art or practice of making verses.
Dante alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification*. *Dryden.*
Some object to his *versification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value. *Glanville.*
- VERSIFICATOR.* *n. f.* [*versificator*, Fr. *versificator*, Lat.]
- VERSIFIER.* *n. f.* A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.
Statius, the best *versifier* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him. *Dryden.*
In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
To *VERSIFY.* *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr. *versifier*, Latin.] To make verses.
You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify*. *Sidney.*
To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *versifying*, were even to eat acorns with wine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Ascham.*
I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best,
To make as much waste paper as the rest. *Dryden.*
- To *VERSIFY.* *v. a.* To relate in verse.
Unintermix'd with fictitious fantasies, *Dryden.*
I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*
- VERSION.* *n. f.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Latin.]
1. Change; transformation.
Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *version* of air into water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. Change of direction.
Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*
3. Translation.
This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no *version* can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*
4. The act of translating.
VERT. *n. f.* *vertis*, Fr.
- Vert*, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*

VER

- I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of *vert* and venison. *Sir J. Davis.*
- VERTEBRAL.* *adj.* [from *vertebra*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the spine.
The carotid, *vertebral*, and splenic arteries are not only variously contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*
- VERTEBRE.* *n. f.* [*vertebra*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back.
The several *vertebrae* are so elegantly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone. *Reg.*
- VERTEX.* *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. Zenith; the point over head.
These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And shining zodiac, where the planets err,
A thousand figur'd constellations roll. *Creech.*
2. A top of a hill.
Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*
- VERTICAL.* *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.]
1. Placed in the zenith.
'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomson.*
2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.
From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*
- VERTICALITY.* *n. f.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being in the zenith.
Unto them the sun is *vertical* twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- VERTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.
Although it be not *vertical* unto any part of Asia, yet it *vertically* passeth over Peru and Brasilia. *Brown.*
- VERTICILLATE.* *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]
Verticillate plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as penny-royal, horchound, &c. *Quincy.*
- VERTICITY.* *n. f.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.
Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticality* is also common. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- We believe the *verticality* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*
- Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticality* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Lack.*
- VERTIGINOUS.* *adj.* [*vertiginosus*, Latin.]
1. Turning round; rotatory.
This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*
2. Giddy.
These extinguish candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, suffocates and kills them. *Woodward.*
- VERTIGO.* *n. f.* [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.
Vertigo is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight. *Quincy.*
The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, *vertigo*, tremblings. *Arbutnot.*
- That old *vertigo* in his head,
Will never leave him till he's dead. *Swift.*
- VERVAIN.* *n. f.* [*vervaine*, Fr. *vervaine*, Lat.] A plant.
- VERVINE.* *n. f.* [*vervaine*, Fr. *vervaine*, Lat.] A plant.
- It hath a labiate flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is upright, and commonly divided into two; but the under lip is cut into three parts; so that at first sight it appears like a flower with five leaves. These are succeeded by four naked seeds, which fill the calyx. The flowers generally grow in spikes, but not in whorls, round the stalks. *Miller.*
The nightshade grows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.*
Some scatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which cultivated with his daily care,
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryden.*
- VERVAIN mallow.* *n. f.* A plant.
It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althea; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*
- VERVET.* *n. f.* [*vervete*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ans.*
- VERVET.* *adj.* *vervety*, or *orai*, French; whence *vervety* in ancient English.
1. True; real.
Why do I pity him,
That with his *vervety* heart doth with me. *Shakepeare.*
In *vervety* deed, as the Lord liveth. *Sam. xxv. 34.*
O that

VES

- O that in *very* deed we might behold it. *Dryd. and Lee.*
2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree.
Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into very beasts. *Davies.*
- There, where *very* desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,
She may pass on. *Milton.*
3. To note the things emphatically, or eminently.
'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Especially against his *very* friend. *Shakefp.*
Was not my love
The *verrier* wag o'th' two? *Shakepeare.*
We can contain ourselves,
Were he the *verriest* antick in the world. *Shakefp.*
In a feeling age, the *very* knowledge of former times pales but for ignorance in a better dress. *South.*
The pictures of our great grandmothers in Queen Elizabeth's time, are clothed down to the *very* wrists, and up to the very chin. *Addison's Guardian.*
4. Same.
Women are as roses, whose fair flower
Being once display'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakefp.*
The cocks beat the partridge, which the laid to heart: but finding *very* cocks cutting one another, the comforted herself.
So catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other christian grace, that *very* time is also the special opportunity of charity. *Spratt.*
- VERY.* *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.
The Greek orator was so *very* famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addison.*
- To *VEVICATE.* *v. a.* [*vesica*, Latin.] To blister.
Celsus proposes, that in all these internal wounds, the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wise's Surgery.*
I saw the cuticula *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat. *Wise's Surgery.*
- VEVICATION.* *n. f.* [from *vesicate*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle.
I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with pledgets. *Wise's Surgery.*
- VEVICATORY.* *n. f.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Latin.] A blistering medicine.
- VEVICLE.* *n. f.* [*vesicula*, Latin.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated.
Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The lungs are made up of such air pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nitro-aerial particles. *Roy.*
- VEVICULAR.* *adj.* [from *vesicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of small interstices.
A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*
- VEVPER.* *n. f.* [Latin.] The evening star; the evening.
These signs are black *Vesper's* pageants. *Shakefp.*
- VEVSPERS.* *n. f.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Latin.] The evening service of the Romish church.
- VEVSPERTINE.* *adj.* [*vespertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.
- VEVSEL.* *n. f.* [*veselle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.]
1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.
For Banquo's issue have I fill'd my mind;
Put rancours in the *vesel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
If you have two *vesel* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there still remains one *vesel* empty. *Burnet.*
2. The containing parts of an animal body.
Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of those fibres the *vesels*; of those *vesels* the organs of the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.
The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the isles, had *vesels* to transport themselves. *Raleigh's Essays.*
The *vesel* is represented as stranded. The figure before it seems to lift it off the shallows. *Addison on Medals.*
From storms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,
Let thy strong hand this little *vesel* guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide
Impetuous of this life, let thy command
Direct my course, and bring me safe to land. *Prior.*
Now secure the painted *vesel* glides;
The fun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*
4. Any capacity; any thing containing.
I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *vesel* can contain. *Milton.*
To *VEVSEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel.

VET

- Take earth, and *vesel* it; and in that set the feed. *Bacon.*
- VEVSETS.* *n. f.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*
- VEVSSICKNON.* *n. f.* [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Diët.*
- VEST.* *n. f.* [*vestis*, Lat.] An outer garment.
Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flow'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
When the queen in royal habit's dress,
Old mystick emblems grace th' imperial *vest*. *Smith.*
- To *VEST.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe.
The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie,
With ether *vested*, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*
Light! Nature's resplendent robe;
Without whose *vesting* beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomson.*
2. To dress in a long garment.
Just Simeon; and prophetic Anna spoke,
Before the altar and the *vested* priest. *Milton.*
3. To make possessor of; to invest with.
To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person, who by right is *vested* with power over them. *Locke.*
Had I been *vested* with the monarch's power,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*
4. To place in possession.
The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely *vested* in the parliament. *Clarendon.*
Empire and dominion was *vested* in him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*
- VESTAL.* *n. f.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.
Women are not
In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *vestal*. *Shakepeare.*
How happy is the blameless *vestal's* lot?
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*
- VESTAL.* *adj.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.
Her *vestal* livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakepeare.*
- VESTIBULE.* *n. f.* [*vestibulum*, Lat.] The porch or first entrance of a house.
- VESTIGE.* *n. f.* [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.
The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its *vestiges*. *Harvey.*
- VESTIMENT.* *n. f.* [*vestimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.
Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God, should make the least things that are employed in his service amiable, than that their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as a *vestment*, should from the very service of God withdraw their hearts and affections. *Hooker.*
Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect
Those fable *vestments*, and that bright aspect. *Waller.*
The sculptors could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*
- VEVSTRY.* *n. f.* [*vestiare*, Fr. *vestiarium*, Latin.]
1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments, and consecrated things are deposited.
Bold Amycus, from the robb'd *vestry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*
2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.
The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the *vestry*, and common convention of the people of that parish. *Clarendon.*
Go with me where paltry constables will not summon us to *vestries*. *Blount to Pope.*
- VEVSTURE.* *n. f.* [*vesture*, old Fr. *vestura*, Italian.]
1. Garment; robe.
Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show;
Her envious *vesture* greedy light repelling. *Fairfax.*
What, weep you when you but behold
Our Caesar's *vesture* wounded? *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth
Should from her *vesture* chance to steal a kiss. *Shakefp.*
Here ruddy bras, and gold resplendent blaz'd;
There polish'd chests embroider'd *vestures* grac'd. *Pope.*
2. Dress; habit; external form.
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
But this muddy *vesture* of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakefp.*
Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a *vesture* of plants, would resemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*
- VEVCH.* *n. f.* [*vechia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower; from the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a pod full of roundish or angular seeds: to which must be added, that the leaves grow by pairs on a middle rib, ending in a tendril.

UGL

Where *vetches*, pulses, and tares have flood,
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*
An *ervum* is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbutnot.*
VE'TCHY, *n. f.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in
vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw.
If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may'st thou liege in a *vetchy* bed,
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser.*
VE'TERAN, *n. f.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man
long practised in any thing.
We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in
the beau monde. *Addison.*
The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest,
the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest-
practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*
If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might
have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been
inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*
Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears relings. *Addison.*
VE'TERAN, *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.
There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the
number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon.*
The British youth shall hail thy wife command;
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*
VETERINARIAN, *n. f.* [*veterinarius*, Latin.] One skilled in the
diseases of cattle.
That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by com-
mon farriers, but also receiv'd by good *veterinarians*, and
some who have laudably discours'd upon horses. *Brown.*
TO VEX, *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]
1. To plague; to torment; to harass.
Do you think
The king will suffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd*? *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shak.*
When she press'd him daily, so that his soul was *vexed*
unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges xvi. 16.*
Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the giddy train. *Dryden.*
You are the cause of all my care;
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I despair. *Prior.*
2. To disturb; to disquiet.
Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,
As mad as the *vex* sea; singing aloud. *Shakespeare.*
Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*
3. To trouble with slight provocations.
VEXA'TION, *n. f.* [from *vex*.]
1. The act of troubling.
O that husband,
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated *vexations*
of it. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.
Vexation almost stops my breath.
That fondred friends greets in the hour of death. *Shakespeare.*
Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures,
afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*
3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.
Your children were *vexation* to your youth;
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakespeare.*
4. An act of harassing by law.
Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have some reason to
complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it
an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*
5. A slight teasing trouble.
VEXA'TIOUS, *adj.* [from *vexation*.]
1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.
Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual
vexatious wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*
Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways;
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*
2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.
He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is to
gored with cruples, that he dares not make a step without
the authority of another. *Digby.*
3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.
VEXA'TIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomely; un-
easily.
VEXA'TIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomeness; un-
easiness.
VEXER, [from *vex*.] He who vexes.
UGLY, *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in such
a manner as to raise dislike.
UGLINESS, *n. f.* [from *ugly*.]
1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

VIB

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness*. *Spenser.*
She takes her topics from the advantages of old age and
ugliness. *Dryden.*
2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.
Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offen-
sive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the fin itself,
pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*
UGLY, *adj.* [This word was antiently written *ough*; whence
Mr. Dier ingeniously deduces it from *eyphlike*; that is, like
an *ough*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon *oga* is terror; and in
Gothic *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight;
contrary to beautiful.
If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly*. *Shakespeare.*
O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* thoughts, of ghastly dreams.
Was this the cottage, and the safe abode
Thou toldst me of? What grim aspects are these,
These *ugly*-headed monsters? *Milton.*
VIAL, *n. f.* [*Phiala*.] A small bottle.
Edward's seven sons
Were as seven *vials* of his sacred blood. *Shakespeare.*
You Gods! look down,
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakespeare.*
Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off.
Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belong-
ing to some of the antient Romans inclosed in a glass
vial. *Wilkins.*
I placed a thin *vial*, well stopp'd up, within the smoke of
the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addison.*
Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate,
ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same
vial. *Addison.*
TO VIAL, *v. a.* To inclose in a *vial*.
This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the shepherds at the festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. *Milton.*
VIALD, *n. f.* [*vianda*, Fr. *vianda*, Ital.] Food; meat dress'd.
The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I'th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viald*. *Shakespeare.*
No matter, since
They've left their *vials* behind, for we have stomachs.
Wilt please you taste of what is here?
These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of these *vials* pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton.*
From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons
in health, and in no necessity of using such *vials*, had better
to abstain. *Roy.*
The tables in fair order spread;
Vials of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and favour; rich repast!
VIALTICUM, *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. Provision for a journey.
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its depar-
ture.
TO VIBRATE, *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]
1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver.
Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated, may dif-
ferently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous mo-
tion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*
TO VIBRATE, *v. n.*
1. To play up and down, or to and fro.
The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quick-
silver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate*
a little up and down. *Boyle.*
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain
degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission
performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*
2. To quiver.
The whisper, that to greatness fill too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*
VIBRA'TION, *n. f.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving,
or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the
act of quivering.
It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours
of piety, the heats of devotion, and the fallies and *vibrations*
of a harmless activity. *South.*
Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of
the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibra-*
tions being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic
nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing. *Newton.*
Mild *vibrations* sooth the parted soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson.*
VICAR.

VIC

VICAR, *n. f.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.
Procure the *vicar*.
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakespeare.*
Yours is the prize;
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see. *Dryden.*
A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to
look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hear-
ing the clergy decreed, what a contempt must he entertain,
not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order. *Swift.*
2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.
An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict
his suffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*
VICARAGE, *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a *vicar*.
This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age,
and having never deserted his flock, died *vicar* of Bray. *Swift.*
VICA'RIOUS, *adj.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; act-
ing in the place of another.
The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and
vicarious and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty,
being but his substitute in this regimen of the body. *Hale.*
What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel
against the *vicarious* power of God in his soul. *Norris.*
VICARSHIP, *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a *vicar*.
VICE, *n. f.* [*vitium*, Latin.]
1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of man-
ners; inordinate life.
No spirit more grofs to love
Vice for itself. *Milton.*
The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of prob-
ability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong measures of
good. *Locke.*
2. A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual
fault, not for a single enormity.
No *vice*, so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakespeare.*
Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vice* than it had before;
More suffer by him that shall succeed.
Ungovern'd appetite, a brutish *vice*. *Milton.*
I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the
vice of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*
3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.
I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,
Your need to sustain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakespeare.*
His face made of brals, like a *vice* in a game. *Tupper.*
4. [*Vice*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by
workmen.
He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws,
the *vice*; whirlingigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutnot.*
5. Grips; grasp.
If I but fist him once; if he come but within my
vice. *Shakespeare.*
6. [*Vice*, Latin.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*,
who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has
the second rank in command: as a *viceroi*; *vice-chancellor*.
TO VICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw.
With all confidence he swears,
As he had seen't, or been an instrument
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*
VICEDADMIRAL, *n. f.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]
1. The second commander of a fleet.
The foremost of the fleet was the *admiral*: the rear-
admiral was *Cara Mahometes*, an arch-pirate. The *vice*-
admiral in the middle of the fleet with a great squadron
of galleys, struck sail directly. *Kneller.*
2. A naval officer of the second rank.
VICEDADMIRALTY, *n. f.* [from *vice-admiral*.] The office of a
vice-admiral.
The *vice-admiralty* is exercised by Mr. Trenanion. *Carew.*
VICA'GENT, *n. f.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the
place of another.
A vassal Satan hath made his *vice-agent*, to cross whatever
the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*
VICED, *adj.* [from *vicied*.] Vitious; corrupt.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-*vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakespeare.*
VICEGERENT, *n. f.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant;
one who is intrusted with the power of the superior, by
whom he is deputed.
All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these;
remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's
vicegerent. *Bacon.*
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken
duty to his *vicegerent*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Spenser.*

VIC

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terror of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden.*
Thou great *vicegerent* of the king;
In all affairs thou sole director. *Swift.*
VICEGERENT, *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Lat.] Having a delegated
power; acting by substitution.
Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent son! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*
VICEGERENCY, *n. f.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a *vice*-
gerent; lieutenantcy; deputed power.
The authority of confidence stands founded upon its *vice*-
gerency and deputation under God. *South.*
VICCHANCELLOR, *n. f.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The second
magistrate of the universities.
VICENARY, *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*
VICEROY, *n. f.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place
of the king with regal authority.
Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but *viceroi* of the whole? *Shakespeare.*
Mendoza, *viceroi* of Peru, was wont to say, that the
government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave,
save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*
We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroi*
is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*
VICEROYALTY, *n. f.* [from *viceroi*.] Dignity of a *viceroi*.
These parts furnish out *vice-royalties* for the grantees; but
in war are incumbances to the kingdom. *Addison.*
VICETY, *n. f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or
original: a *vice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point*
vice, from the French perhaps, *point de vice*; whence the
barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness.
A word not used.
Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety,
And old Sherwood's *vicety*. *B. Johnson.*
VICINITY, *n. f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]
1. Nearness; state of being near.
The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* be-
tween agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades
the other. *Hale.*
The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*
2. Neighbourhood.
He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home,
and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*
Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the
vicinity of the sun. *Bentley.*
VICINAGE, *n. f.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.
VICINAL, *adj.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near; neighbouring.
VICINE, *adj.* [*vicinus*, Lat.]
Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track;
as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the
print of another near it. *Glanville.*
VICIOUS, *adj.* [from *vice*.] See **VITIOUS**. Devoted to *vice*;
not addict'd to virtue.
He heard this heavy curse,
Servants of servants on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*
VICISSITUDE, [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]
1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same
succession.
It makes through heav'n
Grateful *vicissitudes*, like day and night. *Milton.*
The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or
refracted for many *vicissitudes*. *Newton.*
This succession of things upon the earth, is the result
of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of
that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination. *Woodward.*
2. Revolution; change.
During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good
and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness. *Atterb.*
Verie sweetens toil, however rude the found,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Gifford.*
VICINTIENS, In law *vicintiel* rents are certain farms, for
which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what
profit he can of them. *Vicintiel* writs are such writs as are
triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*
VICTIM, *n. f.* [*victima*, Latin.]
1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.
All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*
And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*
Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison.*
2. Some

VIE

2. Something destroyed.
Behold where age's wretched victim lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*
VICTOR. *n. f.* [victor, Lat.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Victor* is seldom used with a genitive, and never but with regard to some single action or person. We rarely say Alexander was *victor* of Darius, though we say he was *victor* at Arbela; but we never say he was *victor* of Persia.
This strange race more strange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field. *Sidney.*
Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakefp.*
Although the *victor*, we submit to Caesar. *Shakefp.*
Say where and when
Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the *victor's* heel. *Milt.*
Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon,
That pleas'd to well our *victors* ear, declare
That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd. *Milton.*
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume,
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*
In love the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*
Fortune's unjust; the ruins of the brave,
And him who should be *victor*, makes the slave. *Dryden.*
Lose not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand. *Addison.*
VICTORIOUS. *adj.* [victoriosus, Fr.]
1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest. Victory doth more often fall by error of the vanquish'd, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*
The great son return'd *victorious* with his pains. *Milton.*
That happy fun, said he, will rise again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy see:
And I alone mult view him rise in vain,
Without one ray of all his star for me. *Dryden.*
2. Producing conquest.
Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And curs'd for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*
3. Betokening conquest.
Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shakefp.*
VICTORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victoriosus*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.
That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*
VICTORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *victoriosus*.] The state or quality of being victorious.
VICTORY. *n. f.* [victoria, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.
At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakefp.*
Then to the heav'n of heav'n's he shall ascend
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*
Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions. *Taylor.*
VICTRESS. *n. f.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers.
I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And she shall be sole *victress*; Caesar's Caesar. *Shakefp.*
VICTUAL. *n. f.* [victualles, Fr. vittuaglia, Ital.] Provision.
VICTUALS. *n. f.* of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance.
He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with *victuals* and fresh water. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*
You had musty *victuals*, and he hath help to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakefp.*
He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles.*
They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to sea by a storm. *K. Charles.*
To VICTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store with provision for food.
Talbot, farewell;
I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakefp.*
VICTUALLER. *n. f.* [from *victuals*.] One who provides victuals.
They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of *victuals*; yet the English *victuallers* furcated not to bring all things necessary. *Hayward.*
Their conquest half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*
VIDELICET. *adv.* [Latin.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*
VIDUITY. *n. f.* [from *viduus*, Lat.] Widowhood.
To VIE. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]
1. To show, or practice in competition.
They *vie* power and expence with those that are too high. *L'Estrange.*

VIE

- You *vie* happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions.
2. In this passage the meaning seems to be, to add; to accumulate.
She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She *vied* to fast,
That in a twink she won me to her love. *Shakefp.*
To VIE. *v. n.* To contend; to contend; to strive for superiority.
In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*
The wool, when shaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudest Tyrian purple *vie*. *Addison.*
Now voices over voices rise;
While each to be the loudest *vies*. *Swift.*
To VIEW. *v. a.* [view, Fr. from *voir*, or *voir*.]
1. To survey; to look on by way of examination.
Go, and *view* the country. *Jes. vii. 2.*
Th' almighty father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to *view*. *Milton.*
View not this spire, by measures giv'n,
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*
Where'er we *view* some well-proportion'd dome;
No single parts unequally surprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*
2. To see; to perceive by the eye.
With eyes aghast
View'd first their lamentable lot,
No more I hear, no more I *view*,
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you, *Pope.*
VIEW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Prospect.
You should tread a course
Pretty, and full of *view*; yea, haply, near
The residence of Pothumus. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
Vast and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehensions of the uttermost objects, are condemned by good authors. *Watson.*
The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*
Cut wide *views* through mountains to the plain,
You'll with your hill, or shelter'd hill again. *Pope.*
2. Sight; power of beholding.
Some faster resolution I've in *view*. *Milton.*
I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*
These things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear *view* into the state of human liberty. *Locke.*
Instruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my *view* let all the bright abode,
And make my soul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*
3. Act of seeing.
Th' unexpected found
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm; but straight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*
Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*
4. Sight; eye.
She was not much struck with those objects that now presented themselves to her *view*. *Female Quixote.*
5. Survey; examination by the eye.
Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden.*
6. Intellectual survey.
If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*
7. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight.
The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,
When now the Trojan navy was in *view*. *Dryden.*
8. Appearance; show.
In that accomplish'd mind,
Helpt by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the splendour of her *view*,
Dazzl'd before we never knew. *Waller.*
9. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.
To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wife considerations than a wife man? *Locke.*
10. Prospect of interest.
No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*
11. Intention; design.
He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*
With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition against the Parthians, he passed through Egypt. *Arbutnot.*
VIEWLESS.

VIG

- VIEWLESS. *adj.* [from *view*.] Unseen; not discernible by the sight.
To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds,
And blown with restless violence about
The pendant world
Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes
Viewless. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repas'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*
Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise;
Their feet half *viewless* quiver in the skies. *Pope.*
VIGESIMATION. *n. f.* [vigesimal, Latin.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*
VIGIL. *n. f.* [vigilia, Latin.]
1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest. So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*
Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-ey'd virgins keep,
And pitying fairs, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*
2. A fast kept before a holiday.
He that out-lives this day, and sees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
And say to-morrow is St. Crispian. *Shakefp.*
3. Service used on the night before a holiday.
No altar is to be consecrated without reliques, which placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillington.*
The rivals call my muse another way,
To sing their *vigils* for th' ensuing day. *Dryden.*
4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.
Though Venus and her ion shou'd spare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*
Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them. *Addison.*
VIGILANCE. *n. f.* [vigilance, Fr. vigilantia, Lat.]
VIGILANCY. *n. f.* [from *vigilance*.]
1. Forbearance of sleep.
Ulysses yielded unreasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him *vigilance*. *Broome.*
2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.
Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shakefp.*
No post is free, no place,
That guard and most unusual *vigilance*
Does not attend my taking. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
In their military care, there were few remarkable occasions under the duke, saving his continual *vigilance*, and voluntary hazard of his person. *Watson.*
Of these the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure.
We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use for our behoof the strength of the ox, the sagacity and vigilancy of the dog. *Roy.*
3. Guard; watch.
In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but such as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*
VIGILANT. *adj.* [vigilans, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.
They have many prayers, but every of them very short, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness; lest that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*
Take your places, and be *vigilant*:
If any noise or soldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
The treasurer, as he was *vigilant* in such cases, had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that he procured the king to send a message to the master of the rolls. *Clarend.*
VIGILANTLY. *adv.* [from *vigilant*.] Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.
Thus in peace, either of the kings so *vigilantly* observed every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*
VIGOROUS. *adj.* [from *vigor*, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life.
Fam'd for his valour young;
At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong! *Waller.*
Their appetite is not dull'd by being gratified, but returns always fresh and *vigorous*. *Atterbury.*
VIGOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *vigor*.] With force; forcibly; without weakness.
The prince had two giant ships;
With his one so *vigorously* he press'd,
And flew so home, they could not rise again. *Dryden.*
If the fire burns bright and *vigorously*, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled. *South.*

VIL

- That prince whose cause you espouse so *vigorously*, is the principal in the war, and you but a second. *Swift.*
VIGOROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *vigor*.] Force; strength.
He hath given excellent sufferance and *vigorously* to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage, heroic fortitude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*
VIGOUR. *n. f.* [vigor, Lat.]
1. Force; strength.
Sometimes went and sometimes ran,
With supple joints, as lively *vigour* led. *Milton.*
Shame to be overcome,
Wou'd utmost *vigour* raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*
Pernicious fire wither'd all their strength,
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton.*
The mind and spirit remains
Invincible, and *vigour* soon returns. *Milton.*
No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal *vigour*. *Milton.*
The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*
2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
3. Energy; efficacy.
In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*
How does Cartesius all his lineus strain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain? *Blackmore.*
VILE. *adj.* [vil, Fr. vilis, Lat.] Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.
Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God, were in his sight to *vile* and despicable as men's disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker.*
I disdainful scorn'd, and craved death,
Rather than I would be so *vile* esteem'd. *Shakefp.*
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; he he ne'er so *vile*,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakefp.*
The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*
That sinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens possess he must;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust. *Fairfax.*
A spontaneous production is against matter of fact; a thing without example not only in man, but the *vilest* of weeds. *Bentl.*
2. Morally impure; wicked.
Restor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*
VILED. *adj.* [from *vile*, whence *revile*.] Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.
He granted life to all except to one, who had used *vile* speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*
VILELY. *adv.* [from *vile*.] Basely; meanly; shamefully.
The Volicians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shakefp.*
How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy. *A. Philips.*
VILENESS. *n. f.* [from *vile*.]
1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.
His *vileness* us shall never awe:
But here our sports shall be:
Such as the golden world first saw,
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*
Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and its impotence to conserve its own being. *Creech.*
Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, what dost thou make? *Swift.*
2. Moral or intellectual baseness.
Then, *vileness* of mankind!
Could one, alas! repeat me good or great,
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*
To VILIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile*.] To debase; to defame; to make contemptible.
Tomalin could not abide,
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*. *Drayton.*
Their maker's image
Forlook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*
To serve ungovern'd appetite; and took
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton.*
The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person. *Addison.*
Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*
VILL. *n. f.* [ville, Fr. villa, Latin.] A village; a small collection of houses. Little in use.
This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill*. *Hale.*
VILLA. *n. f.* [villa, Lat.] A country seat.
The ancient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea. *Addison.*
All vast possessions; just the same the case,
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chase. *Pope.*
29 F VILLAGE.

VIL

VILLAGE. *n. f.* [*village*, Fr.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.
Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting villages, steep coats, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*
The early village cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.
You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are so; but, like the village curs,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakespeare.*
The country villages were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*
Those village-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryden.*
Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own fabre gave,
In the vile habit of a village slave. *Pope.*
VILLAGER. *n. f.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of the village.
Brutus had rather be a villager,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions. *Shakespeare.*
When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. *Milton.*
If there are conveniences of life, which common use
reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every
villager doth not know them. *Locke.*
VILLAGERY. *n. f.* [from *village*.] District of villages.
Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,
That fright the maidens of the villagery? *Shakespeare.*
VILLAIN. *n. f.* [*villain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Latin.]
1. One who held by a base tenure.
The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in
condition of slaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue,
than if they had been made the king's free subjects. *Davies.*
2. A wicked wretch.
We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather
villains, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all
together set upon them.
O villain! villain! his very opinion in the letter. Ab-
horred villain! unnatural, detested, brutish villain! *Shakespeare.*
What in the world,
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakespeare.*
He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a villain, upon
the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parlia-
ment. *Clarendon.*
Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counsels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*
VILLANAGE. *n. f.* [from *villain*.]
1. The state of a villain; base servitude.
They exercise most bitter tyranny,
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedness is like to sinful villanage. *Fairy Queen.*
Upon every such surrender and grant, there was but one
freeholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but
tenants in villanage, and were not fit to be sworn in
juries. *Davies.*
2. Baseness; infamy.
If in thy innoce it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and villanage are thine. *Dryden.*
To **VILLANIZE**. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debase; to degrade;
to defame.
Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never villanize his father's fame;
But, as the first, the last of all the line,
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine. *Dryden.*
These are the fools, whose stolidity can baffle all argu-
ments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and
villanizing of mankind to the condition of beasts. *Bentley.*
VILLANOUS. *adj.* [from *villain*.] Baseness; wicked-
ness.
1. Base; vile; wicked.
2. Sorry.
Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly
my own opinion; but chiefly a villanous trick of thine eye
doth warrant me. *Shakespeare.*
3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to exaggerate any think detestable.
We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads villanous low. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*
VILLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous*.] Wickedly; basely.
The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and villanously
slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Knolles.*
VILLANOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *villanous*.] Baseness; wicked-
ness.
VILLANY. *n. f.* [from *villain*; *villomnie*, old French.]
1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity.
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such a rheum:
And he, long traded in, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*
He is the prince's jester; and the commendation is not
in his wit, but in his villany. *Shakespeare.*
2. A wicked action; a crime.

VIN

No villany, or flagitious action was ever yet committed;
but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*
Such villanies rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*
VILLATICK. *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.
Evening dragon came,
Affailant on the perched roofs,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton.*
VILLI. *n. f.* [Latin.]
In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small
hairs like the grain of pluff or fluff, with which, as a kind
of excrecence, some trees do abound. *Quincy.*
VILLOUS. *adj.* [*villosus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough.
The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows
sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward villous coat of
the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger. *Arb.*
VIMINEOUS. *adj.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs.
As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*
VINCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vincere*, Lat.] Conquerable; supe-
rable.
He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness of
provision would in a short time draw the feditious to shorter
limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*
Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have attended
more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake
which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*
VINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be over-
come. *Did.*
VINCTURE. *n. f.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding. *Baile.*
VINDEMIAL. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.
To **VINDEMIATE**. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] To gather the
vintage.
Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration
of this month. *Boeyn.*
VINDEMIATION. *n. f.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Baile.*
To **VINDICATE**. *v. a.* [*vindicare*, Lat.]
1. To justify; to support; to maintain.
Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent
must directly *vindicate* and confirm that proposition; i. e. he
must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syl-
logism. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. To revenge; to avenge.
We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be
pursued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate*
or punish infidelity? *Bacon.*
Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but
God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to *vindicate*
rebellion. *Pearson on the Creed.*
The more numerous the offenders are, the more his
justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tilghson.*
Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*
3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.
Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly
has *vindicated* to himself. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*
The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryden.*
4. To clear; to protect.
God's ways of dealing with us, are by proposition of ter-
rors and promises. To these is added the authority of the
commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interpo-
sition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his
prophets, and of his son. *Hammond.*
I may assert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*
VINDICATION. *n. f.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicare*.] De-
fence; assertion; justification.
This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a
mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in en-
deavouring to betray the Greeks. *Brauns.*
VINDICATIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicare*.] Revengeful; given to
revenge.
He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakespeare.*
Publick revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in
private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life
of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they un-
fortunate. *Bacon.*
The fruits of adust choler, and the evaporations of a
vindicative spirit. *Howell.*
Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what
is censorious or *vindicative*? Whereas no zeal is spiritual,
that is not also charitable. *Sprat's Sermon.*
Distinguish betwixt a passion purely *vindicative*, and those
counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *L'Estrange.*
VINDICATOR.

VIN

VINDICATOR. *n. f.* [from *vindicare*.] One who vindicates;
an assertor.
He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the ut-
most rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleas'd
with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a
temperizing poet. *Dryden.*
VINDICATORY. *adj.* [from *vindicare*.]
1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.
The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to
take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to
make trial of his graces. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbs.*
2. Defensory; justificatory.
VINDICTIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge;
revengeful.
I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*
Augustus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented
himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*
VINE. *n. f.* [*vina*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.
The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular
order, and expanding in form of a rose; the ovary, which is
situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round
fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each.
The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by
which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit
is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine,
commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The
Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The
parley leav'd grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called
the Burgundy in England; the leaves of this sort are very
much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it
had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Bur-
gundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good
wine. 7. The white chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a
large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black
chasselas, or black muscadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The
red chasselas, or red muscadine. 10. The burlake grape.
11. The white muscat, or white Frontinac. 12. The red
Frontinac. 13. The black Frontinac. 14. The damask
grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet
water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape.
19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The
St. Peter's grape, or hesperian. 22. The malmsey grape.
23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburg
grape. 25. The black Hamburg, or warmer grape. 26. The
Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontinac of
Alexandria; called also the Jerusalem muscat and gros mu-
cat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontinac of Alexandria.
29. The white melic grape. 30. The white morillon.
31. The Alicante grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The
grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of
Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of
Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possitied of
upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*
The vine-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Fairy Queen.*
In her days every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own vine, what he plants. *Shakespeare.*
The captain left of the poor to be vine-dressers. 2 *Kings. xxv.*
Depending vines the shelving cavern screen,
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*
VINEGAR. *n. f.* [*vinagre*, Fr.]
1. Wine grown sour.
Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the
hot sun; and therefore vinegar will not burn, much of the
finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*
Heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more four. *Pope.*
2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.
Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakespeare.*
VINNEWED, or **VINNEY**. *adj.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*
VINEYARD. *n. f.* [*vinetum*, Saxon.] A ground planted with
vines.
Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our vineyards to a barbarous people. *Shakespeare.*
Though some had so forfeited in the vineyards, and with
the vines, that they had been left behind, the generosity
of the Spaniards sent them all home again. *Clarendon.*
VINOUS. *adj.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of
wine; consisting of wine.
The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some
partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit. *Boyle.*
Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
to an *vinous* flavour. *Philips.*
VINTAGE. *n. f.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for
the year.
The best wines are in the driest *vintages*. *Bacon.*
Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*
VINTAGER. *n. f.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vin-
tage. *Ainsworth.*
VINTNER. *n. f.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.

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The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleases. *Howell.*
The *vintner*, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys
more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*
VINTRY. *n. f.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*
VIOL. *n. f.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of
musick.
My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an unstringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shakespeare.*
To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks
of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*
Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trump doth sound;
Me softer airs besit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*
VIOLABLE. *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be vio-
lated or hurt.
VIOLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.
To **VIOLATE**. *v. a.* [*violare*, Lat.]
1. To injure; to hurt.
I question thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the sleep of those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*
Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliss, and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*
Cease
To know what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*
2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.
Some of *violated* vows
Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shakespeare.*
Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches
of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil,
violate in general that principle of reason, which willett uni-
versally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*
3. To injure by irreverence.
I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*
Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*
4. To ravish; to deflower.
The Sabines *violated* charms
Obscure'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*
VIOLA'TION. *n. f.* [*violatio*, Lat.]
1. Infringement or injury of something sacred.
Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was
not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives,
who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*
Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered
the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*
2. Rape; the act of deflowering.
If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakespeare.*
VIOLA'TOR. *n. f.* [*violator*, Lat.]
1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.
May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing
upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that
never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious *violators* of them. *South.*
2. A ravisher.
Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakespeare.*
How does the subject herself to the *violator's* upbraidings
and insults. *Clarissa.*
VIOLENCE. *n. f.* [*violencia*, Latin.]
1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.
To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about.
All the elements
At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict, had not soon
Th' eternal hung his golden scales. *Milton.*
2. An attack; an assault; a murder.
A noise did scare me from the tomb;
And she, too desperate, would not go with me:
But, as it seems, did *violence* on herself. *Shakespeare.*
3. Outrage; unjust force.
Grieved at his heart, when looking down he saw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
4. Eagerness; vehemence.
That seal
You ask with such *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakespeare.*
5. Injury; infringement.
We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records, divine
and human, deny an universal deluge. *Burnet.*
6. Forceful deforation.
VIOLENT. *adj.* [*violentus*, Lat.]
1. Forceful; acting with strength.
A *violent* cross wind blows. *Milton.*
2. Produced or continued by force.
The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine,
must be look'd upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent*
state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*
3. Not natural, but brought by force.
Conqueror death discovers them scarce men;
Violent or shameful death their due reward. *Milton.*
4. Un-

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4. Unjustly assailant; murderous.
Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakesp.*
A foe subtle or *violent*. *Milton.*
5. Unfeignably vehement.
We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away
that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences
would storm and repine thereat. *Hooker.*
The covetous extortioner should remember, that such *vi-*
olents shall not take heaven, but hell by force. *Decay of Piety.*
6. Extorted; not voluntary.
Vows made in pain, are *violent* and void. *Milton.*
VIOLENTLY, *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; ve-
hemently.
Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redress. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Flame burneth more *violently* towards the sides, than in the
midst. *Bacon.*
Ancient privileges must not, without great necessities, be
revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws
urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- VIOLET**, *n. f.* [*viollette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A plant.
It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, somewhat re-
sembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals
represent the standard, the two side ones the wings; but the
lower one, which ends in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of
the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a three-cor-
nered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundish
seeds. There are nine species. *Miller.*
When daisies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakesp.*
Sweet echo, sweetest nymph that liv'st unseen,
By slow Meander's margent green,
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*
It alters not our simple idea, whether we think that blue
be in the *violet* itself, or in our mind only; and only the
power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in
the *violet* itself. *Locke.*
- VIOLIN**, *n. f.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol*.] A fiddle; a stringed
instrument of musick.
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praise with *violins*, and lutes. *Sandys.*
Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs, and desperation,
For the fair disdainful dame. *Dryden.*
- VIOLIST**, *n. f.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.
- VIOLOCE'LLO**, *n. f.* [Italian.] A stringed instrument of
musick.
- VIPER**, *n. f.* [*viper*, Lat.]
1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of
which most are poisonous.
A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his
hand. *Acts xxviii. 3.*
He'll gall of asps with thrifty lips suck in;
The *viper's* deadly teeth shall pierce his skin. *Sandys.*
Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they place such
great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a
viper, than of a common puncture. This is no other than
axungia viperina, presently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*
2. Any thing mischievous.
Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
- VIPERINE**, *n. f.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.
- VIPEROUS**, *adj.* [*viperus*, Lat. from *viper*.] Having the qua-
lities of a *viper*.
My tender years can tell,
Civil dissention is a *viperous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakesp.*
We are peremptory to dispatch
This *viperous* traitor. *Shakesp.*
Some *viperous* critick may bereave
Th' opinion of thy worth for some defect. *Daniel's Musaph.*
- VIPER'S**, *n. f.* [*echin*, Lat.] A plant.
The characters are, the cup of the flower is large, and
divided into five long slender segments; the flower consists of
one leaf, is shaped like a funnel, and somewhat inflected,
having its upper part stretched, but in a greater length than
the lower: the upper part, or galea of the flower, is divided
into two; and the lower part, or beard, into three parts: in
the middle of the flower are produced five stamina (or
threads) which are reflexed. Each flower is succeeded by
four seeds, which are in form of a viper's head. *Miller.*
- VIPER'S**, *n. f.* [*scorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.
It hath a semi-floiculous flower, consisting of many half
florets, which rest upon the embryos, which are included in
one common empalement, which is scaly: the embryos af-
terwards become oblong seeds, which are furnished with
down. *Miller.*
- VIRAGO**, *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man.
Melpomene represented like a *virago* or manly lady, with
a majestic and grave countenance. *Peacham.*

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- To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And swift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*
2. It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent
woman.- VIR'ELAY**, *n. f.* [*virolay*, *virolai*, Fr.] A sort of little an-
cient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and
short verses, with strops. *L'Acad.*
The mournful music in mirth now lift ne mask,
As she was wont in youth and summer days;
But if thou algate lust like *virolays*,
And looser songs of love to underlong. *Spenser.*
The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a *virolay*:
And still at ev'ry close she would repeat
The burden of the song, the daisy is so sweet. *Dryden.*
- VIR'ENT**, *adj.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded.
In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures
of men and women. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- VIR'GE**, *n. f.* [*virga*, Lat. better *verge*, from *verge*, French.]
A dean's mace.
Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly looting in his seat;
The silver *virge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*
- VIRGIN**, *n. f.* [*virgo*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]
1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.
This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The best regarded *virgins* of our clime
Have lov'd it too. *Shakesp.*
Senseless bauble!
Art thou a fadary for this act, and look't
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
The damsel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Gen. xxiv. 16.*
Angelo is an adulterous thief,
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator.
Much less can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
- 2. A woman not a mother. Unusual. *Cowley.*
Likely to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove. *Milton.*
- 3. Any thing untouched or unmingled.
Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn
with less smoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*
I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marshes of
Cheshire. *Woodward.*
Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only, which I
weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*
- 4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.
Thence down again by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*
- VIRGIN**, *adj.* Begetting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly.
Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet rofod over
with the *virgin* crimson of modesty, if she deny the appear-
ance of a naked blind boy. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*
What says the silver with her *virgin* hue?
With ease a brother o'ercame. *Cowley.*
- The formal decencies of *virgin*-thame.
- To **VIRGIN**, *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin.
A kiss
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge!
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
- VIRGINAL**, *adj.* [from *virgin*.] Maidenly; maidenly; per-
taining to a virgin.
On the earth more fair was never seen,
Of chastity and honour *virginal*. *Fairy Queen.*
Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shakesp.*
Purity is a special part of this superstructure, restraining
of all desires of the flesh within the known limits of conju-
gal or *virginal* chastity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- To **VIRGINAL**, *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal.
A cant word.
- Still *virginal* upon thy palm. *Shakesp.*
- VIRGINAL**, *n. f.* [more usually *virginals*.] A musical in-
strument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.
The musician hath produced two means of training strings.
The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of
lutes and viols; the other is the shortness of the strings, as in
harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*
- VIRGINITY**, *n. f.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquain-
tance with man.
You do impeach your modesty too much,
To trust the opportunity of night,
And the ill counsel of a desert place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakesp.*
Natural *virginity* of itself is not a state more acceptable to
God; but that which is chosen in order to the conveniences
of religion, and separation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*
- VIRILE**, *n. f.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile;
not feminine. *VIRILITY.*

VIR

- VIRILITY**, *n. f.* [*virilitas*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile*.]
1. Manhood; character of man.
The lady made generous advances to the borders of
virility. *Rambler.*- 2. Power of procreation.
The great climacterical was past, before they begat chil-
dren, or gave any testimony of their virility; for none begat
children before the age of sixty-five. *Brown.*
- VIRMI'LION**, *n. f.* Properly *vermilion*. A red colour.
Egle, the fairest Nais of the flood,
With a *vermilion* dye his temples stain'd. *Rescommon.*
- VIR'TUAL**, *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the effi-
cacy without the sensible or material part.
Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put there-
fore wood into smith's water, and try whether it will not
harden. *Bacon.*
Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without commu-
nication of substance. *Bacon.*
Love not the heav'nly spirits? And how their love
Expresses they? by looks only? or, do they mix
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch? *Milton.*
Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* pow'r, and warm'd. *Milton.*
Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only
that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingsfleet.*
- VIR'TUALITY**, *n. f.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.
In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of
many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred
ears. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- VIR'TUALLY**, *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not formally.
They are *virtually* contained in other words still con-
tinued. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people *vir-*
tually give their approbation to every thing they are bound to
obey. *Addison.*
- To **VIR'TUATE**, *v. a.* [from *virtus*.] To make efficacious.
Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being
assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at
least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essen-
tials. *Harvey.*
- VIR'TUE**, *n. f.* [*virtus*, Lat.]
1. Moral goodness.
Either I'm mistaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falstaff. *Shakesp.*
If there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*
Virtue only makes our bliss below.
The character of prince Henry is improved by Shakespear;
and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we see a
dawn of greatness and *virtue*. *Shakesp. illustrated.*
- 2. A particular moral excellence.
In Belmont is a lady,
And she is fair, and fairer than that word,
Of wondrous *virtues*. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Remember all his *virtues*,
And shew mankind that goodness is your care. *Addison.*
- 3. Medicinal quality.
All blest secrets,
All you unpublisch'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth
upon the mountains; and that without *virtue* from those that
feed in the valleys. *Bacon.*
- 4. Medicinal efficacy.
An essay writer must practise the chymical method, and
give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addison.*
- 5. Efficacy; power.
If neither words, nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for
there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Estrange.*
Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what
a man can do, shall, by *virtue* thereof, be accepted. *South.*
They are not sure, by *virtue* of syllogism, that the con-
clusion certainly follows from the premises. *Locke.*
This they shall attain, partly in *virtue* of the promise made
by God; and partly in *virtue* of piety. *Asterbury.*
He used to travel through Greece, by *virtue* of this fable,
which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*
- 6. Acting power.
Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned
him about. *Mark v. 30.*
She moves the body, which she doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*
- 7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.
She moves the body, which she doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*
- 8. Bravery; valour.
Truist to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers
Took their discharge. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
The conquest of Palestine, with singular *virtue* they per-
formed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh.*
- 9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.
In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the oeconomy of
poems is better observed than in Terence; who thought the

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- sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sen-
tences, as ours do the forcing in of jests. *B. Johnson.*- 10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.
Thrones, domination, principdoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milt.*
A winged *virtue* through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly. *Tickell.*
- VIR'TUELESS**, *adj.* [from *virtue*.]
1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.
2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.
All second causes, together with nature herself, without
that operative faculty which God gave them, would become
altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead. *Raleigh.*
Virtueless the wilft all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients harms. *Fairfax.*
Some would make those glorious creatures *virtueless*. *Hakewill.*
- VIR'TUOSO**, *n. f.* [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or na-
tural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or
architecture.
Methinks those generous *virtuosi* dwell in a higher region
than other mortals. *Glanville.*
Virtuosi, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts,
and is a critick in them. And amongst our French painters,
the word *virtueux* is understood in the same signification. *Dryd.*
This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuosi*
of that time. *Tatler, N^o. 52.*
Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work;
and the *virtuosi* of France covered a little vault with arti-
ficial snow. *Addison.*
- VIR'TUOUS**, *adj.* [from *virtue*.]
1. Morally good.
If his occasion were not *virtuous*,
I should not urge it half so faithfully. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*
What she wills to do or say,
Is wisest, *virtuous*, discreetest, best. *Milton.*
Favour'd of heav'n, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domestick good combines:
Happy that house! his way to peace is smooth. *Milton.*
- 2. [Applied to women.] Chaste.
Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that
hath the jealous fool to her husband! *Shakesp.*
- 3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.
Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*
- 4. Efficacious; powerful.
With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic sun,
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, so many precious things. *Milton.*
- 5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.
Out of his hand,
That *virtuous* steel he rudely snatch'd away. *Fairy Queen.*
Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,
He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed. *Spenser.*
He own'd that *virtuous* ring and glass. *Milton.*
- 6. Having medicinal qualities.
Some observe that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another
without virtue; the *virtuous* is taken from the beast that
feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without
virtue, from those that feed where no such herbs are. *Bacon.*
The ladies fought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeeze'd the juice; and cooling ointment made. *Dryd.*
- VIR'TUOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner;
according to the rules of virtue.
The Gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously*. *Sidney.*
In sum, they taught the world no less *virtuously* how to
die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*
They that mean *virtuously*, and yet do so,
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shak.*
Not from grey hairs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our past life, when *virtuously* spent,
Must to our age those happy fruits present. *Denham.*
The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who
has been *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*
- VIR'TUOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *virtuous*.] The state or character
of being virtuous.
Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of
Britomert, and *virtuousness* of Belphebe; and the lascivious-
ness of Helenora. *Spenser.*
- VIRULENCE**, *n. f.* [from *virulent*.] Mental poison; malig-
nity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.
Disputes in religion are managed with *virulence* and bitter-
ness. *Decay of Piety.*
It infills into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of
that charity which is the perfection and ornament of reli-
gion. *Addison.*
The whigs might easily have maintained a majority among
the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged this in-
temperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most pro-
fitable of their party. *Swift.*

VIS

VI'RU'LENT. *adj.* [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Lat.]

1. Poisonous; venomous.
2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RU'LENTLY. *adv.* [*from virulent*] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VI'SAGE. *n. f.* [*visage*, Fr. *visaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horror.

Phoebe doth behold
Her silver *visage* in the watry glafs,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grafs. *Shakesp.*
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flea thy wolfish *visage*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Whereto serves mercy,
But to confront the *visage* of offence. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
With hostile frown,
And *visage* all inflam'd, first thus began. *Milton.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His goary *visage* down the stream was sent;
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore. *Milton.*

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*

To VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to ex-
entrate.

VI'SCID. *adj.* [*viscidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VI'SCIDITY. *n. f.* [*from viscid*.] Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

1. This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the *viscid*ity of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbutnot.*
2. Glutinous concretion.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their
styplicity. *Floyer.*

VI'SCOSITY. *n. f.* [*viscositas*, Fr. *from viscosus*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.
2. A glutinous substance.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvia, after some
distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of
syrops, and seminal *viscosities*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

VI'SCOUNT. *n. f.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.]

Viscount signifies as much as sheriff; between which two
words there is no other difference, but that the one comes
from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our
ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of no-
bility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a
new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us, till Henry
VI. his days. *Cruvel.*

VI'SCOUNTESS. *n. f.* [*from viscount*.] *Viscount* and *viscountess*
are pronounced *viscount* and *viscountess*.] The lady of a *vis-*
count; a peeress of the fourth order.

VI'SCOUS. *adj.* [*visqueux*, Fr. *viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky;
tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath
a subtle spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is
foul and *viscous*. *Bacon.*

Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make bird-lime of
the bark. *Bacon.*

VI'SIBILITY. *n. f.* [*visibilitas*, Fr. *from visibile*.]

1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.
2. The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened
room, do much depend for their *visibility*, upon the dimness
of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

VI'SION. *n. f.* [*visione*, Fr.] One whose imagination is
disturbed.

The lovely *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Fem. Quix.*

To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visite*, Lat.]

1. To go to see.
2. To go to see the lady that lies in. — I visit her with
my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Virgins visited by angel powers. *Pope.*

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Virgins visited by angel powers. *Pope.*

VIS

VI'SIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*from visibile*.] State or quality of being
visible.

VI'SIBLY. *adv.* [*from visibile*.] In a manner perceptible by the
eye.

The day being *visibly* governed by the sun, is a little
longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is
occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary
motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *visibly* our supplications,
our threatnings; enough to see the face, and to understand
the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *n. f.* [*vision*, Fr. *visio*, Latin.]

1. Sight; the faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of
the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura
mater, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures
of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propa-
gated by motion along the fibres of the optic nerves into
the brain, are the cause of *vision*. *Newton's Opticks.*

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be
scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a
new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend
to the perfection of *vision*, but also by determining mathe-
matically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be
produced by refractions. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The act of seeing.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this;
or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into en-
joying. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious;
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*

Last night the very gods shew'd me a *vision*. *Shakesp.*
God's mother deigned to appear to me;
And, in a *vision*, full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*

To call by *vision*, from his father's house,
Into a land which he will shew him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. A dream; something shewn in a dream. A dream happens
to a sleeping, a *vision* may happen to a waking man. A
dream is supposed natural, a *vision* miraculous; but they are
confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again;
The murderers come; now help, or I am slain!
'Twas but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain. *Dryden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind, no more proves the
existence of that thing, than the *visions* of a dream make a
true history. *Lect.*

VI'SIONARY. *adj.* [*visionnaire*, Fr. *from vision*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on
the imagination.
2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the
imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the *visionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any skill in dreams, let me know whether I
have the same place in the real heart, that I had in the *vi-*
sionary one. *Addison.*

Our victories only led us to further *visionary* prospects;
advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success
had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VI'SIONIST. *n. f.* [*visionnaire*, Fr.] One whose imagination is
disturbed.

The lovely *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Fem. Quix.*

To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visite*, Lat.]

1. To go to see.
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Virgins visited by angel powers. *Pope.*

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Virgins visited by angel powers. *Pope.*

VIS

VI'SITABLE. *adj.* [*from visit*.] Liable to be visited.

All hospitals built since the reformation, are *visit*able by the
king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

VI'SITANT. *n. f.* [*from visit*.] One who goes to see another.

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *visit*ant approach'd, thus spake. *Milton.*

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the *visit*ant
comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

Edward the first, who had been a *visit*ant in Spain, upon
action in the holy land, fixed both our pounds by the measures
of the East. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Griev'd that a *visit*ant so long shou'd wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,
Instant he flew. *Pope's Odyssey. b. i. l. 160.*

VI'SITATION. *n. f.* [*visita*, Latin.]

1. The act of visiting.
2. The act of visiting.

He comes not
Like to his father's greatness; his approach,
So out of circumstance and sudden, tells us,
'Tis not a *visitation* fram'd, but forc'd. *Shakesp. Winter Tale.*

What would you with the princeps? —
— Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Object of visits.

O slow'rs,
My early *visitation*, and my last. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Judicial visit or perambulation.

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person,
unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his
churches; and then ought to send his arch-deacon, which
was the original of the arch-deacon's *visitation*. *Ayliffe.*

5. Judicial visit by God; state of suffering judicial evil.

That which thou dost not understand when thou readest,
thou shalt understand in the day of thy *visitation*. For many
secrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are
not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*

6. Communication of divine love.

The most comfortable *visitations* God hath sent men from
above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most
natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VI'SITATORIAL. *adj.* [*from visitor*.] Belonging to a judicial
visitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common
right execute this *visitatorial* power in his archdeaconry; but
others say that an archdeacon has a *visitatorial* power only of
common right *per medium simplicis scrutini*, as being bishop's
vicar. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

VI'SITER. *n. f.* [*from visit*.]

1. One who comes to see another.
2. One who comes to see another.

Here's ado to look up honestly and honour from the access
of gentle *visitors*. *Shakespeare.*

You see this confluence, this great flood of *visitors*. *Shakesp.*
Consumptives of this degree entertain their *visitors* with
strange rambling discourses of their intent of going here and
there. *Harvey.*

I have a large house, yet I should hardly prevail to find one
visitor, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of
wine. *Swift to Gay.*

3. [*Visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge; one who regulates
the disorders of any society.

The *visitors* expell'd the orthodox; they, without scruple
or shame, possess'd themselves of their colleges. *Walton.*

To him you must your sickly state refer;
Your charter claims him as your *visitor*. *Garth.*

Whatever abuses have crept into the universities, might be
reformed by strict injunctions to the *visitors* and heads of
houses. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

VI'SNOMY. *n. f.* [*from visio*.] Face; counte-
nance. Not in use.

Twelve gods do sit around in royal state,
And Jove in midst with awful majesty,
To judge the strife between them thir'd late:
Each of the gods by his like *visnomy*
Eath to be known, but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenser.*

VI'SIVE. *adj.* [*visivus*, Fr. *visus*, Lat.] Formed in the act of
seeing.

This happens when the axis of the *visive* cones, diffused
from the object, fall not upon the same plane; but that
which is conveyed into one eye is more depressed or elevated
than that which enters the other. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

VI'SOR. *n. f.* [*This word is variously written visard, visor,*
visor, vizard, vizor. I prefer *visor*, as nearest the Latin
visus, and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word; *visere*,
French.] A mask used to disguise and disguise.

I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government before,
made you think such a mask would be grateful unto me;
and my weaker government since, makes you pull off the
visor. *Sidney.*

VIT

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-
favoured a *visor*; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the
degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

By which deceit doth mask in *visor* fair,
And cast her colours dyed deep in grain,
To seem like truth, whose shape she well can fain. *Spenser.*

But that thy face is, *visor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I wou'd essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakesp.*

One *visor* remains,
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakesp.*

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty,
might, perhaps, in their wars use a head-piece, or
visor. *Brown's Odyssey Notes.*

VI'SORED. *v. n.* [*from visor*.] Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visor*'d falshood, and base forgery. *Milton.*

VI'STA. *n. f.* [*Italian*.] View; prospect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the dome, if he
looks upwards, he is astonished at the spacious hollow of the
cupola, that makes one of the beautifullest *vistas* that the
eye can pass through. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The fifth'd garden to the view
Its *vista*'s opens, and its alleys green. *Thomson's Spring.*

VI'SUAL. *adj.* [*visuel*, French.] Used in sight; exercising the
power of sight; instrumental to sight.

An eye thrust forth so as it hangs a pretty distance by the
visual nerve, hath been without any power of sight; and
yet, after being replaced, recovered sight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The air,
No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray
To objects distant far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Then purg'd with euphrasy and rue
The *visual* nerve; for he had much to see. *Milton.*

Inward lights, alas,
Puts forth no *visual* beam! *Milton's Agonistes.*

VITAL. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.
2. Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakespeare.*

On the rock a scanty measure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace. *Dryden.*

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout;
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In intrails, heart, or head, liver, or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

On the watry calm,
His brooding wings the spirit of God outspreads;
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid mals. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Being the seat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. So disposed as to live. Little used, and rather Latin than
English.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the
seventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but
the progression thereto to be measured by rule. *Brown.*

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know grief's *vital* part
Consists in nature, not in art. *Bp. Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *n. f.* [*from vital*.] Power of subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by in-
cubation, or how else, the manner is only known to
God. *Rayleigh's Hist. of the World.*

For the security of species produced only by seed, provi-
dence hath endued all seed with a lasting *vitality*, that if by
any accident it happen not to germinate the first year, it will
continue its fecundity twenty or thirty years. *Roy.*

VITA'LITY. *adv.* [*from vital*.] In such a manner as to give
life.

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they
are fitted to live and move, and be *vitality* informed by the
soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and
beneficent maker. *Bentley.*

VITA'LITY. *n. f.* [*Without the singular*.] Parts essential to life.

By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs, and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my inmost *vital* prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Phillips.*

VITELLARY. *n. f.* [*from vitellus*, Latin.] The place where
the yolk of the egg swims in the white. *A greater*

VIT

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the vitallary, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
TO VITIATE. *v. a.* [vitio, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before the was vitiated by luxury. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat vitiated as to some particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of those vitiated humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers, and misguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to censure. *Garth.*

A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, vitiates baptism. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VITIATION. *n. f.* [from vitiate.] Depravation; corruption.

The foreaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's vitiation by malign, putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO VITILIGATE. *v. n.* [vitiosus and litige, Lat.] To contend in law.

VITILIGATION. *n. f.* [from vitiligate.] Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you by right ratiocination,
 To leave your vitiligation. *Hudibras.*

VITIOSITY. *n. f.* [from vitiosus, Lat.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, unsuccessful. *South's Sermons.*

VITIOUS. *adj.* [vitiosus, Fr. vitiosus, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions.

Make known
 It is no vitious blot, murder, or foulness

That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*

Witness th' irreverent son
 Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame

Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
 'Servant of servants,' on his vitious race. *Milton.*

Wit's what the vitious fear, the virtuous shun;
 By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are so ill disciplin'd as the English;
 which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers

have before their eyes the vitious example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.

When vitious language contends to be high, it is full of
 rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Johnson.*

Here from the vitious air and sickly skies,
 A plague did on the dumb creation rise. *Dryden.*

VITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from vitious.] Not virtuously; corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from vitious.] Corruptness; state of being vitious.

When we in our vitiousness grow hard,
 The wife gods seal our eyes. *Shakespeare.*

What makes a governor justly despised is vitiousness and ill
 morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's tongue, and the

ruler's scepter with authority. *South.*

VITREOUS. *adj.* [vitreus, Fr. vitreus, Lat.] Glassy; consist-

ing of glass; resembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline
 humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity

containing the vitreous humour, and the white paper to the
 retina. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too
 great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state: this

viscous phlegm seems to be the vitreous petuete of the an-

tients. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

VITREOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from vitreous.] Resemblance of glass.

VITRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from vitrificate.] Convertible into glass.

TO VITRIFICATE. *v. a.* [vitrum and facio, Lat.] To

change into glass.

We have metals vitrified, and other materials, besides
 those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICATION. *n. f.* [vitrification, Fr. from vitrificate.] Pro-

duction of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed

into glass.

For vitrification likewise, what metals will endure it? Also,
 because vitrification is accounted a kind of death of metals,

what vitrification will admit of turning back again, and
 what not? *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grosser part itself
 run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in

the vitrification of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and
 in the vitrification of brick and metals. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making
 minerals and metals capable of vitrification, depends the art

of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle on Colours.*

VIV

TO VITRIFY. *v. a.* [vitrifier, Fr. vitrum and facio, Lat.] To

change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the
 glass of metal vitrified, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass

metal, will make the whole mass more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-slag, vitrified, has in it cortices encompassing one
 another, like those in agats. *Woodward.*

TO VITRIFY. *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into

glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which
 will not vitrify in the fire; for all earth which hath any salt

or oil in it, will turn to glass. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

VITRIOL. *n. f.* [vitriol, Fr. vitriolum, Lat.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with

the fossil acid salt.

I rubbed it with the vitriol-stone. *Woodward.*

VITRIOLATE. *adj.* [vitriolatus, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Im-

pregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or vitriolated

water. *Bacon.*

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body,
 the vitriolate corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their oc-

currences constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the

water they impregnated a fair vitriolate colour. *Boyle.*

VITRIOLICK. *adj.* [vitriolique, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Re-

sembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperole of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by

the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after abluton, be at-

tracted by the loadstone: and therefore whether those floor-

ing salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the vi-

trious spirits fixed unto salt by the effluvia or odour of

steel, is not without good question. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mix'd

with a smatch of a vitriolick. *Crew's Musaeum.*

By over-fermentation, or long-keeping, wine becomes

sharp as in hock, like the vitriolick acidity. *Feyer.*

VITULINE. *adj.* [vitulinus, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to

veal.

VITUPERABLE. *adj.* [vituperabilis, Lat.] Blame worthy. *Swift.*

TO VITUPERATE. *v. a.* [vituperer, Fr. vituperer, Latin.] To

blame; to censure.

VITUPERATION. *n. f.* [vituperatio, Lat.] Blame; censure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil

or vituperation of nature. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VIVACIOUS. *adj.* [vivax, Lat.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and

equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that

therefore men would be so vivacious as they would have us

believe. *Bentley.*

2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [vivacitas, Fr. from vivacious.]

VIVACITY. *n. f.* [vivacitas, Fr. from vivacious.]

1. Liveliness; spiriteliness.

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a

convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and

hearts; so vigorous is their vivacity. *Boyle.*

He had a great vivacity in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are rais'd concerning the vivacity of deer; for nei-

ther are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an

argument of long life. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

VIVARY. *n. f.* [vivarium, Lat.] A warren. *Anyworth.*

VIVE. *adj.* [vive, Fr. vivus, Latin.] Lively; forcible; pressing.

By a vive and forcible perswasion, he mov'd him to a war

upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

VIVENCY. *n. f.* [vivus, Latin.] Manner of supporting or con-

tinuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of vivency,

or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in in-

ferior and descending constitutions, they are determined by

feminilities. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

VIVES. *n. f.* A distemper among horses.

Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference

is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and

young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their

heads downwards; by which means the swelling inclines

more to the jaws; but the vives happens to horses at any

age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands

and kernels under the ears. *Farriers Dict.*

VIVID. *adj.* [vividus, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; striking.

The liquor, retaining its former vivid colour, was grown

clear again. *Boyle.*

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies

ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most vivid colours,

and two of those bodies compared together. *Newton.*

Ah! what avail his glossy varying dyes?

The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,

His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold. *Pope.*

2. Spritely;

VIZ

2. Spritely; active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly, vivid faculties to ex-

cise and exert themselves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination vivid,
 the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*

VIVIDLY. *adv.* [from vivid.] With life; with quickness;

with strength.

In the moon we can with excellent telescopes discern many

hills and vallies, whereof some are more, and some less

vividly illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper

shade. *Boyle on Colours.*

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present

life, much more warmly and vividly than those which affect

only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

VIVIDNESS. *n. f.* [from vivid.] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVIFIC. *adj.* [vivificus, Lat.] Giving life.

TO VIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [vivifico, Lat.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.

2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy

the essential properties.

VIVIFICATION. *n. f.* [vivification, Fr. from vivifico.] The

act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth vi-

visification and figuration. *Bacon.*

VIVIFIC. *adj.* [vivificus, Fr. vivificus, Latin.] Giving life;

making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and vivific beams, all motion

would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Ray.*

TO VIVIFY. *v. a.* [vivifier, Fr. vivus and facio, Lat.] To

make alive; to animate; to endure with life.

It hath been observed by the antients, that there is a

worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and

dull of motion; which would shew, that snow hath in it a

secret warmth, else it could hardly vivify. *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth vivify, not nourish. *Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as soon as vivified, creep into the stomach

for nutriment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

VIVIPAROUS. *adj.* [vivus and pario, Lat.] Bringing the young

alive; opposed to viviparous.

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unrea-

sonable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying

animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a vivi-

parous exclusion. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Their species might continue, though they had been vivi-

parous; yet it would have brought their individuals to very

small numbers. *Mare's Antidote against Atheism.*

If birds had been viviparous, the burthen of their womb

had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have

failed them. *Ray on the Creation.*

VIXEN. *n. f.*

Vixen or fescen is the name of a she-fox; otherwise ap-

plied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby com-

pared to a fox. *Perselegan.*

O! when the angry, she's keen and shrewd;

She was a vixen, when she went to school;

And though the be but little, she is fierce. *Shakefp.*

See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a

two-legged vixen, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be

singled out by one. *Wycherly.*

VIZ. *n. f.* [This word is videlicet, written with a contraction.]

To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.

That which I oft by sundry writers

Has been apply'd t'almost all fighters,

More justly may b' ascrib'd to this,

Than any other warrior, viz. *Hudibras.*

None ever acted both parts bolder,

Both of a chieftain and a soldier.

The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with,

is humane voice, and the several modifications thereof by the

organs of speech, viz. the letters of the alphabet, form'd by

the several motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, viz. one thing greater or

stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible

by its opposition. *Dryden's Duffresney.*

VIZARD. *n. f.* [visiere, Fr. See VISOR.] A mask used for

disguise.

Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as be-

come the person when the vizards are off. *Bacon.*

Brought vizards in a civil disguise. *Roscommon.*

A lie is like a vizard, that may cover the face indeed,

but can never become it. *South.*

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill

living; for they put on the vizard of seeming sanctity. *Atterb.*

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon

UMP

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* finish my face. *Shakespeare.*
Umbre is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but
pure black which can dispute with it. *Dryden.*
The *umbres*, ochres, and minerals found in the fiftures,
are much finer than those found in the strata. *Woodward.*
2. A fish. [*thymallus*, Lat.]
The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher
do: but though they may do so in other nations, those in
England differ nothing but in their names. *Walt. Angler.*
UMBERED, *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded;
clouded.
From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire answers fire; and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
UMBRICAL, *adj.* [*umbilical*, Fr. from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Be-
longing to the navel.
Birds are nourished by *umbilical* vessels, and the navel is
manifest a day or two after exclusion. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
In a calf, the *umbilical* vessels terminate in certain bodies
divided into a multitude of carnosous papillae, received into
so many fockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Didz.*
UMBLES, *n. f.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Didz.*
UMBO, *n. f.* [Latin.] The point, or prominent part of a
buckler.
Thy words together ty'd in small hanks,
Close as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fiercest foes could break by no means. *Swift.*
UMBRAGE, *n. f.* [*umbrage*, Fr.]
1. Shade; screen of trees;
O, might I here
In solitude live savage; in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star, or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Men sweet'ring run
To grots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* seek
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*
2. Shadow; appearance.
The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispell'd; the astrologer
subjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*
The opinion carries no shew of truth nor *umbrage* of rea-
son of its side. *Woodward.*
Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the mals,
and collecting of it in another, has misled some, and given
umbrage to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in
ore exposed to the air. *Woodward on Fossils.*
3. Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury.
Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but
with his sword in his hand, to bend the stiffness of the other
party to accept of peace: and so the king should take no
umbrage of his arming and prosecution. *Bacon.*
UMBRAGEOUS, *adj.* [*umbrageous*, Fr.] Shady; yielding
shade.
Umbrageous grots and caves of cool recess. *Milton.*
Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*
The scaling shower is scarce to patter heard,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves. *Thomson.*
UMBRAGEOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *umbrageous*] Shadiness.
The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree, he compareth
to the dark and shadowed life of man; through which the
sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained
in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the
tree of the cross, for our enlight'ning and redemption. *Raleigh.*
UMBRA'TILE, *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the shade.
UMBRELL, *n. f.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A screen used in hot
UMBRELLA, countries to keep off the sun, and in others
to bear off the rain.
I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyship. *Dryden.*
Good housewives
Defended by th' *umbrella's* oily shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*
UMBRELLER, *n. f.* The vior of the helmet. *Spenser.*
UMBRELLITY, *n. f.* [*umbrellus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of
light.
Oiled paper becometh more transparent, and admits the
visible rays with much less *umbrage*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
UMBRAGE, *n. f.* [from *umbrage*] Arbitration; friendly deci-
sion of a controversy.
UMPIRE, *n. f.* [This word *Umpire*, with great applause
from *Shinner*, derives from *un per*, Fr. a father.] An arbi-
trator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.
Give me some present counsel; or, behold,
Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*; arbitrating that
Which the commotion of thy years and art
Could to no issue of true honour bring. *Shakespeare.*
Just death, kind *umpire* of men's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Shakespeare.*

UNA

The learned Sennertus, in that book, takes not upon him
to play the advocate for the chymists, but the *umpire* between
them and the peripateticks. *Boyle.*
The vast distance that sin had put between the offending
creature and the offended Creator, required the help of some
great *umpire* and intercessor, to open him a new way of access
to God; and this Christ did for us as mediator. *South.*
The jealous sects, that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as from the laws,
You for their *umpire* and their synod take. *Dryden.*
UN, A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of
the Latins, and *α* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed
almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the in-
stances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be in-
serted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps
more than sufficient, to explain it.
UNABASHED, *adj.* [from *abashed*.] Not shamed; not confuted
by modesty.
Earleis on high, stood *unabash'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*
UNABLE, *adj.* [from *abl*.]
1. Not having ability.
The Amalekites set on them, supposing that they had been
weary, and unable to resist. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Zeal mov'd thee:
To please thy gods thou didst it; gods *unable*
To acquit themselves, and prosecute their foes. *Milton.*
The prince *unable* to conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And sigh'd, and look'd, and sigh'd again. *Dryden.*
I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable* for the
attempt of such a poem. *Dryden.*
Man, under the disadvantages of a weak and fallen na-
ture, was *unable* even to form an idea of happiness worthy
his reasonable ambition. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Weak; impotent.
A love that makes breath poor, and speech *unable*;
Beyond all manner of so much I love you. *Shakespeare.*
UNABOLISHED, *adj.* [from *abolished*.] Not repealed; remain-
ing in force.
The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the
force of them that are necessary. *Hooker.*
UNACCE'PTABLE, *adj.* [from *acceptabile*.] Not pleasing; not
such as is well received.
The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his
countrymen. *Clarendon.*
Tis as indecent as *unacceptable*, and all men are willing to
sink out of such company, the sober for the hazards, and
jovial for the unpleasantness. *Government of the Tongue.*
Every method for deterring others from the like practices
for the future, must be *unacceptable* and displeasing to the
friends of the guilty. *Adair's Preliminary.*
If he shrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a secret
reserve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers's Sermons.*
UNACCE'PTABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not
pleasing.
This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the sub-
ject I am upon. *Collier on Priests.*
UNACCE'PTED, *adj.* [from *accept*.] Not accepted.
By turns put on the suppliant, and the Lord
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or instant death. *Prior.*
UNACCE'SSIBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *accessibilis*.] State of not
being to be attained or approached.
Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reason of
the remoteness from us, and *unaccessibleness* to them, are not
within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*
UNACCOMMODATED, *adj.* [from *accommodated*.] Unfurnished
with external convenience.
Unaccommodated man is no more than such a poor, bare,
forked animal as thou art. *Shakespeare.*
UNACCOMPANIED, *adj.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended.
Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *un-*
accompanied with the like. *Hayward.*
UNACCOMPLISHED, *adj.* [from *accomplished*.] Unfinished; in-
complete.
Beware of death, thou canst not die unpurged,
And leave an *unaccomplish'd* love behind. *Dryden.*
Thy vows are mine.
The gods disdain'd at his approach, withdrew.
Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue. *Dryden.*
UNACQUAINTABLE, *adj.* [from *acquaintable*.]
1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible
to rule.
I shall note difficulties, which are not usually observed,
though *unacquaintable*. *Glennville.*
The folly is to *unacquaintable*, that enemies pass upon us
for friend. *L'Estrange.*
There has been an *unacquaintable* disposition of late, to fetch
the falshion from the French. *Addison.*
What

UNA

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of
their resisting his omnipotence. *Rogers's Sermons.*
The Chinese are an *unaccountable* people, strangely com-
pounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Baker's Refl. on Learn.*
The manner whereby the soul and body are united, and
how they are distinguished, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*
2. Not subject; not controlled.
UNACQUAINTABLY, *adv.* Strangely.
The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart
had so *unaccountably* melted at the sight of him. *Addison.*
UNACCURATE, *adj.* [from *accurate*.] Not exact.
Galileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in
weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*
UNACCURATENESS, *n. f.* [from *unaccurate*.] Want of exact-
ness.
It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto,
as against the *unaccuracy* and unconcludingness of the ana-
lytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*
UNACCU'STOMED, *adj.* [from *accustomed*.]
1. Not used; not habituated.
I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer. xxxi.*
The necessity of air to the molt of animals *unaccustomed*
to the want of it, may best be judged of by the following ex-
periments. *Boyle.*
2. New; not usual.
I'll send one to Mantua,
Where that same banish'd runagate doth live,
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram,
That he shall soon keep Tibalt company. *Shakespeare.*
Their pristine worth
Sweet native home, for *unaccustom'd* air. *Philips.*
An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccustomed*
idea, without just and evident necessity. *Watts's Logic.*
UNACKNOWLEDGED, *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Not owned.
The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at
least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much
of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*
UNACQUAINTANCE, *n. f.* [from *acquaintance*.] Want of fami-
liarity; want of knowledge.
The first is an utter *unacquaintance* with his master's de-
signs, in these words; the servant knoweth not what his
master doth. *South.*
UNACQUAINTED, *adj.* [from *acquainted*.]
1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.
She greatly grew amazed at the sight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Not having familiar knowledge.
Festus, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears were *un-*
acquainted with such matter, heard him, but could not reach
unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker.*
Where else
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*
Art thou a courtier,
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*
With such bold truths, especially from thee. *Donham.*
Youth, that with joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen. *Dryden.*
Let us live like those who expect to die, and then we shall
find that we fear'd death only because we were *unacquainted*
with it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
UNACTIVE, *adj.* [from *active*.]
1. Not brisk; not lively.
Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, because
they make no noise, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*
2. Having no employment.
Man hath his daily work of body, or mind,
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their kind God takes no account. *Milton.*
3. Not busy; not diligent.
His life,
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;
Little suspicious to any king. *Paradise Regain'd.*
An homage which nature commands all understandings to
pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for
in defiance of the judgment, the will may still remain as
much a stranger to virtue as before. *South's Sermons.*
4. Having no efficacy.
In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton.*
UNACTUATED, *adj.* Not actuated.
The peripatetic matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glennville.*
UNADMIR'D, *adj.* Not regarded with honour.
Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd,
In some lone isle, or distant northern land;
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way. *Pope.*
UNADORN'D, *adj.* Not worshipped.
Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*
In antient Greece. *Milton.*

UNA

UNADORN'ED, *adj.* Not decorated; not embellished.
The earth, till then
Desert, and bare, unlightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender grass. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addison.*
UNADVENTUROUS, *adj.* Not adventurous.
The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadvent'rous*. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
UNADVIS'D, *adj.*
1. Imprudent; indiscreet.
Madam, I have *unadvis'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shakespeare.*
2. Done without due thought; rash.
This contract to-night
Is too rash, too *unadvis'd*, too sudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth cease to be,
Ere one can say, it lightens. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
These prosperous proceedings were turned back by the *un-*
advis'd forwardness of divers chief counsellors, in making
sudden and unreasonable alterations. *Hayward.*
Specifick conformities can be no *unadvis'd* productions;
but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of some know-
ing agent. *Glennville.*
UNADVIS'DLY, *adv.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.
A strange kind of speech unto christian ears; and such,
as I hope they themselves do acknowledge *unadvis'dly* ut-
tered. *Hooker.*
What man's wit is there able to sound the depth of those
dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our weak and im-
potent nature is inclinable to sink itself, rather than to shew
an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have
unadvis'dly taken upon us to defend, against the stream of a
contrary publick resolution. *Hooker.*
What is done cannot be now amended;
Men shall deal *unadvis'dly* sometimes,
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shakespeare.*
A word *unadvis'dly* spoken on the one side, or misunder-
stood on the other, has rais'd such an aversion to him, as in
time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*
UNADV'LERATED, *adj.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious
mixtures.
I have only discovered one of those channels, by which
the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *un-*
adulterated. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
UNAFFECTED, *n. f.*
1. Real; not hypocritical.
They bore the king
To lie in solemn state, a publick sight:
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crowded place,
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*
2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.
The maid improves her charms,
With inward greatness, *unaffected* wisdom,
And sanctity of manners. *Addison's Cato.*
Of softest manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope's Epist.*
3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not la-
boured.
Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government,
In their majestic, *unaffected* stile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*
4. Not moved; not touched.
UNAFFECTEDLY, *adv.* Really; without any attempt to pro-
duce false appearances.
He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any
thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*
UNAFFECTING, *adj.* Not pathetic; not moving the passions.
UNAFFECTED, *adj.* Free from trouble.
My *unaffected* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel's Misophilius.*
UNAGREE'ABLE, *adj.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.
Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine,
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*
UNAGREE'ABLENESS, *n. f.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.
Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having de-
livered the millennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine,
whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel oeconomy rendered it
suspicious, than think an apostolick man could seduce
them. *Decay of Piety.*
UNADABLE, *adj.* Not to be helped.
The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her *unadable* estate. *Shakespeare.*
UNADDED, *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.
Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*
UNAT'ING.

UNA

UNAIMING. *adj.* Having no particular direction.
The noisy culverin, o'rcharg'd, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky:
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNA'KING. *adj.* Not feeling or causing pain.
Shew them th' *unaking* fears which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

UNA'LIENABLE. *adj.* Not to be transferred.
Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from any *un-*
alienable right in a particular family, but to avoid the con-
sequences that usually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNALLA'YED. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.
Unalloyed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to
many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNALLI'ED. *adj.*
1. Having no powerful relation.
2. Having no common nature; not congenial.
He is compounded of two very different ingredients,
spirit and matter; but how such *unalloyed* and disproportioned
substances should act upon each other, no man's learning
yet could tell him. *Collier on Pride.*

UNALTERABLE. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.
The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, *unalterable* rela-
tion of one nature to another, is indispenfable. *South.*
They fix *unalterable* laws,
Settling the same effect on the same cause. *Creech.*
The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness,
and *unalterable* in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

UNALTERABLENESS. *n. f.* Immutability; unchangeableness.
This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpufcles,
which constitute and compose those bodies. *Woodward.*

UNALTERABLY. *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.
Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The day and year are standard measures, because they are
unalterably constituted by those motions. *Holder on Time.*

UNALTERED. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.
It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter
any thing; in us intolerable that we suffer any thing to re-
main *unaltered*. *Hooker.*
To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow;
Thy coming hither, though I know thy fcope,
I bid not, or forbid. *Paradise Regain'd.*
To shew the truth of my *unalter'd* breast,
Know that your life was giv'n at my request. *Dryden.*
Since these forms begin, and have their end,
On some *unalter'd* cause they sure depend. *Dryden.*
Grains and nuts pass often through animals *unalter'd*. *Arbut.*
Amongst the shells that were fair, *unaltered*, and free from
such mineral insinuations, there were some which could not
be match'd by any species of shell-fish now found upon the
sea shores. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

UNAMAZ'ED. *adj.* Not astonished; free from astonishment.
Though at the voice much marvelling; at length
Not *unamaz'd*, she thus in answer spake. *Milton.*

UNAMBITIOUS. *adj.* Free from ambition.
My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains,
Paints the green forests, and the flow'ry plains.
I am one of those *unambitious* people, who will love you
forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAMENDABLE. *adj.* [inmendabilis, Lat.] Not to be changed
for the better.
He is the same man; so is every one here that you know:
mankind is *unamendable*. *Pope to Swift.*

UNAMIALE. *adj.* Not raising love.
Those who represent religion in an *unamiable* light, are
like the spies sent by Moses, to make a discovery of the land
of promise, when, by their reports, they discouraged the
people from entering upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*
These men are so well acquainted with the *unamiable* part
of themselves, that they have not the confidence to think
they are really beloved. *Addison's Spectator.*
Nor are the hills *unamiable*, whose tops
To heav'n aspire. *Philips.*

UNANALYSED. *adj.* Not resolved into simple parts.
Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre, ap-
peared to have each of them fix flat sides. *Boyle.*

UNANCHORED. *adj.* Not anchored.
A port there is, inclos'd on either side,
Where ships may rest, *unanchored*, and unt'y'd. *Pope.*

UNANE'LED. *adj.* [un and knell.] Without the bell rung.
This sense I doubt.
Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off ev'n in the blossoms of my fin,
Unhousel'd, unanointed, *unanel'd*. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

UNANIMATED. *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.
Look on those half lines as the imperfect products of a
hasty muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life,
and part a lump of uninformed, *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

UNANIMITY. *n. f.* [unanimitas, Fr.] Agreement in design or opinion.

UNA

An honest party of men acting with *unanimitas*, are of
infinitely greater consequence, than the same party aiming
at the same end by different views.

UNANIMOUS. *adj.* [unanime, Fr. *unanimitas*, Lat.] Being of
one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.
They went to meet
So oft in festivals of joy, and love
Unanimous, as sons of one great fire,
Hymning th' eternal father. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
With those which Minio's fields and Phrygi gave,
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

UNANIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *unanimitas*.] With one mind.
This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the ancient
christian authors. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

UNANOT'ED. *adj.*
1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.
Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off ev'n in the blossoms of my fin,
Unhousel'd, *unanointed*, *unanel'd*. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

UNANSWERABLE. *adj.* Not to be refuted.
This is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument. *Ruleigh.*
I shall not conclude it false, though I think the emergent
difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanswerable*. *Glanville.*
The pye's question was wisely let fall without a reply, to
intimate that it was *unanswerable*. *L'Estrange.*
These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the
excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the
body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these
two great points, which are established by many other rea-
sons that are *unanswerable*. *Addison's Spectator.*
As to the excuse drawn from the demands of creditors, if
it be real, it is *unanswerable*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

UNANSWERABLY. *adv.* Beyond confutation.
It will put their little logic hard to it, to prove, that
there can be any obedience, where there is no command.
And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of
the forementioned principle plead conscience in a direct and
bare-faced contradiction to God's exprefs command. *South.*

UNANSWERED. *adj.*
1. Not opposed by a reply.
Unanswer'd left thou boast. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd*! Thou'rt a traitor. *Addison.*

2. Not confuted.
All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were
hitherto never answer'd; besides a number of meriments
and jests *unanswer'd* likewise. *Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned.
Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LL'ED. *adj.* Not daunted; not impress'd by fear.
If my memory must thus be thrall'd
To that strange stroke, which conquered all my senses;
Can thoughts still thinking fo rest *unappall'd*? *Sidney.*
Infernal ghosts
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou
Sat'st *unappall'd* in calm and sinless peace. *Milton.*
As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryden.*
Does this appear like guilt? When thus serene,
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd*,
Fixt on that awful face, I stand the charge;
Amaz'd, not fearing. *Smith's Phœd. and Hypolitus.*

UNAPPA'RELLED. *adj.* Not dressed; not clothed.
In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and
had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of
the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon's Holy Wars.*
Till our souls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished. *Denn.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *adj.* Obscure; not visible.
Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rising birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

UNAPPEASABLE. *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.
The *unappeasable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors,
never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon
another. *Ruleigh's Essays.*
I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To prayers than winds to seas; yet winds to seas
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shore.
Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPEASED. *adj.* Not pacified.
Sacrifice his flesh, *Shakefp.*
That to the shadows be not *unappeas'd*.
His son forgot, his empress *unappeas'd*; *Dryden.*
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd.

UNA

UNAPPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] Such as cannot be applied.
Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very nar-
row province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unap-*
plicable, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*
their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *un-*
applicable to their purposes as the other. *Carendon.*
The singling out, and laying in order those intermediate
ideas, that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of
unapplicable quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPREHENDED. *adj.* Not understood.
They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but
few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they
hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.]
1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.
The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and
insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*
2. Not suspecting.
UNAPPROACH'ED. *adj.* Inaccessible.
God is light,
And never but in *unapproach'd* light
Dwells from eternity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

UNAPPROVED. *adj.* [from *approve*.] Not approved.
Evil into the mind
May come and go so *unapproved*, and leave
No spot behind. *Milton.*

UNAPT. *adj.* [from *apt*.]
1. Dull; not apprehensive.
2. Not ready; not propense.
I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakefp.*
My blood hath been too cold and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities. *Shakespeare.*
3. Unfit; not qualified.
Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity indued with
irresistible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger ex-
cepted) the *unaptest* to admit any conference with rea-
son. *Hooker.*
A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the
spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft and wandering,
unapt for noble, wise, or spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.
UNAPTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt*.] Unfitly; improperly.
He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems
to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do
his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

UNAPTNESS. *n. f.* [from *unapt*.]
1. Unsuitableness.
Men's apparel is commonly made according to their con-
ditions; and their conditions are often governed by their gar-
ments: for the person that is gown'd, is by his gown put in
mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very
unaptness of his weed. *Spenser.*
2. Dullness; want of apprehension.
That *unaptness* made you minister
Thus to excuse yourself. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*
3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.
The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength,
like the body, strained by lifting a weight too heavy, has
often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness*, or
an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNAR'GUED. *adj.* [from *argue*.]
1. Not disputed.
What thou bid'st,
Unargu'd I obey; to God ordains. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Not censured.
Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from those. *B. Johnson.*
To *UNARM.* *v. a.* [from *arm*.] To disarm; to strip of ar-
mour; to deprive of arms.
Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day.
Unarm me, Eros; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory
of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venomous
spirits. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

UNARMED. *adj.* [from *unarm*.] Having no armour; having no
weapons.
On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: To our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unrelolv'd to beat them back. *Shakefp.*
He all *unarm'd*
Shall chafe thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniac holds, possession foul;
These and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton.*
Though *unarm'd* I am,
Here, without my sword or pointed lance,
Hope not, bane man, unquestiō'd hence to go. *Dryden.*
Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons
for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed*. *Grew.*

UNARRA'IGNED. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

UNA

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd*. *Daniel.*

UNARRA'YED. *adj.* Not dressed.
As if this infant world yet *unarray'd*,
Naked and bare, in nature's lap were laid.
Half *unarray'd*, he ran to his relief,
So hasty and so artless was his grief. *Dryden.*

UNARTFUL. *adj.*
1. Having no art, or cunning.
A chearful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. Wanting skill.
How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a
corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all
the bodies round him? *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

UNARTFULLY. *adv.* In an unartful manner.
In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is
perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill re-
quired to detect the many mistakes. *Swift's Miscellany.*

UNARTIFICIALLY. *adv.* Contrarily to art.
Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant,
or defective. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

UNASK'ED. *adj.* Not sought by solicitation.
With what eagerness, what circumstance
Unask'd, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only
My son's the better man. *Denham's Sophy.*
The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth *unask'd*, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*
How, or why
Shou'd all conspire to cheat us with a lye?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice;
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden.*

UNASPIRING. *adj.* Not ambitious.
To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one
another. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILED. *adj.* Not attacked; not assaulted.
As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd*. *Shakespeare.*
I believe
That he, the supreme good, t' whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glistering guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*. *Milton's Comus.*

UNASSAILABLE. *adj.* Exempt from assault.
In the number, I do but know one,
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*

UNASSA'YED. *adj.* Unattempted.
What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd. *Milton.*

UNASSISTED. *adj.* Not helped.
Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted* by the
force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of
light over darkness. *Addison's Freeholder.*
What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that God has set
clearly before us in the revelation of the gospel: a felicity
equal to our most enlarged desires; a state of immortal and
unchangeable glory. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNASSISTING. *adj.* Giving no help.
With these I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd: yet these I sway'd. *Dryden.*

UNASSUM'ING. *adj.* Not arrogant.
Unassuming worth in secret liv'd,
And died neglected. *Thomson's Winter.*

UNASSU'RED. *adj.*
1. Not confident.
The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* coun-
tenance, adventures into your presence. *Glanville.*
2. Not to be trusted.
The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes;
The feigned friends, the *unassured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser.*

UNATTA'INABLE. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being
out of reach.
Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are *unattain-*
able by our discourse, simply considered, without the benefit of
divine revelation. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*
I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from
error; that is more than human nature can, by any means,
be advanced to: I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege; I
only speak of what they should do. *Locke.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS. *n. f.* State of being out of reach.
Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility, or *un-*
attainableness of the good proposed. *Locke.*

UNATTEMPTED. *adj.* Untried; not assayed.
He left no means *unattempted* of destroying his son. *Sidney.*
Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, rattleth on the rich. *Shakefp.*
It

UNA

It pursues
Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton.*
Leave nothing *unattempted* to destroy
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*
Shall we be discouraged from any attempt of doing good,
by the possibility of our failing in it? How many of the best
things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted*? *Atterb.*
UNATTENDED. *adj.* Having no retinue, or attendants.
Your constancy
Hath left you *unattended*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
With goddess-like demeanor forth she went,
Not *unattended*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in
Parnassus. *Dryden.*
UNATTENDING. *adj.* Not attending.
Ill is lost that praise,
That is address'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*
Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her tresses rendering,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main;
Neptune in anguish his charge *unattending*,
Vessels are found'ring, and vows are in vain. *Dryden.*
UNATTENTIVE. *adj.* Not regarding.
Man's nature is so *unattentive* to good, that there can scarce
be too many monitors. *Government of the Tongue.*
Such things are not accompanied with show, and there-
fore seldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive*. *Tatler, N. 55.*
UNATTENDED. *adj.* Not expiated.
Could you afford him such a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unattendant*? *Reeve.*
UNAVAILABLE. *adj.* Useless; vain with respect to any pur-
pose.
When we have endeavoured to find out the strongest
causes, wherefore they should imagine that reading is to *un-*
available, the most we can learn is, that sermons are the or-
dinance of God, the scriptures dark, and the labour of read-
ing easy. *Hooker.*
UNAVAILABLE. *adj.* Useless; vain.
Since my inevitable death you know,
You safely *unavailable* pity show:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands,
Before his helpless friends and native bands,
And spreads for aid his *unavailable* hands. *Pope.*
UNAVOIDABLE. *adj.*
1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.
Oppression on one side, and ambition on the other, are
the *unavoidable* occasions of war. *Dryden.*
It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain
proofs of their truth. *Locke.*
Single acts of transgression will, through weakness and
surprise, be *unavoidable* to the best guarded. *Rogers.*
The merits of Christ will make up the *unavoidable* defi-
ciencies of our service; will prevail for pardon to our sincere
repentance. *Rogers.*
All sentiments of worldly grandeur vanish at that *unavoid-*
able moment, which decides the destiny of men. *Clarissa.*
2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.
That something is of itself, is self-evident, because we see
things are; and the things that we see must either have had
some first cause of their being, or have been always, and of
themselves: one of them is *unavoidable*. *Tillotson.*
I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will
examine his own or any other existence, to have the notion
of an eternal, wise being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*
UNAVOIDABLENESS. *n. f.* Inevitability.
How can we conceive it subject to material impressions?
and yet the impotency of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sen-
sations, strongly persuade that we are so. *Glanville.*
UNAVOIDABLY. *adv.* Inevitably.
The most perfect administration must *unavoidably* produce
opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addison.*
UNAVOIDED. *adj.* Inevitable.
We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shaksp.*
Rare poems ask rare friends;
Yet satyrs, since the most of mankind be
Their *unavoided* subject, fewest see. *B. Johnson.*
UNAUTHORISED. *adj.* Not supported by authority; not pro-
perly commissioned.
To kiss in private?
An *unauthorised* kiss. *Shaksp. Othello.*
It is for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command. *Dryden.*
UNAWARE. *adv.* [from *aware*, or *wary*.]
UNAWARES. *adv.* Without thought; without previous meditation.
It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shaksp.*
Firm we submit; yet possible to swerve,
And fall into deception *unawares*. *Milton.*

UNB

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who swallow'd *unawares* the sleepy draught,
And snor'd secure. *Dryden.*
'Tis a sensation like that of a limb lopp'd off; one is trying
every minute *unawares* to use it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*
2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.
Take heed lest you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience
you formerly found fault with. *Sponser.*
Left destruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net
that he hath hid, catch himself. *Psalms xxxvi. 8.*
My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that
endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight,
carried up with such violence, that I bruised it. *Boyle.*
He breaks at *unawares* upon our walks.
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryden.*
Though we live never so long, we are still surprized: we
put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*,
and we tremble at the prospect. *Wale.*
UNAWED. *adj.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.
The raging and fanatic dissemp of the house of com-
mons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers
of the crown, as, being *unawed* by any guilt of their own,
could have watched other mens. *Clarendon.*
Unforc'd by punishment, *unaw'd* by fear,
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*
UNBA'CKED. *adj.*
1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.
Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt musick. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
A well wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy journey's
end, when an *unbacked* filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*
They flinch like *unback'd* fillies. *Dennis's Letters.*
2. Not countenanced; not aided.
Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unback'd*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
UNBALANCED. *adj.* Not poised; not in equipoise.
Let earth *unbalanced* from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*
UNBALASTED. *adj.* Not kept steady by ballast; un-
steady.
They having but newly left those grammatick flats, where
they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamena-
ble construction; and now on the sudden transported under
another climate, to be tost and turmoil'd with their *unballast*
wits, in fathomless and unquiet depths of controversy, do,
for the most part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*
As at sea th' *unballast* vessel rides,
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides;
So in the bounding chariot tost'd on high,
The youth is hurly'd headlong through the sky. *Addison.*
UNBAND. *adj.* [from *band*.] Wanting a string, or band.
Your hose should be ungarter'd, your bonnet *unbanded*,
and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shaksp.*
TO UNBAR. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To open, by removing the
bars; to unblock.
'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance stand *unbar'd*. *Denham.*
These rites the king refus'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*
Of sacred peace, or loose th' imprison'd war. *Dryden.*
UNBARRED. *adj.* [from *bar*, Lat.] Not shaven. Out of use.
Must I go shew them my *unbarred* scone?
Must my base tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
UNBARKED. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Decorticated; stripped of the
bark.
A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the bottom,
and so set in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*
UNBASIFUL. *adj.* Impudent; shameless.
Nor did I with *unbasiful* forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility. *Shaksp. Lear.*
UNBATED. *adj.* [from *bate*.] Not repressed; not blunted.
Where is the horse, that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' *unbated* fire
That he did pace them first? *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*
UNBATHED. *adj.* [from *bath*.] Not wet.
Fierce Palimond, their passage to prevent,
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent. *Dryden.*
UNBATTERED. *adj.* Not injured by blows.
I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hid'd to bear their staves: or thou, Macbeth;
Or else my sword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I sheath again undeeded. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
UNBEARING. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.
Does

UNB

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*
TO UNBAY. *v. a.* To let open; to free from the restraint of
mounds.
I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay*
the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or
measure. *Norris's Miscellany.*
UNBEATEN. *adj.*
1. Not treated with blows.
His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For he had rode five miles unpurr'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaton. *Bp. Corbet.*
2. Not trodden.
We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we
do not find one; but it shall be always with a light in our
hand. *Bacon.*
If your bold muse dare tread *unbeaten* paths. *Rescommon.*
Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*
UNBECOMING. *adj.* Indecent; unfit; indecorous.
Here's our chief guest.—
—If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast.
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argu'd fear. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
I should rather believe that the nose was the seat
of wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecom-*
ing of any but Pan, who had very much of the beast in him,
to wrinkle up his nose in anger. *Dryden.*
My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall:
I should have dy'd, and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*
This petulancy in conversation prevails among some of
that sex, where it appears the most *unbecoming* and un-
natural. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike out every
offensive or *unbecoming* passage from plays. *Swift.*
Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*
UNBECOMINGNESS. *n. f.* Indecency; indecorum.
If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave,
kind and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the
fault. *Locke.*
TO UNBED. *v. a.* To raise from a bed.
Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thun-
der. *Walton's Angler.*
UNBESITTING. *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.
Love is full of *unbesitting* trains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shaksp.*
Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!
Or think thee *unbesitting* holiest place. *Milton.*
He might several times have made peace with his discon-
tented subjects upon terms not at all *unbesitting* his dignity or
interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance
to his private passion. *Swift.*
TO UNBEG. *v. n.* To deprive of existence.
Withes each minute he could *unbegot*
Those rebel sons, who dare t' usurp his seat. *Dryden.*
UNBEGOT. *adj.* [from *begot*.]
UNBEGOTTEN. *adj.*
1. Eternal; without generation.
Why should he attribute the same honour to matter,
which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*,
and immutable God? *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not yet generated.
God omnipotent, must'ring
Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shaksp.*
In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unblest*, to being yet *unbegot*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better
were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ask a
blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a
curse. *South's Sermons.*
TO UNBEGUILE. *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the
influence of any deceit.
Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heav'n. *Denne.*
Their comeliness *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion
the loyalists had formerly infused into them, by their con-
junctory invectives. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
UNBENEFIT. *adj.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.
These then, though *unbenefit* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*
UNBELIEF. *n. f.*
1. Incredulity.
'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,

UNB

Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimera's, and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;
For such there be, but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*
I'm justly plagu'd by this your *unbelief*. *Dryden.*
And am myself the cause of my own grief.
Such an universal acquaintance with things will keep you
from an excess of credulity and *unbelief*; i. e. a readiness to
believe, or to deny every thing at first hearing. *Watts.*
2. Infidelity; irreligion.
Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church
of Christ; there may be where sound belief wanteth. *Hooker.*
TO UNBELIEVE. *v. a.*
1. To discredit; not to trust.
Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go. *Shaksp.*
So great a prince and favourite so suddenly metamorphosed
into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make
any man *unbelieve* his five senses. *Watson's Buckingham.*
2. Not to think real or true.
Nor lets than sight and hearing could convince,
Of such an unforeseen and *unbelieved* offence. *Dryden.*
UNBELIEVER. *n. f.* An infidel; one who believes not the
scripture of God.
The ancient fathers being often constrained to shew, what
warrant they had so much to rely upon the scriptures, endea-
voured still to maintain the authority of the books of God,
by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think
reasonable, if they judg'd thereof as they should. *Hooker.*
What endless war wou'd jealous nations tear,
If none above did witness what they swear?
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet just,
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*
In the new testament, religion is usually expressed by faith
in God and Christ, and the love of them. Hence it is that
true christians are so frequently called believers; and wicked
and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotson.*
He pronounces the children of such parents as were, one
of them a christian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on ac-
count of the faith and holiness of that one. *Atterbury.*
Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*;
but if you would once convince profligates by topics drawn
from the view of their own quiet reputation, and health,
their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
UNBELIEVING. *adj.* Infidel.
No pause,
No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;
But th' *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Phillips.*
This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving*
Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles. *Addison.*
In the days of the apostle, when all who professed them-
selves disciples of Christ were converts of conscience, this
severe censure might be restrained to the *unbelieving* part of
mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*
UNBELOVED. *adj.* Not loved.
Who'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n,
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driv'n. *Dryden.*
TO UNBEND. *v. a.* To relax; to remit; to ease.
You *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brain-sickly of things. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer
it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*
From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*,
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*
I must be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*
UNBENDING. *adj.*
1. Not suffering flexure.
Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*
2. Devoted to relaxation.
Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I
hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Reeve.*
UNBENEVOLENT. *adj.* Not kind.
A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural in-
fluence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and cor-
rects that selfish narrowness of spirit, which inclines men to
a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*
UNBENEFICED. *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.
More vacant pulpits wou'd more converts make;
All wou'd have latitude enough to take;
The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain. *Dryden.*
UNBENIGHTED. *adj.* Never visited by darkness.
Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* shone, while the low sun,
To recompence his distance, in their light
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
UNBENIGN.

U N B

UNBENIGN. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.
To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In textile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In synod unbeneign. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 661.*

UNBENT. *adj.*
1. Not strained by the string.
Apollo heard, and conqu'ring his disdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inspir'd again. *Dryden.*
2. Having the bow unstrung.
Why hast thou gone so far,
To be unbent when thou hast ta'en thy stand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
3. Not crushed; not subdued.
But thou, secure of soul, unbent with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppos'd. *Dryden.*
4. Relaxed; not intent.
Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be easy and unbent:
When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

UNBESPEMING. *adj.* Unbecoming.
No emotion of passion transported me by the indignity of his
carriage, to do or say any thing unbecoming myself. *K. Charles.*
Far be the spirit of the chase from them;
Uncomely courage, unbecoming skill. *Thomson.*

UNBESOURCED. *adj.* Not treated.
Left heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath, unbesought, provided; and his hands
Cloath'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd. *Milton.*

UNBESTOWED. *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.
He had now but one son and one daughter unbeflow'd. *Bacon.*

UNBETRAYED. *adj.* Not betrayed.
Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNBEWAILED. *adj.* Not lamented.
Hold unbewail'd their way. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TO UNBEWITCH. *v. a.* [from *witch*.] To free from fascination,
To UNBLASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to
disentangle from prejudice.
That our understandings may be free to examine, and rea-
son unbias'd give its judgment; being that whereon a right
direction of our conduct to true happiness depends; it is in
this we should employ our chief care. *Locke.*
The standing evidences of the gospel, every time they are
consider'd, gain upon sincere, unbias'd minds. *Asterbury.*
The truest service a private man may do his country, is
by unbiasing his mind, as much as possible, between the rival
powers. *Swift.*
Where's the man who counsel can bestow,
Unbias'd, or by favour, or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, nor blindly right.

UNBIASSEDLY. *adj.* Without external influence; without pre-
judice.
I have sought the true meaning; and have unbias'dly em-
braced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me. *Locke.*

UNBID. *adj.*
1. Uninvited.
Unbidden guests
Are often welcome when they are gone. *Shakep.*
2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.
Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 204.*
Roses unbids, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their stalks, to throw thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*
Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs the promises of spring. *Dryden.*

UNBIDDEN. *adj.* Free from bigotry.
Erasmus, who was an unbidded Roman Catholic, was
so much transported with this passage of Socrates, that he
could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring
him to pray for him. *Addison.*

TO UNBIND. *v. a.* [from *bind*.] To loose; to untie.
His own woe's author, who bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it willfully unbinds. *Fairy Queen.*
Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,
And orgies, and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*
On the sixth instant it was thought fit to unbind his
head. *Tatler, N^o. 55.*

TO UNBISHOP. *v. a.* [from *bishop*.] To deprive of episcopal orders.
I cannot look upon Titus as so far unbishop'd yet, but
that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of jurisdiction. *South.*

UNBOTTLED. *adj.* [from *bottle*.] Unbriddled; unrestrained.
We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal
fings, our unbottled lusts; whereof I take this love to be a
reel or cyon. *Shakep. Othello.*

U N B

UNBLAMABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with
a fault.
Much more could I say concerning this unblamable ineq-
uity of fines and rates. *Bacon.*
He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That thus unblamable to all befide,
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

UNBLAMABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.
Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly,
and unblamably we behaved ourselves. *1 Thess. ii. 10.*

UNBLAMED. *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.
Shall spend your days in joy unblam'd, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 22.*
Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this dome rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope's Odyssey.*

UNBLEMISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach;
free from deformity.
O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel, girl with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity.
Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity, and truth.
Is none worthy to be made a wife. *Waller.*
In all this town? Suppose her free from strife,
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of unblemish'd life. *Dryden.*
They appointed, out of these new converts, men of the
best sense, and of the most unblemish'd lives, to prelate over
these several assemblies. *Addison.*

UNBLEMISHED. *adj.* Not mingled.
None can boast a knowledge deputed from desilement,
within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells no where in un-
blemished proportions on this side the empyreum. *Glauville.*

UNBLEMISHED. *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured by any fault.
There, where very desolation dwells,
She may pass on with unblemish'd majesty:
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption. *Milton.*

UNBLEST. *adj.*
1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.
It is a shameful and unblest thing, to take the scum of
people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people
with whom you plant. *Bacon.*
2. Wretched; unhappy.
In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unblest, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*
What is true passion, if unblest it dies?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

UNBLOODED. *adj.* Not stained with blood.
Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite fear with unbloody beak. *Shakep.*

UNBLOODY. *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained
with blood.
Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable seat of holy hermits,
Who there, secure in separated cells,
From the purling streams, and savage fruits,
Have wholesome bev'rage, and unbloody feasts. *Dryden.*

UNBLOWN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.
Ah! my poor prince! Ah! my tender babes!
My unblown flowers, new-appearing sweets! *Shakep.*

UNBLUNTED. *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.
A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;
Able, unblunted, to cut hosts away. *Cavoley's Davidist.*

UNBODIED. *adj.*
1. Imcorporeal; immaterial.
If we could conceive of things as angels and unbodied
spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language
throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such
mistakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts's Logic.*
2. Freed from the body.
She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her soul unbodied of the burdensome corpse. *Spenser.*
All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' unbodiy'd spirit flies. *Dryden.*

UNBOILED. *adj.* Not loden.
A quarter of a pint of rice unboiled, will arise to a pint
boiled. *Bacon.*

TO UNBOIT. *v. a.* To let open; to unbar.
I'll call my uncle down;
He shall unboit the gates. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*

UNBOILED. *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flour by
bolting or sifting.
I will tread this unboiled villain into mortar, and daub the
wall of a jakes with him. *Shakep. Lear.*

UNBONNETTED. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.
This night, wherein
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; unbunnetted he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakep. K. Lear.*

U N B

UNBRO'KISH. *adj.*
1. Not studious of books.
2. Not cultivated by erudition.
As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his unbrokeish jealousy must contrive
Poor Calio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakep. Othello.*

UNBORN. *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to
come.
Some unborn sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'd me. *Shakep. Richard II.*
The woes to come, the children yet unborn
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn. *Shakep.*
Never so much as in a thought unborn,
Did I offend you. *Shakep. As you like it.*
He on the wings of cherubim
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world unborn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
To what wretched fate refer'd!
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n
To be thus wail'd from us? *Milton's Par. Lost.*
A queen, from whom
The souls of kings unborn for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

UNBORROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.
But the luxurious father of the fold,
With native purple, and unborrow'd gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat. *Dryden.*
In substances, especially those which the common and unbor-
row'd names of any language are applied to, some remarkable,
sensible qualities, serve to distinguish one from another. *Locke.*

UNBOTTOMED. *adj.*
1. Without bottom; bottomless.
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss. *Milton.*
2. Having no solid foundation.
This is a special act of christian hope, to be thus unbott-
omed of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full re-
liance, trust, and dependance on his mercy. *Hammond.*

TO UNBOSOM. *v. a.*
1. To reveal in confidence.
I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st;
Too well, unbosom'd all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*
Do we unbosom all our secrets to him, and hide nothing
that passeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Asterbury.*
2. To open; to disclose.
Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon unbosom all their echo's mild. *Milton.*

UNBOUGHT. *adj.*
1. Obtained without money.
The unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. Not finding any purchaser.
The merchant will leave our native commodities unbought
upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a
market, which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBOUNDED. *adj.*
1. Loose; not tied.
2. Wanting a cover.
He that has complex ideas, without particular names for
them, would be in no better case than a bookfeller, who had
volumes that lay unbound, and without titles; which he could
make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*
3. Preterite of *unbind*.
Some from their chains the faithful dogs unbound. *Dryden.*

UNBOUNDED. *adj.*
1. Infinite; interminable.
Long were to tell what I have done;
I voyag'd the unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*
The wide, th' unbounded prospect lies before me;
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it. *Addison.*
2. Unlimited; unrestrained.
He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakep. Hamlet.*
He had given his curiosity its full, unbounded range, and ex-
amin'd not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment,
whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBOUNDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.
So unboundedly mischievous is that petulant member, that
heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it
will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBOUNDEDNESS. *n. f.* Exemption from limits.
Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions
of the several properties of these things to one another. Infini-
tude, the unboundedness of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBOWED. *adj.* Not bent.
He knits his brow, and frowns an angry eye,
And passeth with stiff, unbowed knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*

U N B

TO UNBOWEL. *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviscerate.
In this chapter I'll unbowel the state of the question. *Hakewill.*
It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out
with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious sim-
plicity of the first christians received to practice; not to read
upon as an anatomy, unbowel and dissect to try experi-
ments. *Decay of Piety.*

TO UNBRA'CE. *v. a.*
1. To loose; to relax.
With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight embolling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen, b. 2. c. 4. st. 9.*
Somewhat of mournful sure my ears does wound;
Drums unbraced, with soldiers broken cries. *Dryden.*
Nought shall the ptery and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*
Waiting years, that wither human race,
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms unbrace. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To make the clothes loose.
Is it physical,
To walk unbrac'd, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*
Hamlet, with his doublet all unbrac'd;
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shakep.*

UNBREATHED. *v. a.* Not exercised.
They now have told their unbreath'd memories,
With this fame play against our nuptials. *Shakep.*

UNBREATHING. *adj.* Unanimated.
They spake not a word;
But like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakep.*

UNBRED. *adj.*
1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.
Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad. *Gov. of Tongue.*
Children learn from unbred or debauched servants, un-
towardly tricks. *Locke on Education.*
Sure never any thing was so unbred as that odious
man. *Congreve's Way of the World.*
2. Not taught.
A warrior dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

UNBRED'CHED. *adj.* Having no breeches.
Looking on my boy's face, methoughts I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbreach'd,
In my green velvet coat. *Shakep. Winter Tale.*

UNBRI'ED. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.
The soul gave all;
Unbri'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*
To succour the distress'd;
Unbri'd by love; untrifled by threats. *A. Phillips.*

UNBRI'DLED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.
This is not well, rash and unbri'dled boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shakep.*
We have considered religious zeal, which transgresses in
unbridled excess. *Spratt's Sermons.*

UNBRIDLED. *adj.* To what licence
Dares thy unbri'dled boldness run itself? *B. Johnson.*

UNBRO'KE. *adj.* [from *break*.]
1. Not violated.
God pardon all oaths, that are broke to me;
God keep all vows unbroke, are made to thee. *Shakep.*
Some married persons, even in their marriage, do please
God, by preserving their faith unbroke. *Taylor.*
He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then
Unbroke. *Milton.*
2. Not subdued; not weakened.
From his seat the Pylian prince arose;
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, unbroken yet. *Dryden.*
How broad his shoulders spread! by age unbroke! *Pope.*
3. Not tamed.
A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, unbroken to the plow. *Addison.*

UNBROTHERLIKE. *adj.* Ill suiting with the character of a
brother.
Victor's unbrotherlike heat towards the eastern churches, fo-
mented that difference about Easter into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBRUISED. *adj.* Not bruised; not hurt.
On Dardan plains,
The fresh, and yet unbruised Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions. *Shakep.*
Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the war's furcits, to go rove with one
That's yet unbruised. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;
But where unbruised youth, with unfift brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakep.*

UNC

To UNBUCKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles.
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms; sitting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
He that unbuckles this, till we do please
To doff't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakefp.*
His stary helm unbuckled, shew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Laid their bright arms along the fable shore. *Pope.*
To UNBUILD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.
This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
To unbuild the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakefp.peare.*
What will they then but unbuild
His living temples, built by faith to stand;
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton's Par. Lost.*
UNBUILT. *adj.* Not yet erected.
Built walls you thum, unbuilt you see. *Dryden.*
UNBURIED. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites
of funeral.
Why suffer'st thou thy sons, unburi'd yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shakefp.*
The moss which groweth upon the skull of a dead man
unburied, will staunch blood potentially. *Bacon.*
The hardest ingredient to come by, is the moss upon the
skull of a dead man unburi'd. *Bacon.*
Him double cares attend,
For his unburi'd soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*
Breathless he lies; and his unburi'd ghost,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryden.*
The wand'ring ghouls
Of king's unburi'd on the wasted coasts. *Pope's Statius.*
UNBURIED. *adj.*
UNBURIED. *adj.*
1. Not confin'd; not wasted; not injured by fire.
Creon denies the rites of funeral rites to those,
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes;
Unburied, unburi'd, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*
2. Not heated with fire.
Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than wine un-
buried. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 898.*
UNBURIED. *adj.* Not confum'd by heat.
What we have said of the unburi'd fire called light,
streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied
to all other light deprived of sensible heat. *Digby.*
To UNBURTHEN. *v. a.*
1. To rid of a load.
We'll shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl toward death. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
2. To throw off.
Sharp Buckingham unburi'd with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakefp.*
3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
From your love I have a warranty
T' unburi'd all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakefp.*
To UNBUTTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.
Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and unbutton-
ing thee after supper. *Shakefp. Hen. IV.*
Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their doublets
unbuttoned. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
His silk waistcoat was unbuttoned in several places. *Addison.*
UNCALCINED. *adj.* Free from calcination.
A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniac, carried up
with it, uncalcined gold in the form of subtle exhalations.
UNCALLED. *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.
Basilus had servants, who, though they came not un-
called, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*
He, bolder now, uncalled before her stood. *Milton.*
Mild Lucina came uncalled, and stood
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*
To UNCALM. *adj.* To disturb.
What strange disquiet has uncalm'd your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*
UNCANCELLED. *adj.* Not erased; not abrogated.
I only mourn my yet uncanceled score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryden.*
UNCANONICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.
UNCAPABLE. *adj.* Incapable, *Fr. incapax*, *Lat.* Not capable;
not susceptible.
Thou art come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shakefp. Mer. of Venice.*
He who believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on
without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*
This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them
incapable of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous

UNC

lous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending
for error. *Locke.*
UNCARED for. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.
Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own
and their people's ghostly condition uncared for. *Locke.*
UNCARNATE. *adj.* Not fleshly.
Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate son,
which sometimes is attributed unto the incarnate fa-
ther. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To UNCASE. *v. a.*
1. To disengage from any covering.
See Pompey is uncasing for the combat. *Shakefp.*
Thou shalt be matter, Tranio, in my stead.
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once
Uncase thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakefp.*
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, was disco-
ver'd; and consequently uncased, well laugh'd at, and well
cudgell'd. *L'Estrange.*
Uncase me, and do with me what you please. *Addison.*
2. To slay.
All men him uncased 'gan deride. *Hubbard's Tale.*
UNCASED. *adj.* Not yet caught.
Let him fly far;
Not in this land shall he remain uncased,
And found dispatch'd. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
His bosom glows with treasures yet uncased. *Gay.*
UNCASED. *adj.* Having no precedent cause.
UNCASED. *adj.* Not wary; heedless.
Unforeseen, they lay, is unprepared:
Uncaseless Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*
UNCASELESS. *adj.* Not solemnized.
Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;
Nor pass'd uncelebrated, nor unsung
By the celestial choirs. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii. l. 253.*
UNCASELESS. *adj.* Exempt from public reproach.
How difficult must it be for any ruler to live uncaseless,
where every one of the community is thus qualified for mo-
delling the constitution? *Addison's Freeholder.*
Fear most to tax an honourable fool,
Whose right it is uncaseless to be dull.
To be uncaseless, and to be obscure, is the same
thing. *Pope's Letters.*
UNCERTAIN. *adj.* [uncertain, *Fr. incertain*, *Lat.*]
1. Doubtful; not certainly known.
That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.
Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure
of nothing that he enjoys, and uncertain of every thing that
he hopes for. *Tillotson.*
Condemned on Caucasus to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die;
With certain pain, uncertain of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Granville.*
3. Not sure in the consequence.
I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle gla'ss:
Murder her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Africanus young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain in his aim:
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*
In the bright air the fauchion shone,
Or whistling flings dismiss'd th' uncertain stone. *Gay.*
The search of our future being, is but a needless, anxious,
and uncertain haste to be knowing, sooner than we can
what, without all this solicitude, we shall know a little
later. *Pope.*
4. Unsettled; irregular.
As the form of our public service is not voluntary, so
neither are the parts thereof uncertain; but they are all set
down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the
wisdom of the church, seem'd best. *Hooker.*
UNCERTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not used.
The diversity of seasons are not so uncertain'd by the sun
and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course,
but that the stars have also their working therein. *Raleigh.*
UNCERTAINLY. *adv.* Not surely; not certainly.
They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill: and yet if he be dead,
Speak softly, or uncertainly. *Denham's Sisyph.*
Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so uncertainly must come:
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home.
Names must be of very unsteady meanings, if the ideas be
referred to standards without us, that cannot be known at
all, or but very imperfectly and uncertainly. *Locke.*
UNCERTAINLY.

UNC

UNCERTAINTY. *n. f.*
1. Doubtfulness; want of knowledge.
All great concerns must delays endure;
Rashness and haste make all things unsecure;
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,
Stay till fit time wear out uncertainty. *Denham.*
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
Here then remain with your uncertainty;
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts.
That which makes doubtfulness and uncertainty in the sig-
nification of some, more than other words, is the difference
of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*
2. Contingency; want of certainty.
God's omniscience is a light shining into every dark cor-
ner, steadfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery uncer-
tainties. *South's Sermons.*
3. Something unknown.
Our shepherd's care is every man's care, that quits a moral
certainty for an uncertainty, and leaps from the honest busi-
ness he was brought up to, into a trade he has no
skill in. *L'Estrange.*
To UNCHAIN. *v. a.* To free from chains.
Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,
Secure of conquest, lent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromede unchain'd. *Prior.*
UNCHAINABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not subject to varia-
tion.
If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually ne-
cessary; and the way whereby it provideth perpetually also
most apt, no doubt but that every such law ought for ever to
remain unchangeable. *Hooker, b. iii. §. 10.*
UNCHANGED. *adj.*
1. Not altered.
When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are
unchanged. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
More safe I sing with mortal voice; unchanged
To hoarse, or mute. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. Not alterable.
Dismiss thy fear,
And heav'n's unchang'd decrees attentive hear:
More pow'ful gods have torn thee from my side. *Dryden.*
Honour unchang'd, a principle profess,
Fixt to one side, but mod'rate to the rest. *Pope.*
UNCHANGABLENESS. *n. f.* Immutability.
This unchangeableness of colour I am now to describe. *Newt.*
UNCHANGABLY. *adv.* Immutably; without change.
All truth is unchangeably the same; that proposition, which
is true at any time, being so for ever. *South.*
Her first order, disposition, frame,
Must then subsist unchangeably the same. *Blackmore.*
UNCHANGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.
But that thy face is, vizor-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakefp.*
True expression, like th' unchanging sun,
Clears and improves whatever it shines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*
To UNCHARGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation.
Even his mother shall uncharge the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
UNCHARGEABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the
universal love prescribed by christianity.
All the rich mines of learning ranack'd are
To furnish ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reason sets,
And double edges on our passion fets. *Denham.*
This fills the minds of weak men with uncharitable in-
terpretations of those actions of which they are not compe-
tent judges. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 37.*
UNCHARGEABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of charity.
The penitence of the criminal may have number'd him
among the faints, when our untractable uncharitableness
may send us to unquenchable flames. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and un-
charitableness. *Asterbury.*
UNCHARGEABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to cha-
rity.
I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the
sword; which, far be it from me that I should ever think so
desperately, or with so uncharitably. *Spenser.*
Urge neither charity nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakefp.*
Men, imprudently and uncharitably o'ten, employ their
zeal for persons. *Sprat.*
UNCHARY. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious.
I've said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too unchary out. *Shakespeare.*
UNCHASTE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not
chaste; not pure.

UNC

One, that in divers places I had heard before blaz'd, as
the most impudently unchaste woman of all Asia. *Sidney.*
In my master's garments,
Which he inforc'd from me, away he posts
With unchaste purpose, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks him-
self made in the unchaste composition. *Shakespeare.*
Whoever is unchaste, cannot reverence himself; and the
reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle
of all vices. *Bacon.*
Lust, by unchaste looks,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*
If she thinks to be separated by reason of her husband's
unchaste life, then the man will be incurably ruined. *Taylor.*
UNCHASTITY. *n. f.* Lewdness; incontinence.
That generation was more particularly addicted to intem-
perance, sensuality, and unchastity. *Woodward.*
When the sun is among the horned signs, he may pro-
duce such a spirit of unchastity, as is dangerous to the honour
of your worships families. *Arbutnot.*
UNCHASTEFULNESS. *n. f.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.
Many, by a natural uncheerfulness of heart, love to indulge
this uncomfortable way of life. *Addison's Spectator.*
UNCHECKED. *adj.* Unrestrained; not fluctuated.
What news on the Ryalto?
—Why, yet it lives there unchecked, that Anthonio hath
a ship of rich lading wreck'd. *Shakefp. Mer. of Venice.*
Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Unchecked, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*
Thee on the wing thy unchecked vigour bore,
To wanton freely, or securely soar. *Smith to J. Phillips.*
UNCHECKED. *adj.* Not masticated.
He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With uncheck'd morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*
To UNCHILD. *v. a.* To deprive of children.
He hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakefp.*
UNCHRISTIAN. *adj.*
1. Contrary to the laws of christianity.
It's uncharitable, unchristian, and inhuman, to pass a pe-
remptory sentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend,
where there is any room left for a more favourable judg-
ment. *L'Estrange.*
These unchristian fishers of men, are fatally caught in
their own nets. *South.*
I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this their
hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris.*
2. Unconverted; infidel.
Whereupon grew a question, whether a christian soldier
might herein do as the unchristian did, and wear as they
wore. *Hooker.*
UNCHRISTIANNESS. *adj.* Contrary to christianity.
The unchristianness of those denials might arise from a
displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their mi-
nisters. *K. Charles.*
UNCIRCUMCISED. *adj.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.
Th' uncircumcised smil'd grimly with disdain. *Cowley.*
UNCIRCUMCISION. *n. f.* Omission of circumcision.
God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised,
thereby constitutes uncircumcision an obliquity; which, had
he not given that law, had never been such. *Hammond.*
UNCIRCUMSCRIBED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.
Though I, uncircumscib'd myself, retire,
And put not forth my goodness. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
An arbitrary prince is the master of a non-resisting peo-
ple; for where the power is uncircumscibed, the obedience
ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*
The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a per-
suasion, that the regal authority was unlimited and un-
circumscib'd. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 2.*
UNCIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.
Their uncircumspect simplicity had been used, especially in
matters of religion. *Hayward.*
UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.
The like particulars, although they seem uncircumstantial,
are oft set down in holy scripture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
UNCIVIL. *adj.* [incivil, *Fr. incivilis*, *Lat.*] Unpolite; not agree-
able to rules of elegance, or complaisance.
Your undutiful, uncivil, and uncharitable dealing in this
your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*
They love me well, yet I have much to do,
To keep me from uncivil outrages. *Shakefp.*
My friends are so unreasonable, that they would have me
be uncivil to him. *Spectator, N. 475.*
UNCIVILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.
Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired un-
done, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he
had done uncivilly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
UNCIVILIZED. *adj.*
1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But

UNC

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,
And kept unconquer'd, and unvanquish'd;
Pierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old.

2. Coarse; indecent.
Several, who have been polished in France, make use of
the most coarse, *unpolish'd* words in our language. *Addison*.

UNCLARIFIED. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.
One ounce of whey unclarified; one ounce of oil of vi-
triol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon's Phys. Remarks*.

TO UNCLASP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.
Thou know'st no less, but all: I have unclasp'd
To thee the book, ev'n of my secret soul. *Shakespeare*.
Prayer can unclasp the girdles of the north, saying to a
mountain of ice, be thou removed hence, and cast into the
sea. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*.

UNCLASSICK. *Not classick*.
Angel of dulcets, sent to scatter round
Her magic charms o'er all unclassick ground. *Pope*.

UNCLE. *n. f.* [*uncle*, Fr.] The father's or mother's brother.
Hamlet punishes his uncle rather for his own death, than the
murder of his father. *Shakespeare Illustrated*.

UNCLEAN. *n. f.*
1. Foul; dirty; filthy.
Charon,
A forlorn god: down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden*.
Priests are patterns for the rest;
The gold of heav'n, who bear the God impress'd:
But when the precious coin is kept unclean,
The sovereign's image is no longer seen.
If they be foul, on whom the people trust,
Well may the brazen brass contract a rust.
2. Not purified by ritual practices. *Dryden*.
3. Besides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably unclean, profane?
What agonies must he endure? What difficulties over-
come, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of
sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no
unclean thing shall enter? *Rogers's Sermons*.

4. Lewd; unchaste.
Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, pinch the unclean knight,
And ask him, why that hour of fairy revel,
In their to sacred paths he dares tread,
In shape profane. *Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor*.
Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves together fow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this new comer, shame,
There fit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton*.

UNCLEANLINESS. *n. f.* Want of cleanliness.
This profane liberty and uncleanliness, the archbishop re-
solv'd to reform. *Clarendon*.

UNCLEANLY. *adj.*
1. Foul; filthy; nasty.
Civet is of a baser birth than tar;
The very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakespeare*.
2. Indecent; unchaste.
'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulg'd
any thing uncleanly or impure to defile their paper. *Watts*.

UNCLEANNESS. *n. f.*
1. Lewdness; incontinence.
In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most
miserable houses of uncleanness were. *Gravatt's Bills of Mortality*.
2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.
Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not trouble-
some to thyself, or to others, by unhandfomness, or un-
cleanness. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*.
3. Sin; wickedness.
I will save you from all your uncleannesses. *Ez. xxxvi. 29*.

4. Want of ritual purity.
UNCLEANSED. *adj.* Not cleansed.
Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long
uncleansed: so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TO UNCLEW. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.
If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would unclaw me quite. *Shakespeare Timon of Athens*.
TO UNCLINCH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand.
The hero to his enterprize recalls;
His fist unclenches, and the weapon falls. *Garth*.

UNCLIPPED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.
As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and
unclipped money, bullion arose. *Locke*.

TO UNCLASP. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.
The boughs and branches are never unclashed and left
naked. *Raigh's Hist. of the World*.
Poor orphans minds are left as unclash'd and naked alto-
gether, as their bodies. *Atterbury*.
Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the
warmth whereof will make it come presently; which once
perceived, forthwith unclash it. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

UNC

To a distinct knowledge of things, we must unclash them
of all these mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked,
and in their own nature. *Watts's Logic*.

TO UNCLASH. *v. a.*
1. To disencumber; to exonerate.
Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would unclash my heart
Of what lies heavy to't. *Shakespeare*.
2. To set at liberty.
Then air, because unclash'd in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryden*.
TO UNCLOSE. *v. n.* To set at large.
Why did I not, unclose'd from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norvill*.
TO UNCLOSE. *v. a.* To open.
Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope*.
UNCLOSED. *adj.* Not separated by inclosures.
The king's army would, through those unclose'd parts, have
done them little harm. *Clarendon*.
UNCLOSED. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity;
not darkened.
The father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory on the son
Blaz'd forth unclouded deity. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
True virtues, with unclouded light,
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright.
Blest with temper, whose unclouded rays,
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope*.
UNCLOSEDNESS. *n. f.* Openness; freedom from gloom.
The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conduc-
tive to it, than the greatest uncloudedness of the eye, and the
perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the
clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to
be seen by. *Boyle*.

UNCLOUDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.
Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestrow th' uncloudy skies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends.
TO UNCLUTCH. *v. a.* To open.
If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, unclutch
his gripping hand, or disengage him of his prey; yet sure it must
discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Decay of Piety*.
TO UNCOIL. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.
Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to
uncoil one another. *Arbutnot and Pope*.
TO UNCOIL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or
wrapped one part upon another.
The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little
uncoiled. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.

UNCOINED. *adj.* Not coined.
While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, uncoined
constancy. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*
An ounce of coined standard silver, must be of equal va-
lue to an ounce of uncoined standard silver. *Locke*.

UNCOLLECTED. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.
Adham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet uncollected said;
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn. *Prior*.

UNCOLOURED. *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or dye.
Out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent
unto you all several colours. *Bacon*.
Whether to deck with clouds the uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs;
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton*.

UNCOMBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.
They might perceive his head
To be uncombed, and curled, uncombed hairs,
Upstarting stiff. *Fairy Queen, b. 1. c. 9. ft. 22*.
Their locks are beds of uncombed inakes, that wind
About their shady brows in wanton rings. *Crowder*.
Thy locks uncombed, like a rough wood appear. *Dryden*.

UNCOMFORTABLE. *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A low,
corrupt word.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of grace; want of beauty.
The ruined churches are so unhandfomely patched, and
thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the uncom-
fortableness thereof. *Spenser's Ireland*.
He prais'd women's modesty, and gave orderly, well-
behaved reproof to all uncomeliness. *Shakespeare*.
Those arches which the Tulcan writers call *di terza*, and
di quarta acuta, because they always concur in an acute angle,
both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself, and like-
wise for their very uncomeliness, ought to be excised from judi-
cious eyes. *Watson's Architecture*.
Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which they
owed to the father of their country, in case they had disco-
vered any real uncomeliness. *K. Charles*.
The beauty or uncomeliness in good and ill breeding, will
make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others,
than from any rules. *Locke*.

UNC

UNCOMELY. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.
Though he thought inquisitiveness an uncomely guest, he
could not but ask who she was. *Sidney*.
Neither is the fame accounted an uncomely manner of rid-
ing: for great warriors say, they never saw a more comely
man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in
his charge. *Spenser's Ireland*.
Many, who troubled them most in their counsels, durst
not go thither, for fear of uncomely affronts. *Clarendon*.
Uncomely courage, unbecoming skill. *Thomson's Autumn*.

UNCOMFORTABLE. *adj.*
1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.
He much complaineth of his own uncomfortable exile,
wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and en-
dured the want of sundry, both pleasures and honours, be-
fore enjoyed. *Hooker*.
Christmas is in the most dead, uncomfortable time of the
year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they
had not good cheer to support them. *Addison*.
Ours is melancholy and uncomfortable portion here below!
A place, where not a day passes, but we eat our bread with
sorrow and cares: the present troubles us, the future amazes;
and even the past fills us with grief and anguish. *Wake*.
The sun ne'er views th' uncomfortable seats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope's Odyssey*.
2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of cheerfulness.
The want of just dispositions to the holy sacrament, may
occasion this uncomfortableness. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*.

UNCOMFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMONDED. *adj.* Not commanded.
It is easy to see what judgment is to be passed upon all
those affected, uncommanded, absurd austerities of the Romish
profession. *South*.

UNCOMMON. *adj.* Not frequent; not often found or known.
Some of them are uncommon, but such as the reader must
assent to, when he sees them explained. *Addison*.

UNCOMMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCOMMONNESS. *n. f.* Infrequency.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome,
does not so much arise out of their greatness as uncom-
monness. *Addison*.

UNCOMPACT. *adj.* Not compact; not closely cohering.
These rivers were not streams of running matter; for
how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in
such a furrowed, uncompact surface? *Addison*.

UNCOMMUNICATED. *adj.* Not communicated.
There is no such mutual infusion as really causeth the same
natural operations or properties to be made common unto
both substances; but whatsoever is natural to deity, the same
remaineth in Christ uncommunicated unto his manhood; and
whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is unca-
pable. *Hooker*.

UNCOMPANIED. *adj.* Having no companion.
Thence she fled, unaccompanied, unfought. *Fairfax*.

UNCOMPASSIONATE. *adj.* Having no pity.
Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her uncompassionate fire. *Shakespeare*.
Hero and Leander were drowned in the uncompassionate
furies. *Sandy's Journey*.
If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed;
In uncompassionate anger do not so. *Milton's Agonistes*.

UNCOMPELLED. *adj.* Free from compulsion.
The amorous needle, once joined to the loadstone, would
never, uncompeled, forsake the enchanting mineral. *Boyle*.
Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Nor, uncompeled, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice six times descends the lamp of day. *Pope*.

UNCOMPLAINANT. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.
A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaining to others,
so that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke*.

UNCOMPLEAT. *adj.* Not perfect; not finished.
Various incidents do not make different fables, but are
only the uncompleat and unfinished parts of the same fable. *Pope*.

UNCOMPOUNDED. *adj.*
1. Simple; not mixed.
Hardness may be reckoned the property of all uncompounded
matter. *Newton's Opticks*.
Your uncompounded atoms, you
Figures in numbers infinite allow;
From which, by various combination, springs
This unconfined diversity of things. *Blackmore*.
2. Simple; not intricate.
The substance of the faith was comprised in that uncom-
pounded style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the
repelling heretical invaders. *Hannond's Fundamentals*.

UNCOMPREHENDED. *adj.* Free from comprehension.
We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the
differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when
full of uncomprested air. *Boyle*.

UNC

UNCOMPREHENSIVE. *adj.*
1. Unable to comprehend.
2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify *incomprehensible*.
The providence, that's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' incomprehensible deep. *Shakespeare*.

UNCONCEIVABLE. *adj.* Not to be understood; not to be com-
prehended by the mind.
In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have
no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one
body into another; which is as obscure and unconceivable, as
how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. *Locke*.
Those atoms wondrous small must be;
Small to an unconceivable degree;
Since though these radiant spoils disperse'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair. *Blackmore*.

UNCONCEIVABLENESS. *n. f.* Incomprehensibility.
The unconceivableness of something they find in one, throws
men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though alto-
gether as unintelligible. *Locke*.

UNCONCEIVED. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.
Vast is my theme, yet unconceived, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd yet from things. *Crichton*.

UNCONCERN. *n. f.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom
from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.
Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of
enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the unconcern
of indifferent persons. *Swift*.

UNCONCERNED. *adj.*
1. Having no interest.
An idle person is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the
changes and necessities of the world. *Taylor*.
The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithstanding
the seeming contrary evidence of unconcerned senses. *Clavelle*.
It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way
more than another, even in matters where we are wholly
unconcerned. *Swift*.
2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected.
See the morn,
All unconcern'd with our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress smiling. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal share; and in this depth of misery
Can I be unconcerned? *Denham's Sophy*.
The virgin from the ground
Upstart fresh, already clos'd the wound;
And unconcern'd for all she felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the shore. *Dryden*.
Happy mortals, unconcern'd for more,
Confin'd their wishes to their native shore. *Dryden*.
We shall be easy and unconcerned at all the accidents of
the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers*.

UNCONCERNEDLY. *adv.* Without interest or affection; with-
out anxiety; without perturbation.
Not the most cruel of our conquering foes,
So unconcern'dly can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear. *Denham*.
Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound,
Which ev'n the best can hardly bear:
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcern'dly cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieved challenger. *Dryden*.
Is heaven, with its pleasures for evermore, to be parted
with so unconcernedly? Is an exceeding and eternal weight of
glory too light in the balance against the hopeless death of the
atheist, and utter extinction. *Bentley*.

UNCONCERNEDNESS. *n. f.* Freedom from anxiety, or pertur-
bation.
No man, having done a kindness to another, would think
himself justly dealt with, in a total neglect, and unconcerned-
ness of the person who had received that kindness. *South*.

UNCONCERNING. *adj.* Not interesting; not affecting; not be-
longing to one.
Things impossible in their nature, or unconcerning to us,
cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety*.
The science of medals, which is charged with so many
unconcerning parts of knowledge, and built on such mean ma-
terials, appears ridiculous to those that have not exa-
mined it. *Addison on Antient Medals*.

UNCONCERNMENT. *n. f.* The state of having no share.
Being privileged by an happy unconcernment in those legal
murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own in-
nocence. *South*.

UNCONCLOU'DENT. *adj.* Not decisive; inferring no plain or
UNCONCLOU'DING. } certain conclusion or consequence.
Our arguments are inevident and unconcludent. *Hale*.
He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other
mens false and unconcluding reasonings, rather than a repository
of truth for his own use. *Locke*.

UNCONCLOU'DINGNESS. *n. f.* Quality of being unconcluding.
29 L *Either*

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Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccuracy and the unconvincingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCOCTED. *adj.* Not digested; not matured. *Boyle.*

We swallow cherry-stones, but void them unconcocted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an unconcocted, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did she extend the gloomy clouds on high,
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the sky,
In unconcocted seeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDEMNED. *adj.* Not condemned. *Blackmore.*

It was a familiar and uncondemned practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCONDITIONAL. *adj.* Absolute; not limited by any terms. *Locke.*

O pass not, Lord! an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence unconditional;
But in thy sentence our remorse foresee,
And, in that foresight, this thy doom recal. *Dryden.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to absolve men from their sins; but this was not an absolute and unconditional power vested in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

UNCONFINED. *adj.*

- Free from restraint. *Shakespeare.*
- That shews thou art unconfin'd. *Shakespeare.*
- Chaucer has refined on Boccaccio, and has mended the stories he has borrowed: though prose allows more liberty of thought, and the expression is more easy when unconfin'd by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at disadvantage. *Dryden.*
- Poets, a race long unconfin'd and free,
Still fond and proud of savage liberty,
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*
- Having no limits; unbounded. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*
- If that which men esteem their happiness, were, like the light, the same sufficient and unconfin'd good, whether ten thousand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we should see men's good will and kind endeavours would be as universal. *Spektator, N^o. 601.*
- Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*
- UNCONFINABLE.** *adj.* Unbounded. *Pope.*
- You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou unconfinable baleness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- UNCONFIRMED.** *adj.*
- Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak. *Daniel.*
- The unexpected speech
The king had made upon the new-raised force,
In th' unconfin'd troops, much fear did breed. *Daniel.*
- Not strengthened by additional testimony. *Daniel.*
- He would have resign'd
To him his heav'nly office, nor was long
His witness unconfin'd. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
- Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
- UNCONFORM.** *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. *Milton.*
- Not conform to other shining globes. *Milton.*
- UNCONFORMABLE.** *adj.* Inconsistent; not conforming. *Hooker.*
- Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing unconformable. *Hooker.*
- Moral good, is an action conformable to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts's Logick.*
- UNCONFORMITY.** *n. f.* Incongruity; inconsistency. *Watts's Logick.*
- The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or unconformity to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable. *South.*
- UNCONFUSED.** *adj.* Distinct; free from confusion. *South.*
- It is more distinct and unconfused than the sensitive memory. *Hale's Origin of Manind.*
- If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them unconfused, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgment. *Locke.*
- UNCONFUSEDLY.** *adv.* Without confusion. *Locke.*
- Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and unconfusedly, from one another. *Locke.*
- UNCONFUTABLE.** *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error. *Locke.*
- One political argument they boasted of as unconfutable, that from the marriages of ecclesiastics, would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*
- UNCONGEALED.** *adj.* Not congealed by cold. *Sprat's Sermons.*
- By exposing wine, after four months digestion in horf-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will

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freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found uncongealed in the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

UNCONJUGAL. *adj.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. *My name.*

To all posterity may stand defam'd;
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falsehood most unconjugal traduc'd. *Milton's Agonist.*

UNCONNECTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague. *Milton's Agonist.*

Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short, unconnected discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONQUERABLE. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice. *Watts.*

To that hideous place not to confin'd,
By rigour unconquering; but that oft
Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

UNCONQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible. *Milton.*

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and causing his enemies to feel the force of his unconquerable arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillio, first unconquerable lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board. *Pope.*

UNCONQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably. *Pope.*

The herds of Iphylus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, unconquerably strong. *Pope.*

UNCONQUERED. *adj.*

- Not subdued; not overcome. *Pope.*
- To die so tamely,
O'ercome by passion and misfortune,
And still unconquer'd by my foes, founds ill. *Denham.*
- Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn estate,
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*
- Insuperable; invincible. *Dryden.*
- These brothers had a-while served the King of Pontus; and in all his affairs, especially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had shewed as unconquered courage, to ride a faithfulness. *Sidney.*
- What was that snake-headed gorgon shield,
That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin!
Wherewith the freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,
But rigid looks, and chaste austerity,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence,
With sudden adoration and blank awe?
Unconquer'd lord of pleasure and of pain. *Milton.*
- UNCONSCIONABLE.** *adj.*
- Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation. *Locke.*
- A man may oppose an unconscionable request for an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange.*
- Forming unreasonable expectations. *L'Estrange.*
- You cannot be so unconscionable as to charge me for not subscribing of my name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*
- Enormous; vast. A low word. *Dryden.*
- His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks, but in a sultry chafe. *Milton's Agonist.*
- Not guided or influenced by conscience. *Milton's Agonist.*
- How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable? hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*
- UNCONSCIONABLENESS.** *n. f.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim. *South.*
- UNCONSCIONABLY.** *adv.* Unreasonably. *South.*
- Indeed 'tis pity you should miss
Th' arrears of all your services;
And for th' eternal obligation,
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be used so unconscionably hard,
As not to find a just reward. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*
- This is a common vice; though all things here
Are fold, and fold unconscionably dear. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
- UNCONSCIOUS.** *adj.* Having no mental perception. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
- Unconscious causes only still impart
Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert;
Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know,
Can more or less of art and care bestow. *Blackmore.*
- A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*
- UNCONSCIOUSLY.** *adv.* Not sacred; not dedicated; not devoted. *Pope.*
- The sin of Israel had even unconsecrated and profaned that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*
- UNCONSENTED.** *adj.* Not yielded. *South.*
- We should extend it even to the weaknesses of our natures, to our proneness to evil; for however these, unconscionably, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow. *Watts's Preparation for Death.*
- UNCONSIDERED.** *adj.* Not considered; not attended to. *Watts's Preparation for Death.*
- Love yourself; and in that love,
Not unconconsidered leave your honour. *Shakespeare.*

UNC

It will not be unconfidered, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

UNCONSONANT. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It seemeth a thing the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

UNCONSTANT. *adj.* [inconstant, Fr. inconstant, Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable. *Hooker.*

More unconstant than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south. *Shakespeare.*

Th' unconstant fikes
Do change their course as sev'ral winds arise. *May's Virgil.*

UNCONSTRAINED. *adj.* Free from compulsion. *May's Virgil.*

Will you, with free and unconstrained soul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakespeare.*

These be the miseries which our first parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and unconstrained will. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Made for his use, yet he has form'd us so,
We unconstrain'd, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

His highness is return'd.—
And unconstrain'd? But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the message? *Denham.*

UNCONSTRAINEDLY. *adv.* Without force suffered. *Denham.*

Such a patron has frankly, generously, and unconstrainedly relieved me. *South's Sermons.*

UNCONSTRAINT. *n. f.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *South's Sermons.*

Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and unconstraint, which is more sensibly to be perceived, than described. *Felton on the Classics.*

UNCONSULTING. *adj.* [inconsultus, Lat.] Heady; rash; imprudent; imprudent. *Felton on the Classics.*

It was the fair Zelmene, Plexirtus's daughter, whom unconsulting affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

UNCONSULTED. *adj.* Certain; past dispute. *Sidney.*

UNCONSUMED. *adj.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power. *Sidney.*

Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconsumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSUMMATE. *adj.* Not consummated. *Locke.*

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and unconsummatenight. *Dryden.*

UNCONSUMMATED. *adj.* Not despoiled. *Dryden.*

Which of the peers
Have unconsummated gone by him, or at least
Stood not neglected? *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

UNCONTENTED. *adj.* Not contented; not satisfied. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

Permit me, chief,
To lead this unconsummated gift away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTENTINGNESS. *n. f.* Want of power to satisfy. *Dryden.*

The decreed uncontentingness of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a rite to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTENTABLE. *adj.* Indisputable; not controvertible. *Boyle.*

Where is the man that has uncontentable evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falsehood of all he condemns. *Locke.*

UNCONTENDED. *adj.* Not disputed; evident. *Locke.*

'Tis by experience uncontested found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRITE. *adj.* Not religiously penitent. *Blackmore.*

The priest, by absolving an uncontrite sinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

UNCONVERTED. *adj.* Not disputed; not liable to debate. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

One reason of the unconverted certainty of mathematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear and settled significations of names. *Glanville.*

UNCONVERTIBLY. *adj.*

- Refill'd; powerful beyond opposition. *Glanville.*
- All that hand them to resist
His unconquerable intent. *Milton.*
- Indisputable; irrefragable. *Milton.*
- The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's unconquerable title to England. *Hayward.*
- This makes appear the error of those, who think it an unconquerable maxim, that power is always faster lodged in many hands, than in one; those many are as capable of enlaving as a single person. *Swift.*

UNC

UNCONTROLABLY. *adv.*

- Without possibility of opposition. *Swift.*
- Without danger of refutation. *Swift.*
- Since this light was to rest within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themselves, they might safely and uncontrolably pretend it greater or less. *South.*
- Uncontrolably, and under general consent, many opinions are passant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
- UNCONTROLLED.** *adj.*
- Unrefuted; unopposed; not to be overruled. *Swift.*
- Should I try the uncontrolled worth
Of this pure cause, 'twould kindle my rap'd spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*
- O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy uncontrol'd and boundless reign. *Dryden.*
- The British navy, uncontrol'd,
Shall wave her double cross 't' extremest clime
Terrific, and return with odorous spoils. *Phillips.*
- Not convinced; not refuted. *Phillips.*
- That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an uncontrolled report. *Hayward.*
- UNCONTROLLEDLY.** *adv.* Without controul; without opposition. *Hayward.*
- Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands uncontrolledly. *Ducy of Pity.*
- UNCONVERSABLE.** *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social. *Ducy of Pity.*
- Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as morose, unconvertible qualities. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- UNCONVERTED.** *adj.* Not persuaded of the truth of christianity. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which nations, as yet unconverted, neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*
- The unconverted heathens, who were prelied by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the same manner. *Addison on the Christ. Relig.*
- The apostle reminds the Ephesians of the guilt and misery of their former unconverted estate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- UNCONVINCED.** *adj.* Not convinced. *Rogers's Sermons.*
- A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those, who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and unconvinced. *Locke.*
- UNCORDED.** *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords. *Locke.*
- UNCORRECTED.** *adj.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness. *Locke.*
- I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes out from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*
- UNCORRUPT.** *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest. *Dryden.*
- The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities, are censured with uncorrupt judgment. *Hooker.*
- Men alledge they can ne'er can find
Those beauties in a female mind,
Which raise a flame that will endure,
For ever uncorrupt and pure. *Swift.*
- UNCORRUPTED.** *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved. *Swift.*
- Such a hero never springs,
But from the uncorrupted blood of kings. *Rowcommon.*
- Man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew,
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*
- Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more uncorrupted. *Locke.*
- UNCORRUPTNESS.** *n. f.* Integrity; uprightness. *Locke.*
- In doctrine, then uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity. *Tit. ii. 7.*
- TO UNCOVER.** *v. a.*
- To divest of a covering. *Tit. ii. 7.*
- After you are up, uncover your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*
- Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is uncovered, may be shewn to be a mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*
- To deprive of cloaths. *Locke.*
- Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
- To strip of the roof. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
- Porches and schools,
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd flood. *Prior.*
- To shew openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment. *Prior.*
- He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: so rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- There will certainly come some day or other, to uncover every soul of us. *Pope's Letters.*
- To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour. *Pope's Letters.*
- Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than stand uncover'd to the vulgar groom. *Shakespeare.*

UNC

UNC'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* Not to be advised.
It would have been *uncounselable* to have march'd to any distance, and have left such an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCOUNTABLE. *adj.* Innumerable.
Those *uncountable*, glorious bodies, were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

UNCOUNTERFEIT. *adj.* Genuine; not spurious.
True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent. *Sprat's Sermons.*

TO UNC'UPLE. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples.
Uncouple in the western valley, go;
Dispatch, I say, and find the forester. *Shaksp.*
The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay. *Shaksp.*
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chase. *Dryden.*

UNCOURTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.
In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous*. *Sidney.*

UNCOURTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivily; unpolitely.
Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarousness unto it. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

UNCOURTLINESS. *n. f.* Unfuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.
The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest. *Addison.*

UNCOURTLY. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.
The lord treasurer not entering into those refinements of paying the publick money upon private considerations, hath been so *uncourtly* as to stop it. *Swift.*

UNCOUTH. *adj.* [uncult, Saxon.] Odd; strange; unusual.
A very *uncouth* sight was to behold,
How he did fashion his untoward pace;
For as he forward mov'd his footing old,
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Fairy Queen.*
The lovers standing in this doleful wife,
A warrior bold unwarlike approached near,
Uncouth in arms yclad, and strange disguise. *Fairfax.*
I am surpriz'd with an *uncouth* fear;
A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints;
My heart suspects more than mine eye can see. *Shaksp.*
The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil sprung, I fear. *Milton.*
Say on;
For I that day was absent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obscure,
Far on excursion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*
It was so *uncouth* a sight, for a fox to appear without a tail,
that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Estrange.*
The secret ceremonies I conceal. *Dryden.*
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal.
I am more in danger to misunderstand his true meaning,
than if I had come to him with a mind unpossessed by
doctors of my sect, whose reasonings will of course make
all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the
author seem harsh, strained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*
He made that a pleasant study, which, in the hands of
Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCOUTHLY. *adv.* Oddly; strangely.
Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

UNCOUTHNESS. *n. f.* Oddness; strangeness.
To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the
greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of *uncouthness*,
and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty,
must be acknowledged reasonable. *Decay of Piety.*

TO UNCREATE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing;
to deprive of existence.
Who created thee, lamenting learn;
Who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know. *Milton.*
Light dies before her *uncreating* word.
Thus at her felt approach, and secret might,
Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

UNCREATED. *adj.*
1. Not yet created.
How hast thou disturb'd
Heav'n's blessed peace, and into nature brought
Mystery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion? *Milton.*
2. [Incrée, Fr.] Not produced by creation.
What cause within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound?
The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of
God is God himself; it being something, as he says, *un-*
created. *Locke.*

UNC

UNCREDITABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of reputation.
To all other dissuaves, we may add this of the *uncred-*
itableness: the best that can be said is, that they use wit
foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Dix. of Piety.*

UNCROPPED. *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.
Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton.*

UNCROSS'D. *adj.* Uncancelled.
Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncross'd*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

UNCROU'D. *adj.* Not straitened by want of room.
An amphitheatre,
On its publick shows, unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrou'd* nations in its womb. *Addison.*

TO UNCROWN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of
sovereignty.
He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere't be long. *Shaksp.*
Ye pow'rs!
See a sacred king *uncrown'd*;
See your offspring, Albion, bound. *Dryden's Albion.*

UNCTION. *n. f.* [unction, Fr.]
1. The act of anointing.
The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the
altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereto,
made them for ever holy. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*
2. Unguent; ointment.
The king himself the sacred *unction* made;
As king by office, and as priest by trade. *Dryden.*
3. The act of anointing medically.
Such as are of hot constitutions, should use bathing in
hot water, rather than *unctions*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
4. Any thing softening, or lenitive.
Mother,
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks. *Shaksp.*

5. The rite of anointing in the last hours.
Their extreme *unction*, administered as the dying man's
viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his
recovery, may be added. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.
UNCTUOUS. *n. f.* [from *unctuosus*.] Fatness; oiliness.
Fulgurous exhalations contain an *unctuosity* in them, and
arise from the matter of fuel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

UNCTUOUS. *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.
Dry up thy barrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with liqu'rish draughts,
And morfels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind,
That from it all consideration slips. *Shaksp. Lear.*
A wand'ring fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The trees were *unctuous* fir, and mountain ash. *Dryden.*
Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are,
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming to alone. *Dryden.*
Th' infernal winds,
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,
Disdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*
Camphire, oil-olive, linseed-oil, spirit of turpentine, and
amber, are fat, sulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

UNCTUOUSNESS. *n. f.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.
A great degree of *unctuousness* is not necessary to the pro-
duction of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCULLED. *adj.* Not gathered.
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

UNCULPABLE. *adj.* Not blamable.
Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which
the Jews observing as yet unwritten, and thereby framing
such church orders, as in their law were not prescribed, are
notwithstanding in that respect *unculpable*. *Hooker.*

UNCUCKOLD. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.
As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-
wiv'd, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *un-*
cuckolded. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNCULTIVATED. *adj.* [incultus, Lat.]
1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.
Our isle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the solar walk. *Dryden.*
God gave the world to men in common; but since he
gave it for their benefit, it cannot be supposed he meant it
should always remain common and *uncultivated*. *Locke.*
2. Not instructed; not civilized.
The first tragedians found that serious stile
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roscommon.*
These are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature
has been left to itself, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCUMBERED. *adj.* Not burthened; not embarrassed.
Lord of yourself, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryden.*

UND

UNCURABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked.
So much *uncurable* her garboiles, Caesar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNCUR'D. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.
With frank, and with *uncur'd* plainness,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

TO UNCURL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.
There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in forms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*
The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain,
He sheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;
And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day,
Walks over, and disdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryden.*
The furies sink upon their iron beds,
And snakes *uncurl'd* hang list'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

TO UNCURL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.
My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurl*,
Even as an adder, when the doth unroll
To do some fatal execution? *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

UNCURLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.
Alike in feature both, and garb appear;
With honest faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Dryden.*
But fines, alas! frail beauty must decay;
Cur'd or *uncur'd*, since locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to use,
And keep good humour still, whatever we lose? *Pope.*

UNCURRENT. *adj.* Not current; not passing in common pay-
ment.
Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd
within the ring. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
I can no other answer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are shuffl'd off with such *uncurrent* pay. *Shaksp. Lear.*

TO UNCURE. *v. a.* To free from any excretion.
Uncure their souls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

UNCURST. *adj.* Not exorcised.
Sir John Hotham unrepented, unthreatened, *uncurst* by
any language or secret imprecation of mine, not long after
pays his own and his eldest son's heads. *K. Charles.*
Heav'n sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To show how all things were created first. *Waller.*

UNCUT. *adj.* Not cut.
We must resign! heav'n his great soul doth claim,
In forms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his funeral pile. *Waller.*

TO UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.
When the fiery funts too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow,
Undamn his weary stores. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

UNDAMAG'D. *adj.* Not made worse; not impaired.
Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDAM'TED. *adj.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.
Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undam'ted* metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,
And in his burning ship *undam'ted* fought.
Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!
Undam'ted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

UNDAM'TEDNESS. *n. f.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.
Luther took up a briske air of assurance, and shewed a
particular *undam'tedness* in the cause of truth, when it had
so mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*
The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *un-*
dam'tedness under dangers, were such virtues as these islanders
were not used to. *Pope.*

UNDAM'TEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.
It shall bid his foul go out of his body *undam'tedly*, and lift
up its head with confidence, before faints and angels. *South.*

UNDAZZLED. *adj.* Not dimmed, or confuted by splendour.
Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii. l. 614.*
As undazzled and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be sup-
posed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly
gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

TO UNDEAF. *v. a.* To free from deafness.
Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shaksp.*

UNDEBAUCH'D. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.
When the world was buckfome, fresh and young,
Her fons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

UND

UNDE'CAGON. *n. f.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and *γωνία*, Gr.] A
figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YING. *adj.* Not suffering diminution or declension.
The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour, and unweary'd care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDECA'YED. *adj.* Not liable to be diminished, or im-
paired.
How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd*!
Judge if such warriors want immortal aid. *Dryden.*
If in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine *undecay'd*. *Pope.*
Burn on through life, and animate my shade.

TO UNDECEIVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a
fallacy.
All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And, not without much pains, be *undeciv'd*. *Roscommon.*
My muse enraged, from her urn,
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return
To accuse the murderers, to right the stage,
And *undecieve* the long-abused age. *Denham.*
So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it.
Christ saves the world by *undecieving* it. *South.*
Our coming judgments do in part *undecieve* us, and rectify
the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

UNDECEIVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive.
It serves for more certain computation, by how much it
is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more
undecivable calculation. *Holder on Time.*

UNDECEIV'D. *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.
All of a tenour was their after life;
No day discolour'd with domestick strife:
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repose, and kindness *undeciv'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDECEID. *adj.* Not determined; not settled.
For one thing, which we have left to the order of the
church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express
word of God. *Hooker.*

UNDECID'D. *adj.* Not decided by the men of skill.
Aristotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryd.*
When two adverse winds engage with horrid shock,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

TO UNDECK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.
I find myself a traitor;
For I have given here my foul's consent,
To *undec* the pompous body of a king. *Shaksp. Lear.*

UNDECK'D. *adj.* Not adorned; not embellished.
Eye was *undec'd*, save with herself. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

UNDECEIVE. *adj.* Not decisive; not conclusive.
Two nations differing about the antiquity of their lan-
guage, made appeal to an *undecise* experiment, when they
agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild
inhabitants of the desert. *Glanville.*

UNDECLIN'D. *adj.*
1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.
In his track my wary feet have slept;
His *undclin'd* ways precisely kept. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*

UNDEDICATED. *adj.*
1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron.
I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not
that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEED'D. *adj.* Not signalized by action.
My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeeded*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

UNDEFA'CED. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.
Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antick stone engrav'd;
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Glanville.*

UNDEFEASIBLE. *adj.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or
annulled.
Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the
victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wisd. iv. 3.*
Whose bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste, pronounce'd, *Milton.*
Her Arethufian stream remains unsoil'd;
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

UNDEFIN'D. *adj.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a de-
finition.
There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines,
as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful,
undefin'd words. *Locke.*

UNDEFINABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed
by a definition.

UND

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are *undefinable*. *Grew.*
 Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which has no composition at all. *Locke.*
UNDEFORMED. *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.
 The sight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeform'd* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*
UNDEFIED. *adj.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.
 False traitor, thou broken haif
 The law of arms, to strike foe *undefied*;
 But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste
 Right thy, and feel the law, the which thou hast de-
 fac'd. *Fairy Queen, b. II. c. viii. st. 31.*
 Tarifa
 Changed a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,
 And meeting Ozmy next,
 Who wanting time for treason to provide,
 He basely threw it at him, *undefy'd*. *Dryden.*
UNDELIBERATED. *adj.* Not carefully considered.
 The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that en-
 gagement, transported him with passion. *Clarendon.*
UNDELIGHTED. *adj.* Not pleased; not touched with plea-
 sure.
 The fiend
 Saw *undelight'd* all delight; all kind
 Of living creatures, new to fight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
UNDELIGHTFUL. *adj.* Not giving pleasure.
 He could not think of involving himself in the same *unde-*
 lightful condition of life. *Clarendon.*
UNDEMO'LISTED. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.
 She *undemolish'd* flood, and ev'n till now
 Perhaps had flood. *Philips.*
 They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *unde-*
 molish'd. *Swift.*
UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.
 Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain,
 common, and *undemonstrable* principles, man's reason doth
 necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determina-
 tions: which particular determinations being found out ac-
 cording unto the reason of man, they have the names of hu-
 man laws. *Hooker.*
UNDENI'ABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be gainfaid.
 That age which my grey hairs make seem more than it is,
 hath not diminished in me the power to protect an *undeniable*
 verity. *Sidney.*
 Of those of the second class, we have a plain and *unde-*
 niable certainty. *Woodward's Natural History.*
UNDENI'ABLY. *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contra-
 diction.
 This account was differently related by the antients; that
 is, *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 I grant that nature all poets ought to study: but then this
 also *undeniably* follows, that those things which delight all
 ages, must have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*
UNDEP'LORED. *adj.* Not lamented.
 Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplo'r'd*
 Permit thy ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
 But rise prepar'd to mourn thy peris'd lord. *Dryden.*
UNDEPR'VED. *adj.* Not corrupted.
 Knowledge dwelt in our *undep'aved* natures, as light in
 the sun; it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint. *Glanville.*
UNDEPR'VED. *adj.* Not divested by authority; not stripped
 of any possession.
 He, *undep'ied*, his benefice forsook. *Dryden.*
UNDER. *preposition.* [under, Gothick; unbey, Saxon; onder,
 Dutch.]
 1. In a state of subjection to.
 When good Saturn, banish'd from above,
 Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove. *Dryden.*
 Every man is put under a necessity, by his constitution, as
 an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment,
 what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the de-
 termination of some other than himself, which is want of
 liberty. *Locke.*
 2. In the state of pupillage to.
 To those that live
 Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denham.*
 The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements
 under him, that they were instructed in learning. *Guardian.*
 3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden.
 Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells
 under water, will keep long. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 If it stood always under this form, it would have been
 under fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*
 Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind. *Dryden.*
 Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and
 never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

UND

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under* fail;
 that is, *having the sails spread aloft*.
 As they went *under fail* by him, they held up their hands
 and made their prayers. *Sidney.*
 By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
 When the false Trojan *under fail* was seen. *Shakespeare.*
 Missetoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs,
 and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be any thing
 that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milton.*
 5. In a less degree than.
 Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes
 above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*
 If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first;
 and should you write *under* it, you cannot avoid some pecu-
 liar graces. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
 6. For less than.
 We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing service-
 able to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make
 little account of what is most beneficial to our souls. *Ray.*
 7. Less than; below.
 Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and
 not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*
 These men of forehead love to insure a cause, and seldom
 talk *under* certainty and demonstration. *Collier on Confidence.*
 There are several hundred parishes in England *under*
 twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*
 8. By the flow of.
 That which spites me more than all the wants,
 He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakespeare.*
 'Tis hard to bind any syllogism so close upon the mind,
 as not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction. *Baker.*
 9. With less than.
 Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half
 a dozen conceits. *Swift.*
 10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of pre-
 cedence.
 It was too great an honour for any man *under* a
 duke. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 122.*
 11. In a state of being loaded with.
 He shall but bear them, as the ass bears gold,
 To groan and sweat *under* the business. *Shakespeare.*
 He holds the people
 Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
 Than camels in their war; who have their provender
 Only for bearing burthens, and fore blows
 For linking under them. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.
 After all, they have not been able to give any considerable
 comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great pressures of
 this life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which
 we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, *under*
 the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any, the
 least degree of happiness. *Locke.*
 Women and children did not shew the least signs of com-
 plaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*
 Illustrious parent! now some token give,
 That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,
 Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve. *Addison.*
 13. In a state in which one is seized or overborn.
 The prince and princess must be *under* no less amaze-
 ment. *Pope's Letters.*
 14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.
 That which we move for our better instruction's sake,
 turneth unto choler in them; they answer fumingly. Yet
 in this their mood, they cast forth somewhat, wherewith,
under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*
 The greater part of mankind is flow of apprehension; and
 therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with
 other men's eyes. *South's Sermons.*
 A generation sprung up amongst us, that flattered princes
 that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the
 laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their autho-
 rity, be what they will. *Locke.*
 It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where
 so great a proportion of both sexes is tied *under* such vows
 of chastity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
 Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of
 being distant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury.*
 15. In a state of depression, or dejection by.
 There is none but he,
 Whose being I do fear; and, *under* him,
 My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Caesar. *Shakespeare.*
 16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.
 This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very
 turbulent, during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*
 The raising of silver coin, has been only by coining it
 with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination. *Locke.*
 17. In the state of.

UND

If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present
 disposition of things, it is very possible they may, it is to be
 hoped they will be satisfied. *Swift.*
 18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.
 Three sons he dying left *under* age;
 By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
 Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Fairy Queen.*
 19. Represented by.
 Morpheus is represented by the antient statues *under* the
 figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his
 hand. *Addison.*
 20. In a state of protection.
Under favour, there are other materials for a common-
 wealth, besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*
 21. With respect to.
 Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of
 a poet and a divine. *Felton on the Clafficks.*
 22. Attested by.
 Cato major, who had with great reputation borne all the
 great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence,
 under his own hand, how much he was versed in country
 affairs. *Locke on Education.*
 23. Subjected to; being the subject of.
 To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a steady
 eye; especially so to connect the parts, and present them all
 under one view. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 Memory is the storehouse of our ideas. For the narrow
 mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under*
 view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay
 them up. *Locke.*
 The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonstration,
 and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*
 Distinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions,
 serve to clear any thing in the subject *under* consideration. *Locke.*
 I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to
 be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction,
 and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*
 24. In the next stage of subordination.
 This is the only safe guard, *under* the spirit of God, that
 dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*
 25. In a state of relation that claims protection.
UNDER. *adv.*
 1. In a state of subjection.
 Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bond-
 men and bond-women. *2 Chron. xxviii. 10.*
 2. Less; opposed to over or more.
 He kept the main flock without alteration, *under* or
 over. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 264.*
 3. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; infe-
 rior; subject; subordinate. But, perhaps, in this sense it
 should be considered as united to the following word.
 I will fight
 Against my canker'd country with the spleen
 Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 4. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the
 following examples will explain.
UNDERA'CTION. *n. f.* Subordinate action; action not essen-
 tial to the main story.
 The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are
 parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryd.*
TO UNDERBEAR. *v. a.* [under and bear.]
 1. To support; to endure.
 What reverence he did throw away on slaves?
 Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
 And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To line; to guard. Out of use.
 The dutcheis of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold,
 set with pearls, down-sleeves, side-sleeves, and skirts round,
 underborne with a bluish tinsel. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing.*
UNDERBEARER. *n. f.* [under and bearer.] In funerals, those
 that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who
 are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.
TO UNDERBID. *v. a.* [under and bid.] To offer for any
 thing less than it is worth.
UNDERCLERK. *n. f.* [under and clerk.] A clerk subordinate
 to the principal clerk.
 Coleby, one of his *under-swearers*, was tried for robbing
 the treasury, where he was an *underclerk*. *Swift.*
TO UNDERDO. *v. n.* [under and do.]
 1. To act below one's abilities.
 You overact, when you should *underdo*;
 A little call yourself again, and think. *B. Johnson.*
 2. To do less than is requisite.
 Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: You shall
 find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*
UNDERFACTION. *n. f.* [under and faction.] Subordinate fac-
 tion; subdivision of a faction.
 Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions*. *Decay of Piety.*
UNDERFELLOW. *n. f.* [under and fellow.] A mean man; a
 sorry wretch.

UND

They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who
 with no more civility, though with much more business than
 those *underfellows* had shewed, in capitious manner put inter-
 rogatories unto him. *Sidney.*
UNDERFILLING. *n. f.* [under and fill] Lower part of an
 edifice.
 To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of
 earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*,
 or substruction, as the antients called it. *Wotton's Architecture.*
TO UNDERFONG. *v. a.* [under and fangan, Saxon.] To take
 in hand.
 Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
 Didst *underfang* my lady to wexe so light,
 Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy. *Spenser.*
TO UNDERFURNISH. *v. a.* [under and furnish.] To supply
 with less than enough.
 Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state
 he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to
 pursue his happiness? *Collier on Kindness.*
TO UNDERGIRD. *v. a.* [under and gird.] To bind below; to
 round the bottom.
 When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding*
 the ship. *Acts xxvii. 17.*
TO UNDERGO. *v. a.* [under and go.]
 1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.
 With mind averie, he rather *underwent*
 His people's will, than gave his own content. *Dryden.*
 2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.
 I have mov'd certain Romans,
 To *undergo* with me, an enterprize
 Of honourable, dang'rous consequence. *Shakespeare.*
 Such they were, who might presume t' have done
 Much for the king, and honour of the state,
 Having the chiefest actions *undergone*. *Daniel's Civil War.*
 3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not in use.
 Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace;
 As infinite as man may *undergo*;
 Shall, in the general censure, take corruption
 From that particular fault. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.
 It rais'd in me
 An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
 Against what should ensue. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
 5. To pass through.
 I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world,
 when finish'd, would continue always the same; or what
 changes it would successively *undergo*, by the continued
 action of the same causes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will *undergo*
 the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbutnot.*
 6. To be subject to.
 Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I must shortly
 hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward. *Shakespeare.*
UNDERGROUND. *n. f.* [under and ground.] Subterraneous
 space.
 They have promised to shew your highness
 A spirit rais'd from depth of *underground*. *Shakespeare.*
 Wash'd by streams
 From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
 Into fit molds prepared. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
UNDERGROWTH. *n. f.* [under and growth.] That which grows
 under the tall wood.
 So thick entwinn'd,
 As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*
 Of shrubs, and tangling bushes, had perplex'd
 All path of man, or beast, that pass'd that way. *Milton.*
UNDERHAND. *adv.* [under and hand.]
 1. By means not apparent; secretly.
 These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer,
 have, besides their direct use, a service, whereby the church
underhand, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh there-
 with the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*
 2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.
 She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country,
 that they should persuade the king to make Plangus his
 associate. *Sidney.*
 They, by their precedents of wit,
 T' out-fast, out-loiter, and out-fit,
 Can order matters *underhand*,
 To put all business to a stand. *Huallbras.*
 It looks, as if I had desired him *underhand* to write so ill
 against me; but I have not brib'd him to do me this
 service. *Dryden.*
 Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,
 Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*
 Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halpence
 upon us. *Swift.*
 I'll hasten to my Roman soldiers,
 Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
 Blow up their discontentments. *Addison's Cato.*
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UNDERHAND. *adj.* Secret; clandestine; sly.
I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakespeare.*
I should take it as a very great favour from some of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all measures with me. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 262.
UNDERLABOURER. *n. f.* [under and labourer.] A subordinate workman.
About the carriage of one stone for Amasis, the distance of twenty days journey, for three years were employed two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many *underlabourers*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
UNDERLEAF. *adj.* [from *derived*.] Not borrowed.
The ideas it is buffed about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underderived* from the body. *Locke.*
UNDERLAY. *v. a.* [under and lay.] To strengthen by something laid under.
UNDERLEAF. *n. f.* [under and leaf.] A species of apple. See *APPLE.*
The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*
UNDERLINE. *v. a.* [under and line.] To mark with lines below the words.
By meer chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infants. *Wotton.*
UNDERLING. *n. f.* [from *under*.] An inferior agent; a forry, mean fellow.
The great men, by ambition never fatished, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. *Sidney.*
Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their *underlings* against them. *Spenser.*
The fault is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings*. *Shakespeare.*
O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,
Yet every one shall make him *underling*. *Milton.*
They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*
A fort of *underling* auxiliars to the difficulty of a work, are commentators and critics, who frighten many by their number and bulk.
TO UNDERMINE. *v. a.* [under and mine.]
1. To dig cavities under any things, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.
Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd* and then betray'd. *Denham.*
An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same, as if one should think to raise the superstructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
2. To excavate under.
A vast rock *undermin'd* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the mall. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
3. To injure by clandestine means.
Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*
They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutchess. *Shakespeare.*
The father secure,
Ventures his filial virtue,
Against what'er may tempt, what'er seduce,
Allure or terrify, or *undermine*. *Milton.*
The *undermining* smile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation, is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*
He should be warn'd who are like to *undermine* him, and who to serve him. *Locke on Education.*
UNDERMINER. *n. f.* [from *undermine*.]
1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.
The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish Catholics. *Bacon.*
2. A clandestine enemy.
When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,
As on my enemies, where-ever chanc'd,
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The most experienced disturbers and *underminers* of government, have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and esteem of the subject. *South's Sermons.*
UNDERMOST. *adj.* [This is a kind of superlative, anomalously formed from *under*.]
1. Lowest in place.
Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*
2. Lowest in state or condition.
It happens well for the party that is *undermost*, when a work

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of this nature falls into the hands of those, who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 19.
This opinion, taken up by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost*. *Atterbury.*
UNDERNEATH. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*; of which we still retain the comparative *neither*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath*.] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.
Forthwith up to the clouds
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld
The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide. *Milton.*
And as I awake, sweet music breathe
Above, about, or *underneath*;
Sent by some spirit to mortals good.
Or fullen Mole that runneth *underneath*; *Milton.*
Or Severn swift, guilty of maidens death.
The monster caught in open day,
Inclos'd, and in despair to fly away,
Howls horrible from *underneath*. *Dryden.*
The state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*
UNDERNEATH. *prep.* Under.
Fellows in arms,
Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on.
Pray God, she prove not masculine ere long!
If *underneath* the standard of the French
She carry armour, as she hath begun. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
Underneath this stone doth lie,
As much beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give,
To more virtue than could live. *B. Johnson.*
What is, hath been; what hath been shall ensue;
And nothing *underneath* the sun is new. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
The north and south, and each contending blail,
Are *underneath* his wide dominion call. *Dryden.*
UNDEROFFICER. *n. f.* [under and officer.] An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority.
This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use; and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
TO UNDERPIN. *v. a.* [under and pin.] To prop; to support.
Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquit *jure belli*. *Hale's Common Law.*
UNDERROGATORY. *adj.* Not derogatory.
Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and to create in us apprehensions *underrogatory* from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*
UNDERPART. *n. f.* [under and part.] Subordinate, or unessential part.
The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*
UNDERPETTICOAT. *n. f.* [under and petticoat.] The petticoat worn next the body.
They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quilting a whole *underpetticoat*. *Spektator*, N^o. 606.
UNDERPLOT. *n. f.* [under and plot.]
1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.
In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
2. A clandestine scheme.
The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*
TO UNDERPRAISE. *v. a.* [under and praise.] To praise below desert.
In *underpraising* thy deserts,
Here find the first deficiency of our tongue. *Dryden.*
TO UNDERPRIZE. *v. a.* [under and prize.] To value at less than the worth.
How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In *underprizing* it; so far this shadow
Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakespeare.*
TO UNDERPROP. *v. a.* [under and prop.] To support; to sustain.
Here am I left to *underprop* the land, *Shakespeare.*
Who, weak with age, cannot support myself.
There was made a shoring or *underproping* act for the benevolence; to make the fums not brought in, to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
Thou that art us'd to attend the royal throne,
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Penton.*
UNDERPROPORTIONED. *adj.* [under and proportion.] Having too little proportion.
To be haughty, and to make scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very mannerly. *Collier on Pride.*
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UNDERPULLER. *n. f.* [under and puller.] Inferiour or subordinate puller.
The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*
TO UNDERRATE. *v. a.* [under and rate.] To rate too low.
UNDERRATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual.
The useless brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought, *Dryden.*
To turn a mill.
TO UNDERSE. *v. a.* [under and say.] To say by way of derogation. Not in use.
They say, they con to heaven the highway;
But I dare *underse*.
They never set foot on that same trode,
But balke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*
UNDERSECRETARY. *n. f.* [under and secretary.] An inferior or subordinate secretary.
The Jews have a tradition, that Elias sits in heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *under-secretaries* for the several nations, that takes minutes of all that passes. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*
TO UNDERSELL. *v. a.* [under and sell.] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.
Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*
UNDERSERVANT. *n. f.* [under and servant.] A servant of the lower class.
Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. *Grew's Cosmology.*
TO UNDERSET. *v. a.* [under and set.] To prop; to support.
The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
UNDERTTER. *n. f.* [from *underset*.] Prop; pedestal; support.
The four corners thereof had *undersetters*. *1 Kings vii. 30.*
UNDERTTING. *n. f.* [from *underset*.] Lower part; pedestal.
Their *undersettings*, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Watson's Architecture.*
UNDERSHERIFF. *n. f.* [under and sheriff.] The deputy of the sheriff.
Since 'tis my doom, love's *undersheriff*,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my the adown fly? *Cleveland's Poems.*
UNDERSHERIFF. *n. f.* [from *undersheriff*.] The business, or office of an *undersheriff*.
The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business, of wars and embassages, *sherrifries*, which is *undersheriffries*; as if they were but matters for *undersheriffs* and catchpoles; though many times those *undersheriffries* do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*
UNDERSHOOT. *r. part.* [under and shoot.] Moved by water passing under it.
The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershoot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*
UNDERSONG. *n. f.* [under and song.] Chorus; burthen of a song.
So ended the; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her *undersong*. *Spenser.*
The challenge to Dametas shall belong;
Each in his turn your tuneless numbers bring. *Dryden.*
TO UNDERSTAND. *v. a.* preterite *understood*. [un-der-stand, Saxon.]
1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of.
The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understood* not the shield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*
2. To conceive.
His sin might have been greater in that respect: but that it was not so to be *understood*, appears by the opposition.
The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*
TO UNDERSTAND. *v. n.*
1. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.
I have given thee a wife and *understanding* heart. *Chronicles.*
2. To be informed.
I *understood* of the evil Elias did. *Neh. xiii. 7.*
I *understand* by Sanga, you have been
Solicited against the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. *B. Johnson's Cataline.*
All my soul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*
UNDERSTANDING. *n. f.* [from *understand*.]
1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.

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I speak as my *understanding* instructs me, and as mine honesty puts it to utterance. *Shakespeare. Winter Tale.*
Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Isaiah.*
It maketh day-light *understanding*, out of darknets. *Bacon.*
When the rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this:
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, the *understanding* is. *Darwin.*
Life and sense,
Fancy and *understanding*: whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being. *Milton.*
God is to the *understanding* of man, as the light of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most glorious object. *Tillotson.*
2. Skill.
The *understandings* of a senate are often enflav'd by three or four leaders. *Swift.*
Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*
Very mean people have raised their minds to a great sense and *understanding* of religion. *Locke.*
3. Intelligence; terms of communication.
He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*
We have got into some *understanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. *Arbutnot.*
UNDERSTANDING. *adj.* Knowing; skilful.
The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and well read. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
UNDERSTANDINGLY. *adv.* [from *understand*.] With knowledge.
Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theology. *Milton.*
UNDERSTOOD. *pret. and part. passive of understand.*
UNDERSTRAPPER. *n. f.* [under and strap.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.
Every *understrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*
TO UNDERTAKE. *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; participle passive *undertaken*. [un-der-take, German.]
1. To attempt; to engage in.
The talk he *undertakes*
Is numbring sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakespeare.*
Hence our generous emulation came;
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the same. *Rowe's common.*
Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The English *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*
Of dangers *undertaken*, fame achiev'd,
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*
2. To assume a character. Not in use.
His name and credit shall you *undertake*,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakespeare.*
3. To engage with; to attack.
It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion, that you give offence to. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
You'll *undertake* her no more?
4. To have the charge of.
To th' water-side I must conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
TO UNDERTAKE. *v. n.*
1. To assume any business or province.
O Lord, I am oppress'd, *undertake* for me. *Isa. xxxviii. 34.*
I *undertook* alone to wing th' abyss. *Milton.*
2. To venture; to hazard.
It is the coward's terror of his spirit,
That dare not *undertake*. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition.
If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
UNDERTAKEN. *part. passive of undertake.*
UNDERTAKER. *n. f.* [from *undertake*.]
1. One who engages in projects and affairs.
Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clarendon.*
Undertakers in Rome purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*
This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that some *undertakers* have encumber'd it with. *Woodward.*
Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*
2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.
Should they build as fast as write,
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift's Miscellany.*
3. One who manages funerals.
UNDERTAKING. *n. f.* [from *undertake*.] Attempt; enterprise; engagement.
Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a strength surpassing others: and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to be ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. *Temple.*
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UNDETERMINANT, *n. f.* [under and tenant.] A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.
Settle and secure the *undeterminants*, to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*
UNDERTOOK, *part. passive of undertake.*
UNDervaluation, *n. f.* [under and value.] Rate not equal to the worth.
There is often failing by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*
TO UNDERVALUE, *v. a.* [under and value.]
1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalu'd*.
To Cato's daughter. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*
My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that in comparison of it, I *undervalu'd* all ensigns of authority. *Atterbury.*
2. To deprecate; to make low in estimation; to despise.
I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*
In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it. *Addison.*
Schooling Luther is an *undervaluing* term, and would make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*
UNDervalue, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.
The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*
UNDervaluer, *n. f.* [from *undervalue*.] One who esteems lightly.
An *undervalue* of money was Sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*
UNDERWOOD, *n. f.* [under and wood.] The low trees that grow among the timber.
When you fell *underwood*, fow haws and fies. *Mortimer.*
UNDERWORK, *n. f.* [under and work.] Subordinate business; petty affairs.
Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addison.*
TO UNDERWORK, *v. a.* preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle passive *underworked*, or *underwrought*.
1. To destroy by clandestine measures.
Thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king,
To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakspeare.*
2. To labour less than enough.
Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought*. *Dryden.*
UNDERWORKMEN, *n. f.* [under and workman.] An inferior, or subordinate labourer.
Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Swift.*
TO UNDERWRITE, *v. a.* [under and write.] To write under something else.
He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the *underwritten* sort. *Sidney.*
What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten*. *Sanderfon.*
UNDERWRITER, *n. f.* [from *underwrite*.] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.
UNDESCRIBED, *adj.* Not described.
They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*
This is such a singular practice, that I had rather leave it *undescribed*, than give it its proper character. *Collier on Pride.*
UNDESCRIBED, *adj.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.
UNDESERVED, *adj.*
1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.
This victory, obtained with great, and truly not *undeserved*, honour to the two-princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Mulidorus. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Not incurred by fault.
The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeserved* reproach. *Addison.*
UNDESERVEDLY, *adv.* [from *undeserved*.] Without desert, whether of good or ill.
Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hooker, b. v. §. 7.*
He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeservedly* reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker, b. v. §. 32.*
These oft as *undeservedly* intrude.
His outward freedom. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletick brutes, whom *undeservedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

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UNDESERVER, *n. f.* One of no merit.
You see how men of merit are sought after; the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakspeare.*
UNDESERVING, *adj.*
1. Not having merit; not having any worth.
It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison.*
Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, when an all-wise being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeserving*. *Atterbury.*
Who lose a length of *undeserving* days,
Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise? *Pope.*
2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. With of. I was carried to mislike, then to hate; lastly to destroy this son *undeserving* destruction. *Sidney.*
My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honest men, who think me not quite *undeserving* of it. *Pope.*
UNDESIGNED, *adj.* Not intended; not purposed.
Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those so wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors. *South.*
Where you conduct find,
Use and convenience; will you not agree,
That such effects could not be *undesigned*.
Nor could proceed, but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*
UNDESIGNED, *adj.*
1. Not acting with any set purpose.
Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
In order march, and to their posts advance,
Led by no guide, but *undesigned* chance? *Blackmore.*
2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere.
He looks upon friendships, gratitude, and sense of honour, as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigned* minds. *South.*
UNDESIRABLE, *adj.* Not to be wished; not pleasing.
To add what wants
In female sex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not *undesirable*, some time
Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton's Par. Lost.*
UNDESIRABLE, *adj.* Not wished; not solicited.
O goddess-mother, give me back to fate;
Your gift was *undesirable*, and came too late. *Dryden.*
UNDESIRING, *adj.* Negligent; not wishing.
The baits of gifts and money to despise,
And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes:
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wife, and free, by heav'n's consent and mine. *Dryden.*
UNDESTROYABLE, *adj.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction.
Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself. *Boyle.*
UNDESTROYED, *adj.* Not destroyed.
The essences of those species are preserved whole and *undestroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*
UNDETERMINABLE, *adj.* Impossible to be decided.
On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton.*
Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is. *Locke.*
UNDETERMINATE, *adj.*
1. Not settled; not decided; contingent.
Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*
2. Not fixed.
Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself. *More.*
UNDETERMINATENESS, *n. f.* [from *undeterminate*.]
UNDETERMINATION, *n. f.* [from *undeterminate*.]
1. Uncertainty; indecision.
He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, uncertainty and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret, predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale.*
2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.
The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part before he has made choice. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
UNDETERMINED, *adj.*
1. Unsettled; undecided.
He has left his succession as *undetermined*, as if he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*
Extended wide
In circuit, *undetermined* square or round. *Milton.*
2. Not limited; not regulated.
It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form. *Hale.*
UNDEVOTED, *adj.* Not devoted.
The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

UND

UNDIA'PHANOUS, *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.
When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*
UNDID, the preterite of *undo*.
This he *undid* all I had done before:
I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Refcommen.*
UNDIGESTED, *adj.* Not concocted.
Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred
Like furfets from an *undigested* fulness,
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*
The glaring sun breaks in at ev'ry chink;
Yet plung'd in fumes of *undigested* wine. *Dryden.*
As fill'd with fumes of *undigested* wine, dejection of
Meat remaining in the stomach *undigested*, dejection of
appetite, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
UNDIGNITY, preterite *put off*. It is questionable whether it have a present tense.
From her fair head her fillets she *undignity*,
And laid her stole aside. *Fairy Queen.*
UNDINTED, *adj.* Not impressed by a blow.
I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhack'd edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
UNDIMINISHED, *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened.
I still accounted myself *undiminished* of my largest conceptions. *K. Charles.*
Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the fame,
Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known
As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*
Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd,
All of a piece, and *undiminish'd*, dy'd. *Dryden.*
The deathless muse, with *undiminish'd* rays,
Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*
When sacrilegious hands had rased the church, even to the foundation, these charities they suffered to stand *undiminish'd*, untouched. *Atterbury.*
UNDIPPED, [un and dip.] Not dipped; not plunged.
I think thee
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,
Thou had'st a soft Egyptian heel *undipp'd*.
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
UNDIRECTED, *adj.* Not directed.
The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging furies, unruled and *undirected* of any; for they to whom she was committed, fainter or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*
Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
Of reason destitute, without intent,
In order march. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
UNDISCEARNIBLE, *adj.* Not to be discerned; invisible.
I should be guiltier than my guiltiness,
To think I should be *undiscernible*,
When I perceive your grace. *Shakspeare.*
The apostle knowing that the distinction of these characters was *undiscernible* by men in this life, admonishes those, who had the most comfortable assurances of God's favour, to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers's Sermons.*
UNDISCEARNIBLY, *adv.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.
Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover to the spiritualities of religion. *South's Sermons.*
UNDISCOVERED, *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not detected.
Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscovered* by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Browne's Vulg. Errors.*
Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military thew:
At last in order *undiscern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*
UNDISCOVEREDLY, *adv.* So as to be undiscovered.
Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*
UNDISCRIMING, *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.
Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple dost thou prize?
His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions, he was entirely *undiscerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*
Thus her blind sister, fickle fortune, reigns,
And *undiscerning* scatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*
UNDISCORDING, *adj.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in music.
We on earth, with *undiscord*ing voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

UND

UNDISCIPLINED, *adj.*
1. Not subdued to regularity and order.
To be disciplined withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
Divided from those climes where art prevails;
Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wife;
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Philips.*
2. Untaught; uninstructed.
A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than skuffle with an *undisciplin'd* rabble. *K. Charles.*
Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless, *undisciplin'd* militia. *Spektator, N. 477.*
UNDISCOVERABLE, *adj.* Not to be found out.
He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*
UNDISCOVERED, *adj.* Not seen; not described; not found out.
Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*
When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many: howbeit, still unto his seeming they were *undiscovered*. *Holzer.*
Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste;
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*
By your counsels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*
In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet *undiscover'd*. *Dryden.*
UNDISCREET, *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.
If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Eccles. xxvii.*
UNDISGUISED, *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.
If thou art Venus,
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape;
O help us, captives, from our chains 'scape. *Dryden.*
If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguis'd*, when they can turn the ridicule upon seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers's Sermons.*
UNDISHONOURED, *adj.* Not dishonoured.
Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live distained, thou *undishonoured*. *Shakspeare.*
UNDISMAYED, *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.
He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milton's P. Lost.*
He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* adversary. *Arbutnot.*
Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undismay'd*. *Philips.*
UNDISOBLIGING, *adj.* Inoffensive.
All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions. *Broom's Notes on the Iliad.*
UNDISPERSED, *adj.* Not scattered.
We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*
UNDISPOSED, *adj.* Not bestowed.
The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*
UNDISPUTED, *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.
You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*
That virtue and vice tend to make these men happy, or miserable, who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*
UNDISSEMBLED, *adj.*
1. Openly declared.
2. Honest, not feigned.
Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures, hath not hindered them from paying an inferior, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*
UNDISSIPATED, *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.
Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*. *Boyle.*
UNDISSOLVING, *adj.* Never melting.
Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian sands thy husband bore,
But mild Parthenope. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
UNDISTEMPERED, *adj.*
1. Free from disease.
2. Free from perturbation.
Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure, from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistemper'd*. *Temple.*

UND

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*
1. Not to be distinctly seen.
These things seem small and *undistinguishable*,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakespeare.*
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable*. *Shakespeare.*
Its lineaments are destroy'd, and the materials mixt in an
undistinguishable confusion. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.
No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which
it ought to be different. *Locke.*
UNDISTINGUISHED, *adj.*
1. Not marked out by objects or intervals.
'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of the world,
by seven hundred years: whereby we would mark out so
much of that *undistinguished* duration, as we suppose would
have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the
sun. *Locke.*
2. Not seen, or not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not
separately and plainly discerned.
'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But frown so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguished* light. *Dryden.*
Wrinkles *undistinguished* pass,
For I'm aham'd to use a glass. *Swift.*
3. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space.
Oh *undistinguished* space of woman's will! *Shakespeare.*
The *undistinguished* seeds of good and ill,
Heav'n, in his bosom, from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*
4. Not marked by any particular property.
Sleep to those empty lids
Is grown a stranger; and day and night,
As *undistinguished* by my sleep, as light. *Denham.*
5. Not treated with any particular respect.
Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,
Falls *undistinguished* by the victor's spade. *Pope.*
UNDISTINGUISHING, *adj.* Making no difference.
The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good
and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of
providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addison.*
Undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the
readers. *Garth.*
2. Not to be plainly discerned.
UNDISTRACED, *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts
or desires.
When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from
being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him
to a more immediate, and more *undistracted* communion with
himself. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRACEDLY, *adv.* Without disturbance from contra-
dictory of sentiments.
St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married
and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty
to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRACEDNESS, *n. f.* Freedom from interruption by
different thoughts.
The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness
of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. *Boyle.*
UNDISTURBED, *adj.*
1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil.
To our high-raised phantasy present
That *undisturbed* song of pure content. *Milton.*
The peaceful cities of th' Aonian shore,
Lull'd in their ease, and *undisturbed* before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*
A state, where our imitation of God shall end in the un-
disturbed fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*
To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is
fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex
idea of an action, which may exist. But to be *undisturbed*
in danger, without using one's reason, is as real an idea as
the other. *Locke.*
2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation.
Nature flints our appetite,
And craves no more than *undisturbed* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A soul serene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*
Unvex'd with quarrels, *undisturbed* with noise,
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dryden.*
The English, *undisturbed*, submit obey. *Philips.*
3. Not agitated.
A good conscience is a port which is land-locked on every
side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man
may not only see his own image, but that of his maker,
clearly reflected from the *undisturbed* and silent waters. *Dryden.*
UNDISTURBEDLY, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.
Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the
assurances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly*
the thread and coherence of any discourse. *Locke.*
UNDIVIDABLE, *adj.* Not separable; not susceptible of division:
The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene
undividable, or poem unlimited. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

UND

How comes it, husband,
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?
Thyself, I call it, being strange to me;
That *undividable*, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear self's better part. *Shakespeare.*
UNDIVIDED, *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.
Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we
must love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole
and *undivided* affection. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
He extends through all extent
Spreads *undivided*, operates unpent. *Pope.*
UNDIVIDED, *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.
Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee *undivided* crimes, to
Unwhipp'd of justice. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
To *undivided*, *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle passive *undone*.
1. To ruin; to bring to destruction.
As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no
good, so will it *undo* so many as shall trust unto it. *Hayward.*
Subdued, *undone*, they did at last obey,
And change their own for their invader's way. *Johnson.*
Where, with like haste, though several ways they run,
Some to *undo*, and some to be *undone*. *Denham.*
Hither ye come, dislike, and so *undo*
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*
When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear,
With variety of pain distract me. *Addison's Cato.*
2. To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel.
They false and fearful do their hands *undo*,
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forsake. *Stacy.*
Pray *undo* this button. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here distress'd. *Milton.*
Were men so dull, they could not see
That Lyce painted, should they flee,
Like simple birds, into a net,
So grossly woven and ill-fet;
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,
And let all go that she had got. *Waller.*
3. To change any thing done to its former state; to recall, or
annul any action.
They may know, that we are far from presuming to
think that men can better any thing which God hath done,
even as we are from thinking, that men should presume to
undo some things of men, which God doth know they can-
not better. *Hooker.*
It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
We seem ambitious God's whole work to *undo*;
Of nothing he made us, and we strive too,
To bring ourselves to nothing back. *Denham.*
They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward and back-
wards. *Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*
By granting me so soon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*
Without this our repentance is not real, because we have
not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotson.*
Now will this woman, with a single glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while. *Addison.*
When in time the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She shakes her helm; she knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
Tomorrow e'er the setting sun,
She'd all *undo*, that she had done. *Swift.*
UNDOING, *adj.* Ruining; destructive.
The great and *undoing* mischief which befalls men, is by
their being misrepresented.
UNDOING, *n. f.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.
To the utter *undoing* of some, many things by strictness of
law may be done, which equity and honest meaning for-
biddeth. *Hooker.*
False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *un-
doing*. *Addison's Guardian.*
Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us;
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleasing to us. *Roscoe's Royal Convent.*
UNDOING, *adj.* [from *undo*.] *Undoing* is the state of being
ruined; or not performed.
Do you smell a fault?
I cannot with the fault *undone*, the
issue of it being so proper. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
2. Ruined; brought to destruction.
Already is the work begun;
And we rest all *undone*, till all be done. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
There

UND

There was no opportunity to call either of these two great
persons to account for what they had done, or what they had
left *undone*. *Clarendon.*
UNDOUBTED, *adj.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestion-
able.
His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakespeare.*
Thou, spirit, who ledst this glorious eremite
Into the desert, his victorious field,
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,
By proof th' *undoubted* son of God, inspire. *Milton.*
The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted*
records of certain events, and as securely be depended on, as
the propositions of Euclid. *Glanville.*
Made the world tremble with a num'rous host,
And of *undoubted* victory did boast. *Waller.*
Though none of these be strict demonstration, yet we have
an *undoubted* assurance of them, when they are proved by the
best arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotson.*
UNDOUBTEDLY, *adv.* Indubitably; without question; with-
out doubt.
Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very resemblance of
idolaters. *Hooker.*
This cardinal, *undoubtedly*
Was fashion'd to much honour. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn
From his displeasure. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greatest this age has
produced. *Dryden.*
He that believes the christian doctrine, if he adhere to it,
and live accordingly, shall *undoubtedly* be saved. *Tillotson.*
UNDOUBTING, *adj.* Admitting no doubt.
They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an
undoubting faith, if they do not presently set about so easy
and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the
number of the blind. *Hammond.*
UNDRAWN, *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.
Forth rush'd
The chariot of paternal deity *undrawn*,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itself insin' with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
UNDREADED, *adj.* Not feared.
Better far,
Than still at hell's dark threshold t'have fat watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyself half starv'd. *Milton.*
UNDREAM'D, *adj.* Not thought on.
A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakespeare. Winter Tale.*
UNDRESS, *v. a.* [from *dress*.]
1. To divest of cloaths; to strip.
Undress you, and come now to bed. *Shakespeare.*
All were stol'n aside,
To counsel and *undress* the bride. *Suckling.*
Her fellows press'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force *undress'd*. *Addison's Ovid.*
2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.
Undress'd at evening, when she found
Their odours lost, their colours past,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*
UNDRESS, *n. f.* A loose or negligent dress.
Reform her into ease,
And put her in *undress* to make her please. *Dryden.*
UNDRESSED, *adj.*
1. Not regulated.
Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undress'd*. *Dryden.*
2. Not prepared for use.
The common country people wore perones, shoes of *un-
dressed* leather. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
UNDRIED, *adj.* Not dried.
Their titles in the field were try'd:
Witness the fresh laments, and fun'ral tears *undry'd*. *Dryden.*
Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make
one of dry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
UNDRI'EN, *adj.* Not impelled either way.
As win'ty winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
The doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide *undri'en*. *Dryden.*
UNDROSSY, *adj.* Free from recreation.
When a noontide sun, with summer beams
Darts through a cloud, her wat'ry skirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold. *Philips.*
UNDUBITABLE, *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.
Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is no-
thing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will
be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us
into. *Locke.*
UNDUE, *adj.* [from *indue*, Fr.]
1. Not right; not legal.

UNE

That proceeding being at that time tax'd for rigorous and
undue, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there
was some greater matter against her. *Bacon.*
2. Not agreeable to duty.
He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends,
nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterb.*
UNDULARY, *adj.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves;
playing with intermissions.
The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no cer-
tainty in their course. *Browne's Vulgar Errors.*
UNDULATE, *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] To drive back-
ward and forward; to make to play as waves.
Breath vocalized, i. e. vibrated and *undulated*, may in a
different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and
impress a swift, tremulous motion, which breath alone passing
smooth doth not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
UNDULATE, *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.
Through *undulating* air the founts are sent, *Pope.*
And spread o'er all the fluid element.
UNDULATION, *n. f.* [from *undulate*.] Waving motion.
Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will
most of those animals, whose bodies consist of round and an-
nular fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the
waves of the sea. *Browne's Vulgar Errors.*
All tuneable founts are made by a regular vibration of the
sonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to
the acuteness and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*
Two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, till
the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addison.*
UNDULATORY, *adj.* [from *undulate*.] Moving in the manner
of waves.
A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through
telescopes. *Arbutnot on Air.*
UNDULY, *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.
Men *unduly* exercise their zeal against persons; not only
against evil persons, but against those that are the most vene-
rable. *Sprat's Sermons.*
UNDUTEOUS, *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobe-
dient.
She and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us.
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of disobedience, or *undutious* title. *Shakespeare.*
In Latium safe he lay,
From his *undutious* son, and his usurping sway. *Dryden.*
UNDUTIFUL, *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.
England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted
with English, lest they should grow to *undutiful* as the Irish,
and become more dangerous. *Spenser's Ireland.*
No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for
a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great so-
vereign, and ungrateful to his best benefactor. *Tillotson.*
UNDUTIFULLY, *adv.* [from *undutiful*.] Not according to duty.
The fifth had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
UNDUTIFULNESS, *n. f.* Want of respect; irreverence; dis-
obedience.
I would have thought they would rather have held in, and
staid all the other from *undutifulness*; than need to be forced
thereunto themselves. *Spenser's Ireland.*
Forbidding *undutifulness* to superiors, sedition and rebel-
lion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*
UNDYING, *adj.* Not destroyed; not perishing.
Driven down
To chains of darkness, and th' *undying* worm. *Milton.*
UNEARN'D, *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.
As I am honest Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakespeare.*
Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and th' hour of supper comes *unearn'd*. *Milton.*
Wilt thou rather chuse
To lie supinely, hoping heav'n will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd*? *Philips.*
UNEARTH'D, *adj.* Driven from the hold.
The mighty robber of the fold,
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd*. *Thomson.*
UNEARTHLY, *adj.* Not terrestrial.
The sacrifice
How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly*
It was i' th' offering! *Shakespeare. Winter Tale.*
UNEASILY, *adv.* Not without pain.
He lives *uneasily* under the burden.
They make mankind their enemy by their unjust actions,
and consequently live more *uneasily* in the world than other
men. *Tillotson.*
UNEASINESS, *n. f.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.
Not a subject
Sits in heart-grief and *uneasiness*,
Under the sweet shade of your government. *Shakespeare.*
29 O
The

UNE

- The same *uneasiness* which every thing Gives to our nature, life must also bring. *Denham*.
We may be said to live like those who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneasiness* that befall us here with constancy. *Atterbury*.
Men are dissatisfied with their station, and create to themselves all the *uneasiness* of want. They fancy themselves poor, and under this persuasion feel all the disquiet of real poverty. *Rogers's Sermons*.
His Majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever *uneasiness* they may give themselves, they can create none in him. *Addison's Freeholder*.
The libels against his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneasiness*. *Swift*.
UNEASY, *adj.*
1. Painful; giving disturbance.
The wisest of the Gentiles forbade any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneasy* garment. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living*.
On a torturing pinnacle the standing is *uneasy*, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety*.
His present thoughts are *uneasy*, because his present state does not please him. *L'Estrange*.
Uneasy life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worse for thee. *Dryden*.
2. Disturbed; not at ease.
Happy low! lie down;
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakespeare*.
Uneasy justice upward flew,
And both the sisters to the stars withdrew. *Dryden*.
The passion and ill language proceeded from a gall'd and *uneasy* mind. *Tillotson*.
It is such a pleasure as makes a man restless and *uneasy*, exciting fresh desires. *Addison*.
One would wonder how any person should desire to be king of a country, in which the established religion is directly opposite to that he professes. Were it possible for such a one to accomplish his designs, his own reason might tell him, there could not be a more *uneasy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addison's Freeholder*.
If we imagine ourselves intitled to any thing we have not, we shall be *uneasy* in the want of it; and that *uneasiness* will expose us to all the evil persuasions of poverty. *Rogers*.
The soul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope*.
3. Constraining; cramping.
Some fervid imitators
Prescribe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules,
As they must ever slavishly observe. *Rescotten*.
4. Not unconstrained; not disengaged.
In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful. *Locke*.
5. Peevish; difficult to please.
A four, untractable nature, makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 469.
6. Difficult. Out of use.
We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd: from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither. *Shakespeare*.
This swift business
I must *uneasy* make; left too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.
Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood, that, let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will appear obscure. *Boyle*.
UNEATEN, *adj.* Not devoured.
Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them. *Clarendon*.
UNEATH, *adv.* [from *eat*, *eat*, Saxon; *easy*.]
1. Not easily. Out of use.
Uneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakespeare*.
2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath*. Under; below.
A roaring, hideous sound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the steadfast ground. *Fairy Queen*.
UNEAVING, *adj.* Not improving in good life.
Our practical divinity is as sound and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *uneaving*. *Atterbury*.
UNELECTED, *adj.* Not chosen.
Putting him to rage,
You should have taken th' advantage of his cholera,
And pass'd him *unelected*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
UNEQUAL, *adj.* Not worthy to be chosen.
Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *unequal*. *Rogers's Sermons*.
UNEQUALLED, *adj.* Not equalled; not to be paralleled.
Christ's love to God is filial and *unequalled*. *Boyle*.
UNEQUALLED, *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.
By those *unequalled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners. *Boyle*.
Dorinda came, divested of the scorn,
Which the *unequalled* maid so long had worn. *Rescotten*.
UNEQUALLY, *adv.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.
When we view some well-proportion'd dome,
No single parts *unequal* surprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope*.
UNEQUALNESS, *n. f.* Inequality; state of being unequal.
UNEQUITABLE, *adj.* Not impartial; not just.
We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer. *Decay of Piety*.
UNEQUITVOCAL, *adj.* Not equivocal.
This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
UNEQUIVOCALNESS, *n. f.* Incapacity of error.
How much more than possible that has been, the many innovations of that church witness; and consequently the danger of presuming upon the *unequivocalness* of a guide. *Decay of Piety*.
UNEQUIVOCAL, *adj.* [intrans., Lat.]
1. Committing no mistake.
The incredible infirmities of our nature, make a perfect and *unequivocal* obedience impossible. *Rogers's Sermons*.
Fast in chains constrain the various God;
Who bound obedient to superior force,
Unerring will prescribe your destin'd course. *Pope*.
His javelin threw,
Hissing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden*.
2. Incapable of failure; certain.
The king a mortal shaft lets fly
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham*.
Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghost reply'd;
Nor Phoebus flatter'd; nor his answers ly'd. *Dryden*.
Lovers of truth, for truth's sake; there is this one *unerring* mark, the not entertaining any proposition, with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke*.
UNEQUIVOCALLY, *adv.* Without mistake.
What those figures are, that should be mechanically adapted, to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Clarendon*.
UNESCAPEABLE, *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped.
He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *unescapeable* destiny had not haltered him. *Carew*.
UNESPIED, *adj.* Not seen; undiscovered; undetected.
Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long go *unespied*.
From living eyes her open flame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *unespied*. *Fairy Queen*.
Nearer to view his prey, and *unespied*.
To mark what of their state he more might learn. *Milton*.
The second shaft came swift and *unespied*.
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his side. *Dryden*.
UNESSENTIAL, *adj.*
1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence.
Tillotson was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unessential* parts of christianity. *Addison's Freeholder*.
2. Void of real being.
The void profound
Of *unessential* night receives him next. *Milton*.
UNESTABLISHED, *adj.* Not established.
From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved, and not clapped up from petitionary foundations *unestablished*. *Brown*.
UNEVEN, *adj.*
1. Not even; not level.
These high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome. *Shakespeare*.
Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that *uneven*, mountain country, where the Turks chief strength consisting in the multitude of his horsemen, should stand him in small stead. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks*.
They made the ground *uneven* about their nest, inasmuch that the flat did not lie flat. *Addison*.
2. Not fitting each other; not equal.
The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacocks*.
UNEVENNESS, *n. f.*
1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.
This softness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn, than if they were more solid. *Ray on the Creation*.
That motion which can continue long in one and the same part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, supposing the body homogeneous; so that the

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- UNEMPLOYED**, *adj.*
1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.
Other creatures, all day long
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
Wilt thou then serve Philistines with that gift,
Which was expressly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn. *Milton*.
Our wife creator has annexed to several objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as also, to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure, that those faculties which we are endowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed*. *Locke*.
2. Not engaged in any particular work.
Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,
Were all forgot. *Dryden*.
Men, foured with poverty, and *unemploy'd*, easily give into any prospect of change. *Addison*.
UNEMPTYABLE, *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible.
Whatever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptyable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversly imparted her treasures. *Hooker*.
UNENDOWED, *adj.* Not invested; not graced.
A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and unendowed with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding.
Aspiring, factious, fierce and loud,
With grace and learning *unendow'd*. *Swift*.
UNENGAGED, *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.
When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual. *Swift*.
UNENJOYED, *adj.* Not obtained; not possessed.
Each day's a mistress, *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with seeing more. *Dryden*.
UNENJOYING, *adj.* Not using; having no fruition.
The more we have, the meaner is our store;
Th' *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Craich*.
UNENLIGHTENED, *adj.* Not illuminated.
Moral virtue natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prefers.
UNENLARGED, *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow, contracted.
Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Hutton*.
UNENSLAVED, *adj.* Free; not enthralled.
By thee
She sits a foreign, *unenslav'd* and free. *Addison*.
UNENTERTAINING, *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.
It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer. *Pope*.
UNENVIED, *adj.* Exempt from envy.
The fortune, which no body fees, makes a man happy and *unenvied*. *Bacon*.
This loss
Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe, *unenvied* throne,
Yielded with full content. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
These *unenvied* stand;
Since what they act, transcends what they command. *Denham*.
What health promotes, and gives *unenvied* peace,
Is all experience, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore*.
Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,
And here, *unenvied*, rural dainties taste. *Pope's Odyssey*.
UNENTOMBED, *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.
Think't thou *unentomb'd* to cross the floods? *Dryden*.
UNEQUABLE, *adj.* Different from itself; diverse.
March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons. *Bentley's Sermons*.
UNEQUAL, *adj.* [intrans., Lat.]
1. Not even.
There fits deformity to mock my body;
To shape my legs of an *unequal* size. *Shakespeare*.
You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden*.
2. Not equal; inferior.
Among *unequals*, what society?
To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires;
My lot *unequal* to my vast desires. *Arbutnot*.
3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.
When to conditions of *unequal* peace,
He shall submit, then may he not possess
Kingdom nor life. *Denham*.
4. [Intrans., Fr.] Disproportionate; ill matched.
Unequal work we find, *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton*.
And in a crowd th' *unequal* combat shun. *Dryden*.
Fierce Belinda on the baron flies,
Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope*.
5. Not regular; not uniform.
So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat. *Dryden*.
So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat. *Us*

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- motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted or disordered by any *unevenness* of the body. *Newton*.
2. Turbulence; changeable state.
Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in. *Hale*.
3. Not smoothness.
Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
UNEVITABLE, *adj.* [intrans., Lat. *inevitabilis*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.
So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwilful presence gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney*.
UNEVICTED, *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.
All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unevicted* birth. *Dryden*.
UNEVINCED, *adj.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed.
Yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, *unevinc'd*, free at liberty. *Shakespeare*.
They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unevinc'd*, without relation to person, place, or fitness. *B. Johnson*.
The most pompous seeming knowledge, that is built on the *unevinc'd* prejudices of sense, stands not. *Glaville*.
UNEVINCED, *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.
Charles returned with *unevicted* love from Algiers. *Raleigh*.
O *unevinc'd* love!
Love no where to be found less than divine. *Milton*.
God vouchsaf'd Enoch an *unevicted* exemption from death. *Boyle*.
Your twice-conquer'd vassals,
First, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to sacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your *unevicted* mercy,
To your command. *Denham's Sophy*.
I tune my pipe afresh, each night and day,
Thy *unevicted* goodness to extoll. *Philips*.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *adj.* Not liable to any objection.
Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* design of this pious institution. *Atterbury*.
UNEXCUTTABLE, *adj.* Not to be found out.
Wherein can man resemble his *unexcutable* power and perfectness. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*.
UNEXECUTED, *adj.* Not performed; not done.
Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakespeare*.
UNEXCISED, *adj.* Not subject to the payment of excise.
UNEXEMPLIFIED, *adj.* Not made known by instance or example.
Those wonders a generation returned with so *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the least of his wonders, that he would vouchsafe to work any of them. *Boyle*.
This being a new, *unexemplified* kind of policy, must pass for the wisdom of this particular age, scorning the examples of all former ages. *South*.
UNEXERCISED, *adj.* Not practised; not experienced.
Messias, with his ardour, warms
A heartless train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden*.
Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet *unexercis'd* mind, as particular ones. *Locke*.
UNEXEMPT, *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.
You invert the covenants of her trust,
And harshly deal like an ill borrower, who takes flow
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition. *Shakespeare*.
By which all mortal frailty must subsist. *Milton*.
UNEXHAUSTED, *adj.* [intrans., Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.
What avail her *unexhausted* stores?
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns. *Addison*.
UNEXPANDED, *adj.* Not spread out.
Every fetus bears a secret hoard;
With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd. *Blackmore*.
UNEXPECTED, *adj.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.
Have wisdom to provide always beforehand, that those evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth use to bring upon careless men; and although it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be sudden. *Hooker*, b. v. §. 46.
Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cause oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with fearfulest suspicions, which have been otherwise the most sacred adorers thereof; how should we look for any constant resolution of mind in such cases, saving only where unfeigned affection to God, hath bred the most assured confidence to be assisted by his hand? *Hooker*, b. v. §. 1.

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O *unexpected* stroke! worse than death!
Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Them *unexpected* joy surpriz'd,
When the great enigm of Messiah blaz'd. *Milton.*
Their *unexpected* loss and plaints out-breath'd. *Milton.*
Some amazement;
But such as sprung from wonder, not from fear,
It was so *unexpected*. *Denham's Sophy.*
To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*
Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow,
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*
When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident
of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians
revolted. *Swift.*
UNEXPECTEDLY, *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.
Oft he seems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton's Agonistes.*
A most bountiful present, when I was most in want of it,
came most seasonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*
If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it
overflows us. *Dryden.*
You have fairer warning than others, who are *unexpectedly*
cut off. *Wake.*
My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several
dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth. *Addison.*
Though you went away so *unexpectedly*, yet we have inform-
ed ourselves of every thing that hath happened to you. *Gay.*
UNEXPECTEDNESS, *n. f.* Suddenness; unthought of time or
manner.
He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance. *Watts.*
UNEXPERIENCED, *adj.* Not veried; not acquainted by trial
or practice.
The wisest, *unexperienced*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
Irresolute, unhardy, unadventurous. *Milton.*
Long use may strengthen men against many such incon-
veniences, which, to *unexperienced* persons, may prove very
hazardous. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
The pow'rs of Troy;
Not a raw and *unexperienced* train,
But a firm body of embattl'd men. *Dryden.*
These reproaches are the extravagant speeches of those *un-*
experienced in the things they speak against. *Tillotson.*
Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing
for another. *Locke.*
The smallest accident intervening, often produces such
changes, that a wife man is just as much in doubt of events,
as the most ignorant and *unexperienced*. *Swift.*
UNEXPE'DIENT, *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.
The like would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to assist and
cherish nature in her first concoction, and send their minds
back to study in good tune. *Milton on Education.*
UNEXPERT, *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge.
Receive the partner of my inmost soul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws
Not *unexpert*. *Prior.*
UNEXPLORED, *adj.*
1. Not searched out.
Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplored*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*
2. Not tried; not known.
Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,
To regions *unexplored*. *Dryden.*
UNEXPRESSED, *adj.* Not laid open to censure.
They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best
treatise, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author
to pass *unexpressed*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
UNEXPRESSIBLE, *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.
What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul,
from a confidence of its own innocence. *Tillotson.*
UNEXPRESSIVE, *adj.*
1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the
natural and analogical signification.
2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed.
Improper, and out of use.
Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree
The fair, the chaste, and *inexpressive* the. *Shakespeare.*
With nectar pure his ouzy locks he laves,
And hears the *inexpressive*, nuptial song.
In the blest kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton.*
The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glittering ranks, with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With *inexpressive* notes to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*
UNEXTENDED, *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having
no dimensions.
How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, i. e. an *unextended*
substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a
triangle? *Locke.*

UNF

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.* [*inextinguibile*, Fr.] Unquenchable;
not to be put out.
Pain of *unextinguishable* fire
Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton.*
What native, *unextinguishable* beauty must be impressed
through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts
by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from
shining forth? *Bentley.*
UNEXTINGUISHED, *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.]
1. Not quenched; not put out.
The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,
Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire. *Dryden.*
Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-fac'd urn,
His constant flame, shall *unextinguish'd* burn. *Lyttleton.*
2. Not extinguishable.
An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it
has done, and an *unextinguish'd* desire of doing more. *Dryden.*
UNFA'DED, *adj.* Not withered.
A lovely flower,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,
No more to mother earth, or the green stem shall owe. *Dryd.*
UNFA'DING, *adj.* Not liable to wither.
For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes. *Pope.*
UNFA'ILING, *adj.* Certain; not missing.
Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud,
as the certain, *unfailing* curse, that has purged and overtook
sacrilege. *South's Sermons.*
Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word,
Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath the sword. *Dryden.*
UNFA'IR, *adj.* Disingenuous; subdulous; not honest.
You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with
being in your debt. *Swift.*
UNFA'ITHFUL, *adj.*
1. Perfidious; treacherous.
If you break one jot of your promise, I will think you
the most atheistical break-promise, and the most unworthy,
that may be chosen out of the gross band of the *un-*
faithful. *Shakespeare.*
My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*
2. Impious; infidel.
Thence shall come
To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
UNFA'ITHFULLY, *adv.* Treacherously; perfidiously.
There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled; and more
for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is
counselled. *Bacon.*
UNFA'ITHFULNESS, *n. f.* Treachery; perfidiousness.
As the obscurity of what some writers deliver, makes it
very difficult to be understood; so the *unfaithfulness* of too
many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*
UNFA'LOWED, *adj.* Not followed.
Th' *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat. *Philips.*
UNFAMILIAR, *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not com-
mon.
The matters which we handle, seem, by reason of new-
ness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*. *Hooker, b. i.*
Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar*, language, deters
many readers. *Warton's Spenser.*
UNFA'ISHONABLE, *adj.* Not modish; not according to the
reigning custom.
A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner
of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and *unfashionable*
language. *Watts's Logic.*
UNFA'ISHONABLENESS, *n. f.* Deviation from the mode.
Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than apish, affected
postures. *Locke.*
UNFA'ISHED, *adj.*
1. Not modified by art.
Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there is something roughly noble there;
Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dryden.*
2. Having no regular form.
A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd* and unfram'd,
Of jarring seeds, and jostly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*
UNFA'ISHONABLY, *adv.* [from *unfashionable*.]
1. Not according to the fashion.
2. Unartfully.
Deform'd, *unfashion'd*, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;
And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
To **UNFA'STEN**, *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.
He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but that a wave
forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney, b. ii.*

UNF

His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth *unfasten* so, and shake a friend. *Shakespeare.*
Then in the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of massy iron, or solid rock, with ease
Unfastens. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. ii. l. 876.*
UNFA'THERED, *adj.* Fatherless; having no father.
They do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakespeare.*
UNFA'THOMABLE, *n. f.*
1. Not to be founded by a line.
In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the in-
habitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable*. *Addison.*
Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,
And secret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addison's Ovid.*
2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.
A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified in all
the dimensions of solid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy
in a new abyss of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley's Sermons.*
UNFA'THOMABLY, *adv.* So as not to be founded.
Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomson.*
UNFA'THOMED, *adj.* Not to be founded.
The Titan race
He find'd with light'ning, rowl within the *unfathom'd* space. *Dryden.*
UNFATIGUED, *adj.* Unwearied; untired.
Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilsome, *unfatigued* with length
Of march. *Phillips.*
UNFA'VOURABLY, *adv.*
1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.
2. So as not to countenance, or support.
Bacon speaks not *unfavourably* of this. *Glanville.*
UNFEA'RED, *adj.*
1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified.
Just men
Though heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfeared*. *B. Johnson.*
2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terror.
UNFEASIBLE, *adj.* Impracticable.
UNFEATHERED, *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.
The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whole nest home prying churl had found, and thence
By stealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*
UNFEATURED, *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of fea-
tures.
Village rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*
UNFED, *adj.* Not supplied with food.
Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every sinew seen through his long fast;
For nought he car'd, his carcass long *unfed*. *Fairy Queen.*
A grilly foaming wolf *unfed*. *Reverend.*
UNFEED, *adj.* Unpaid.
It is like the breath of an *unfed* lawyer; you gave me no-
thing for't. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
UNFEELING, *adj.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility.
Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance,
Is made my goaler to attend on me. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*
Unlucky Welford! thy *unfeeling* master,
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fit the faster. *Pope.*
UNFEIGNED, *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real;
sincere.
Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*
Thousand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And sweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Sorrow *unfeign'd*, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*
Employ it in *unfeigned* piety towards God. *Sprat.*
UNFEIGNEDLY, *adv.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy.
He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly*
believe his holy gospel. *Common Prayer.*
How should they be *unfeignedly* just, whom religion doth
not cause to be such; or they religious, which are not found
such by the proof of their just actions? *Hooker.*
Prince dauphin, can you love this lady? —
— I love her most *unfeignedly*. *Shakespeare. K. John.*
Thou hast brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent
of the sins we have committed. *K. Charles.*
UNFELT, *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.
All my treasury
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shakespeare.*
Her looks, from that time infus'd
Sweetness into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
'Tis pleasant, safely to behold from shore
The rowling ships, and hear the tempest roar;

UNF

Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleasing sight. *Dryden.*
UNFENC'D, *adj.*
1. Naked of fortification.
I'd play incessantly upon these jades;
Even till *unfenced* desolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not surrounded by any inclosure.
UNFERMENTED, *adj.* Not fermented.
All such vegetables must be *unfermented*; for fermenta-
tion changes their nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
UNFERTILE, *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolific.
Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sterile, *unfertile* thing,
but that it might fructify and increase. *Deacy of Piety.*
To **UNFETTER**, *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles.
Unfetter me with speed, *Dryden.*
I see you troubled that I bleed.
This most useful principle may be *unfetter'd*, and restored
to its native freedom of exercise. *Addison's Spectator.*
The soul in these instances is not entirely loose and *un-*
fetter'd from the body. *Addison's Spectator.*
Th' *unfetter'd* mind by thee sublim'd. *Thomson.*
UNFIGURED, *adj.* Representing no animal form.
In *unfigured* paintings the noblest is the imitation of mar-
bles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes. *Walton.*
UNFILLED, *adj.* Not filled; not supplied.
Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and
if thou best in health, leave something of thy appetite *un-*
filled. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
The air did not precisely fill up the vacuities of the vessel,
since it left so many *unfilled*. *Boyle.*
The throne of my forefathers
Still stands *unfill'd*. *Addison's Cato.*
UNFIRM, *adj.*
1. Weak; feeble.
Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
Than women's are.
So is the *unfirm* king.
In three divided; and his coffers found
With hollow poverty and emptiness. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not stable.
Take the time, while stagger'ing yet they stand,
With feet *unfirm*, and prepossess the strand. *Dryden.*
UNFULFILL, *adj.* Unfulfillable to a son.
You offer him a wrong,
Something *unfulfill*. *Shakespeare.*
Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a merechary,
legal, and therefore *unfulfill*, affection. *Boyle.*
UNFURNISHED, *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not
brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand.
It is for that such outward ornament
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts
Were left for haste *unfurnish'd*. *Milton.*
I dedicate to you a very *unfurnished* piece. *Dryden.*
His hasty hand left his pictures to *unfurnished*, that the beauty
in the picture faded sooner than in the person after whom it
was drawn. *Spectator, N^o. 83.*
This collection contains not only such pieces as come under
our review, but many others, even *unfurnished*. *Swift.*
UNFIT, *adj.*
1. Improper; unsuitable.
They easily perceive how *unfit* that were for the present,
which was for the first age convenient enough. *Hooker.*
Neither can I think you would impose upon me an *unfit*
and over-ponderous argument. *Milton on Education.*
2. Unqualified.
Unfit he was for any worldly thing,
And eke unable once to stir or go.
Old as I am, for ladies love *unfit*. *Spenser.*
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*
A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three
propositions, is utterly *unfit* for speculative studies. *Watts.*
To **UNFIT**, *v. a.* To disqualify.
Those excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion,
so they *unfitted* him for a satisfaction or acquiescence in
his vassals. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNFITTING, *adj.* Not proper.
Although monosyllables, so rise in our tongue, are *unfitting*
for verses, yet are they the most fit for expressing briefly the
first conceits of the mind. *Camden.*
UNFITLY, *adv.* Not properly; not suitably.
Others, reading to the church those books which the apostles
wrote, are neither truly nor *unfitly* said to preach. *Hooker.*
The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a
body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breast
and back. *Howel.*
UNFITNESS, *n. f.*
1. Want of qualifications.
In setting down the form of common prayer, there was
no need that the book should mention either the learning
of a fit, or the *unfitness* of an ignorant minister. *Hooker.*

UNF

It is looked upon as a great weakness, and *unfixing* for business, for a man to be so open, as really to think not only what he says, but what he swears. *South.*
 2. Want of propriety.
 To UNFIX, *v. a.*
 1. To loosen; to make less fast.
 Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
 He doth *unfix* a friend. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*
 Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 2. To make fluid.
 Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
 The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts, and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*
 UNFIXED, *adj.*
 1. Wandering; erratic; inconstant; vagrant.
 So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join;
 But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations strove. *Dryden.*
 Her lovely looks a sprightly mind disclose,
 Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as those. *Pope.*
 2. Not determined.
 Irresolute on which she should rely;
 At last *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*
 UNFIXED, *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.
 The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd,
 Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
 But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
 Of each new-hatch'd, *unfix'd* comrade. *Shakespeare.*
 In those *unfix'd* days was my wife a girl.
Unfix'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*
 UNFIXED, *adj.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw.
 Nature his limbs only for war made fit;
 With some less foe thy *unfix'd* valour try. *Cervely.*
 As a generous, *unfix'd* bound, that bears
 From far the hunter's horn and cheerful cry.
 So will I haste. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
 UNFIXED, *adj.* Unsubdued; not put to the work.
 The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the
 strength of an *unfix'd* army of sixty thousand men, and in a
 revenue proportionable. *Temple.*
 To UNFIX, *v. a.*
 1. To expand; to spread; to open.
 I saw on him rising
 Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds
 Unfold her crystal doors; thence on his head
 A perfect dove descend. *Paradise Regain'd.*
 Invade his hiding throat, and winding spires,
 'Till stretch'd in length th' *unfix'd* foe retires. *Dryden.*
 Ah, what avail!
 The vivid green his shining plumes *unfix'd*. *Pope.*
 Sloth *unfix'd* her arms, and wakes;
 Lifting envy drops her snakes. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
 2. To tell; to declare.
 What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?
 —Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfix*. *Shakespeare.*
 Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shakespeare.*
 Unfold the passion of my love;
 Surprise her with discourse of my dear faith. *Shakespeare.*
 Helen, to you our minds we will *unfix*. *Shakespeare.*
 How comes it thus? *Unfix'd*, celestial guide! *Milton.*
 Things of deep sense we may in prose *unfix*;
 But they move more, in lofty numbers told. *Keatsman.*
 3. To discover; to reveal.
 Time shall *unfix* what plaited cunning hides,
 Who covers faults, at last with shame derides. *Shakespeare.*
 If the object be seen through two or more such convex or
 concave glasses, every glass shall make a new image, and the
 object shall appear in the place, and of the bigness of the last
 image; which consideration *unfix'd* the theory of microscopes
 and telescopes. *Newton's Opticks.*
 4. To display; to set to view.
 We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with
 understanding; doth it then properly belong to us, to exa-
 mine and *unfix* the works of God? *Burnet.*
 UNFOLDING, *adj.* Directing to unfold.
 The *unfix'd* star calls up the shepherd. *Shakespeare.*
 To UNFIX, *v. a.* To restore from folly.
 Have you any way to *unfix* me again? *Shakespeare.*
 UNFORBID, *adj.* Not prohibited.
 If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold
 What we, not to explore the secrets, ask
 Of his eternal empire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 These are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we may let
 loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*
 A good man not only forbears those gratifications, which
 are forbidden by reason and religion, but even refrains
 himself in *unforbidden* influences. *Atterbury.*

UNF

UNFORBIDDENNESS, *n. f.* The state of being unforbidden.
 The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly
 prohibited in scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think
 sufficient to evince, that the sumptuousness you condemn is
 not in its own nature sinful. *Boyle.*
 UNFORCED, *adj.*
 1. Not compelled; not constrained.
 This gentle and *unforced* accord of Hamlet
 Sits smiling to my heart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Unforced by punishment, unaw'd by fear;
 His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*
 2. Not impelled.
 No more can impure man retain and move
 In that pure region of a worthy love,
 Than earthly substance can, *unforced*, aspire,
 And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Dante.*
 3. Not feigned.
 Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforced* and
 unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did
 work in them. *Hayward.*
 4. Not violent.
 Windsor the next above the valley swells
 Into my eye, and doth itself present
 With such an easy and *unforced* ascent,
 That no stupendous precipice denies
 Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*
 5. Not contrary to ease.
 If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat
 bow'd on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforced*. *Dryden.*
 UNFORCIBLE, *adj.* Wanting strength.
 The same reason which causeth to yield that they are of
 some force in the one, will constrain to acknowledge, that
 they are not in the other altogether *unforcible*. *Hector.*
 UNFOREBODING, *adj.* Giving no omens.
 Unnumbered birds glide through th' aerial way,
 Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 UNFOREKNOWN, *adj.* Not foreseen by preference.
 Which had no less prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milton.*
 UNFORESEEN, *adj.* Circumcised.
 Won by a Philistine from the *unforeseen* race. *Milton.*
 UNFORESEEN, *adj.* Not known before it happened.
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepared. *Dryden.*
 UNFORFEITED, *adj.* Not forfeited.
 This was the ancient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of
 our religion. *Rogers's Sermon.*
 UNFORGOTTEN, *adj.* Not lost to memory.
 The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received,
 shall for ever remain *unforgotten*. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
 UNFORGETTING, *adj.* Relentless; implacable.
 The sow with her broad snout for rooting up
 Th' intrusted seed, was judg'd to spoil the crop;
 The covetous churl, of *unforgetting* kind,
 Th' offender to the bloody priest resign'd. *Dryden.*
 UNFORMED, *adj.* Not modified into regular shape.
 All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first form, is a
 mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*
 The same boldness discovers itself in the several adventures
 he meets with during his passage through the regions of *un-*
formed matter. *Spektator, N. 309.*
 UNFORMED, *adj.* Not deserted.
 They extend no farther to any sort of sins continued in or
unformed, than as they are reconcilable with sincere endeavours
 to forsake them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
 UNFORTIFIED, *adj.*
 1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.
 Their weak heads, like towns *unfortified*. *Pope.*
 'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side.
 2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.
 It shews a will most incorrect to heav'n;
 A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient;
 An understanding simple, and unchool'd. *Shakespeare.*
 3. Wanting securities.
 They will not restrain a secret mischief, which, consider-
 ing the *unfortified* state of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*
 UNFORTUNATE, *adj.* Not successful; unsuccessful; want-
 ing luck; unhappy.
 All things religiously taken in hand, are prosperously ended;
 because whether men in the end have that which religion did
 allow to desire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly
 to suffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate*. *Hector.*
 Whoever will live altogether out of himself, and study
 other men's humours, shall never be *unfortunate*. *Raleigh.*
 Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they
 are mischievous, end *unfortunate*. *Bacon.*
 He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *un-*
fortunate for missing the mark, but foolish for chusing such an
 unapt instrument. *Taylor.*
 The virgins shall on feastful days
 Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
 His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
 From whence captivity and loss of eye. *Milton's Agonistes.*

UNF

UNFORTUNATELY, *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.
 Unconfuting affection *unfortunately* born to mewards,
 made Zelmene borrow so much of her natural modesty, as
 to leave her more decent richments. *Sidney.*
 Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarry'd, by falling
 down and breaking their arms.
 She kept her countenance when the lid remov'd,
 Disclos'd the heart, *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*
 UNFORTUNATENESS, *adj.* [from *unfortunate*.] Ill luck. Not
 in use.
 O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure, whose
 greatest fortunateness is more *unfortunate*, than my sister's
 greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sidney.*
 UNFOUGHT, *adj.* [un and *fought*.] Not fought.
 They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it
 was not possible they should escape *unfought* with. *Kneller.*
 UNFOUL'D, *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.
 The humour and tunics are purely transparent, to let
 in light *unfoul'd* and unobscured by any inward tincture. *More.*
 UNFOUND, *adj.* Not found; not met with.
 Somewhat in her excellent all her kind,
 Excited a desire till then unknown;
 Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*
 UNFRAMABLE, *adj.* Not to be moulded.
 The cause of their disposition for *unframable* unto societies,
 wherein they live, is for that they discern not aright what
 force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*
 UNFRAMED, *adj.* Not formed; not fashioned.
 A lifeless lump, *unframed* and *unfram'd*,
 Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*
 UNFREQUENT, *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.
 Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but being only
 discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it be-
 comes *unfrequent*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 To UNFREQUENT, *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A
 bad word.
 Glad to shun his hostile gripe,
 They quit their thests, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*
 UNFREQUENTED, *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.
 Many *unfrequent* plots there are,
 Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakespeare.*
 Retiring from the poplar noise, I seek
 This *unfrequent* place to find some ease. *Milton.*
 How well your cool and *unfrequent* shade
 Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid?
 Can he not pass an astronomick line,
 Nor farther yet in liquid ether roll,
 'Till he has gain'd some *unfrequent* place?
 With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in
 places *unfrequent*, and free from noise. *Addison.*
 UNFREQUENTLY, *adv.* Not commonly.
 They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pur-
 sue it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 UNFRIENDED, *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; un-
 supported.
 These parts to a stranger,
 Unguided and *unfriend*, often prove
 Rough and unhelpable. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*
 Great acts require great means of enterprise;
 Thou art unknown, *unfriend*, low of birth. *Milton.*
 O God!
 Who me *unfriend* brought'st, by wondrous ways,
 The kingdom of my fathers to possess. *Dryden.*
 UNFRIENDLINESS, *n. f.* [from *unfriendly*.] Want of kind-
 ness; want of favour.
 You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as
 the effects of an *unfriendliness* in nature or fortune to your
 particular attempts. *Boyle.*
 UNFRIENDLY, *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.
 What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'Tis friend-
 ship only that is the cement which effectively combines man-
 kind. *Government of the Tongue.*
 This fear is not that servile dread, which flies from God
 as an hostile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the misery of his
 creatures. *Rogers's Sermon.*
 UNFROZEN, *adj.* Not congealed to ice.
 Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss of their
 motion, be turned into ice, yet the more subtle parts re-
 main *unfrozen*. *Boyle.*
 UNFROTHFUL, *adj.*
 1. Not frothy.
 Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
 To light the dead, and warm th' *unfrothful* urn. *Pope.*
 2. Not fructiferous.
 The naked rocks are not *unfrothful* there;
 Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Waller.*
 3. Not fertile.
 Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful
 and *unfrothful* soils. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 4. Not producing good effects.

UNG

UNFULFILLED, *adj.* Not fulfilled; not attained.
 Fierce desire, *unfulfilled*, on man a rot attend
 Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milton.*
 To UNFUL, *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.
 The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which
 are several little flirts and vibrations. *Addison.*
 Her ships anchor'd, and her sails *unfur'd*. *Prior.*
 In either Indies.
 His sails by Cupid's hand *unfur'd*. *Prior.*
 To keep the fair, he gave the world.
 To UNFURNISH, *v. a.*
 1. To deprive; to strip; to divest.
 Thy speeches
 Will bring me to consider that which may
 Unfurnish me of reason. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*
 2. To leave naked.
 The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom
 Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shakespeare.*
 UNFURNISHED, *adj.*
 1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with orna-
 ments.
 He derogates not more from the goodness of God, that he
 has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those ideas of himself,
 than that he hath sent us into the world with bodies un-
 clothed. *Locke.*
 I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnish'd* house. *Swift.*
 2. Unsupplied.
 UNGAIN, *adj.* [un and *gain*.] Unprofitable; unproductive.
 UNGAINLY, *adj.* [un and *gain*.] Unprofitable; unproductive.
 An *ungainly* strut in their walk. *Swift.*
 UNGAILED, *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.
 Let the stricken deer go weep,
 The hart *ungailed* play;
 For some must watch, while some must sleep;
 So runs the world away. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 UNGARTERED, *adj.* Being without garters.
 You chid at Sir Proteus, for going *ungartered*. *Shakespeare.*
 UNGATHERED, *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.
 We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long;
 For whom so late the *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*
 UNGENERATED, *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.
 Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have
 had no being. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 UNGENERATIVE, *adj.* Begetting nothing.
 He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible. *Shakespeare.*
 UNGENEROUS, *adj.*
 1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.
 To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held
 an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*
 2. Ignominious.
 The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess
 The virtues of humanity are Cato's. *Addison.*
 UNGENTIAL, *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.
 The northern shires have a more cloudy, *ungential* air,
 than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*
 Sullen seas wash th' *ungential* pole. *Thomson.*
 UNGENTLE, *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.
 Smile, gentle heav'n! or strike, *ungentle* death!
 For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded. *Shakespeare.*
 He is
 Vicious, *ungentle*, foolishly blunt, unkind. *Shakespeare.*
 Love, to thee I sacrifice
 All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*
 UNGENTLEMANLY, *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentle-
 man.
 The demeanor of those under Waller, was much more *un-*
gentlemanly and barbarous. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 This he contradicts in the almanack published for the pre-
 sent year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift.*
 UNGENTLENESS, *n. f.* Harshness; rudeness; severity.
 Reward not thy sheepe, when ye take off his cote,
 With twitches and patches as broad as a goat:
 Let not such *ungentleness* happen to thine. *Tusser.*
 UNGENTLY, *adv.* Harshly; rudely.
 You've *ungently*, Brutus,
 Stole from my bed. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
 Why speaks my father so *ungently*? *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
 Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira. *Arbuth. and Pope.*
 UNGENTLENESS, *n. f.* Unkindness; incivility.
 You have done me much *ungentleness*.
 To shew the letter that I writ to you. *Shakespeare.*
 UNGEOMETRICAL, *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geo-
 metry.
 All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain the
 regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of
 them inconsistent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*
 UNGLAZED, *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.
 You, who each day can theatres behold,
 Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
 Our mean, *unglazed* stage will scorn. *Dryden.*

UNG

To UNG'RD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.
The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them straw and provender. *Gen. xxiv. 32.*

The blest parent
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNG'RT. *adj.* Loosely dressed.
One tender foot was bare, the other shod;
Her robe *ungirt*. *Waller.*

Mulciber assigns the proper place
For Carians, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race. *Dryden.*
UNGLO'RIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

Left God should be any way *unglorified*, the greatest part
of our daily service consisteth, according to the blessed ap-
ostle's own precise rule, in much variety of palms and hymns;
that out of so plentiful a treasure, there might be for every
man's heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice. *Hosker.*

UNGLO'VED. *adj.* Having the hand naked.
When we were come near to his chair, he stood up, hold-
ing forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing. *Bacon.*

UNGIVING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.
In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands:
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryden.*

To UNGLUE. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.
Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to in-
flamed atoms. *Harvey on the Plague.*

She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To divest of divinity.
Were we wak'ned by this tyranny,
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I should love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*

Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And feels may be prefer'd without disguise. *Dryden.*

UNGO'DLILY. *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.
'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very
gospel so irreverently and *ungodlily*. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS. *n. f.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.
How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of
the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts? *Tillotson.*

UNGO'DLY. *adj.*
1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.
His just, avenging ire,
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his sight,
And the habitations of the just. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The finner here intended is the *ungodly* finner: he who for-
gets or defies his God. *Rogers.*
2. Polluted by wickedness.

Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakespeare.*

UNGO'RD. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.
I stand aloof, and will no reconciliation;
'Till by some elder masters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace;
To keep my name *ungor'd*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

UNGO'RGED. *adj.* Not filled; not fated.
The hell-hounds, as *ungorged* with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey. *Dryden.*

Oh *ungor'd* appetite! Oh ravenous thirst
Of a son's blood. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolytus.*

UNGOVERNABLE. *adj.*
1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained.
They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and
thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and *un-
governable* by other laws, but those of the sword. *Glanville.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.
So wild and *ungovernable* a poet, cannot be translated liter-
ally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* passions, which
hurry men on to say and do very offensive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGO'VERNED. *adj.*
1. Being without government.
The estate is yet *ungovern'd*. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

It pleases God above,
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* isle. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.
Seek for him,
Left his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Themselves they vilify'd
To serve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;
Th' *ungovern'd* tempest to such fury grows.
From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

UNGO'OT. *adj.*
1. Not gained; not acquired.
He is as free from touch or foil with her,
As she from one *ungot*. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

UNG

His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.
Raphael answer'd heav'n,
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, fire of men. *Milton.*

A solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of
being mended, it will be constrained, uneasy, and *ungrace-
ful*. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the
most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first learning is
but an incumbrance; and without the last is *ungraceful*. *Addison.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. f.* Inelegance; awkwardness.
To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will
be labour in vain; and what is so plaitered on, will have al-
ways hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.*
1. Wicked; odious; hateful.
He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*

I'll in the mature time,
With this *ungracious* paper strike the fight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Do not, as some *ungracious* pastors do,
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilst he, a pure and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

To the gods alone
Our future offspring, and our wives are known;
Th' audacious trumpet, and *ungracious* son. *Dryden.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.
Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the fight, as all
pre-shortenings usually are. *Dryden.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.
They did not except against the persons of any, though
several were most *ungracious* to them. *Clarendon.*

Anything of grace towards the Irish rebels, was as *ungrac-
ious* at Oxford, as at London. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned
divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of
voice, which they never have been able to shake off. *Swift.*

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.
This only from your goodness let me gain,
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.*
1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.
No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also in-
sufferably proud. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture.
Most when driv'n by winds, the flaming storm
Of the long files destroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;
But the wild olivehuts, and shades th' *ungrateful* plain. *Dryden.*

3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.
It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to poste-
rity, to see the most exact relation of an action so full of
danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh
and *ungrateful* impressions upon us. *Atterbury.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *adv.*
1. With ingratitude.
When call'd to distant war,
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Oriana's eyes that glorious conquest made;
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Glanville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers, when yet we
ungratefully charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*

2. Unacceptably; unpleasing.
UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *n. f.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.
Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, ab-
stain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulness
of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, is content so
to abate himself as to become Demetrius's servant for my sake. *Sidney.*

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.
UNGRA'VELY. *adv.* Without seriousness.

His present portance
Gibingly, and *ungravelly*, he did fashion. *Shakespeare.*

UNGROU'NDED. *adj.* Having no foundation.
Ignorance, with an indifference for truth, is nearer to it
than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great
source of error. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational.
For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future
repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? *South.*

UNGRU'DINGLY. *adv.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily;
cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is spent,
He lay 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Donne.*

UNGUARDED. *adj.*

UNH

UNGUARDED. *adj.*
1. Undefended.
Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his tide
Abandon'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi. l. 133.*

All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy resort;
To see the slighted camp, the vacant port. *Denham.*

No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Careless; negligent.
All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an
unguarded, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of
drunkenness. *Taylor.*

The spy, which does this treasure keep,
Does she ne'er say her prayers, nor sleep?
Or have not gold and flattery pow'r,
To purchase one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*

With an *unguarded* look the now devour'd
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good
sense and good humour enough to laugh not only at their sex's
little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every
careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

UNGU'RD. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.
The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days,
And rotten times that you shall look upon,
When I am sleeping with my ancestors. *Shakespeare.*

Can *unguided* matter keep itself to such exact conformi-
ties, as not in the least spot to vary from the species? *Glanville.*

They resolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of
blind matter. *Locke.*

Nature, void of choice,
Does by *unguided* motion things produce,
Regardless of their order. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNGU'NT. *n. f.* [unquantum, Lat.] Ointment.
Pre-occupation of mind ever requirerh preface of speech,
like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourse between the magnetick *unguent* and
the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*

With *unguent* smooth, the lucid marble shone.
UNGU'NTED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

He me sent, for cause to me *unguent*'d. *Fairy Queen.*

UNHABITABLE. *adj.* [inhabitable, Fr. inhabitable, Lat.] Not
capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four
hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the
world, and winter and summer always measured a year. *Holder.*

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the trop-
icks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendic-
ular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Roy.*

UNHAB'CKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with
cuts.

With a blessed, and unrev'd retire,
With *unhack'd* swords, and helmets all unbruist,
We will bear home that luffy blood again. *Shakespeare.*

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back
Our target undented. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To UNH'ALLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane;
to defecate.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit;
Profan'd first by the serpent; by him first
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taste. *Milton.*

The vanity *unhallow*s the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

This one vice left such an indelible sacredness upon them,
that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to
unhallow and degrade them to common use. *South.*

UNH'ALLOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.
Thy curst spirit
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human slaughter:
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul fleet;
And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Inus'd itself in thee. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

I had not unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that that jugler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, pranc'd in reason's garb. *Milton.*

Nor shall presume to violate these bands,
Or touch thy person with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryden.*

Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To UNH'AND. *v. a.* To loose from the hand.
Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me, gentlemen. *Shakespeare.*

Unhand me, traitors. *Denham's Sophy.*

UNH'ANDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.
A race of youthful and *unhanded* colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

UNH

Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cause o' th' king *unhanded*. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

UNHANDSOME. *n. f.*
1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.
I was glad I had done to good a deed for a gentlewoman
not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped. *Sidney.*

She that so far the rest out-shin'd;
Silvia the fair, while she was kind,
Seems only not *unhandsome* now. *Waller.*

As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or ir-
regular; so much less can I grant that there is any thing in-
concommodious in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Illiberal; disingenuous.
UNHANDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *unhandsome*.]
1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.
The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and
thatched, that men do, even than the places for the uncomeli-
ness thereof. *Spenser.*

2. Disingenuously; illiberally.
He raves, Sir, and to cover my disdain,
Unhandsomely would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

UNHANDSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *unhandsome*.]
1. Want of beauty.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace
to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness*
of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there
was a praise in that unkindness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Want of elegance.
Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by *unhandsome-
ness* or uncleanness. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberality; disingenuity.
UNHANDY. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

UNHANG'D. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.
There live not three good men *unhang'd* in England. *Shakespeare.*

UNH'AP. *n. f.* Misluck; ill fortune.
She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to
see the cause of her *unhap*. *Sidney.*

UNH'APPY. [This word seems a participle from *unhappy*,
which yet is never used as a verb.] Made unhappy.
You have misled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigur'd clean. *Shakespeare.*

UNH'APPILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy*.] Miserably; unfortunately;
wretchedly; calamitously.

You hold a fair assembly: you do well, lord:
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now most *unhappily*. *Shakespeare.*

He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord
Coventry. *Clarendon.*

I unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

There is a day a coming, when all these witty fools shall
be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

UNH'APPINESS. *n. f.*
1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappiness*. *Shakespeare.*

The real foundation of our *unhappiness* would be laid in our
reason, and we should be more miserable than the beasts, by
how much we have a quicker apprehension. *Tillotson.*

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon
us, that we are uneasy, and dissatisfied. *Wake.*

2. Calamity; distress.
She hath often dream'd of *unhappiness*, and waked herself
with laughing. *Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing.*

3. Misfortune; ill luck.
St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though
he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself. *Burnet.*

UNH'APPY. *adj.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; cala-
mitous; distressed.

Desire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn.
You know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghast
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

To UNH'ARBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.
UNH'ARBOURED. *adj.* Affording no shelter.

'Tis chastity:
She that has that is clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

UNH'ARDENED. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.
Messengers
Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth. *Shakespeare.*

UNH'ARDY. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.
The wisest, unexperient'd, will be ever
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modesty;
Intemperate, *unhardy*, undaunt'ous. *Milton.*

UNH

UNHARMED. *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.
 In strong proof of chastity well armed,
 From love's weak, childish bow the lives unharmed. *Shakesp.*
 Though great light be insufferable to our eyes; yet
 the highest degree of darkness does not diseafe them, for
 causing no disorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ un-
 harmed. *Locke.*
 The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;
 Ty'd to the mast, Ulysses sail'd unharmed. *Granville.*
 UNHARMFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.
 Themselves unharmed, let them live unharmed;
 Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd. *Dryden.*
 UNHARMONIOUS. *adj.*
 1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.
 Those pure, immortal elements, that know
 No gross, no unharmonious mixture foul,
 Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*
 2. Unmusical; ill-sounding.
 His thoughts are improper to his subject, his expressions
 unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is unhar-
 monious. *Dryden.*
 That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them
 to the measure of verses, has formed harsh, unharmonious
 sounds. *Swift.*
 To UNHARMNESS. *v. a.*
 1. To loose from the traces.
 The sweating steers unharmed from the yoke,
 Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*
 The mules unharmed range beside the main. *Pope.*
 If there were six horses, the postillion always unharmed
 four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*
 2. To disarm; to divest of armour.
 UNHARMED. *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.
 Here I shoud still enjoy thee day and night
 Whole to myself, unharmed abroad,
 Fearless at home. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 807.*
 UNHATCHED. *adj.*
 1. Not disclosed from the eggs.
 2. Not brought to light.
 Some unhatched practice
 Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*
 UNHEALTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid; unwholesome.
 The diseases which make years unhealthful, are spotted
 fevers; and the unhealthful season is the autumn. *Graunt.*
 At every sentence let his life at stake,
 Though the discourse were of no weightier things,
 Than sultry summers, or unhealthful springs. *Dryden.*
 UNHEALTHY. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.
 No body would have a child cram'd at breakfast, who
 would not have him dull and unhealthy. *Locke on Education.*
 He, intent on somewhat that may ease
 Unhealthy mortals, and with curious search
 Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*
 To UNHEART. *v. a.* To discourage; to deprels.
 To bite his lip,
 And hum at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakesp.*
 UNHEARD. *adj.*
 1. Not perceived by the ear.
 For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
 Their childrens cries unheard. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 2. Not vouchsafed an audience.
 What pangs I feel, unperceived and unheard! *Dryden.*
 3. Unknown in celebration.
 Nor was his name unheard, or unador'd. *Milton.*
 4. UNHEARD of. Obscure; not known by fame.
 Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,
 Unheard of may I live and die in peace. *Granville.*
 5. UNHEARD of. Unprecedented.
 There is a foundation laid for the most unheard of confusion
 that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*
 UNHEATED. *adj.* Not made hot.
 Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them can penetrate
 the narrow pores of unheated glass. *Boyle.*
 UNHEEDDED. *adj.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of no-
 tice.
 True experiments may, by reason of the easy mistake of
 some unheeded circumstance, be unsuccessfully tried. *Boyle.*
 He of his fatal guile gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*
 Her hair
 In a simple knot was ty'd above;
 Sweet negligence! unheeded bait of love. *Dryden.*
 The triumph ceas'd—tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,
 The world's great victor pass'd unheeded by. *Pope.*
 UNHEEDING. *adj.* Negligent; careless.
 I have not often seen him; if I did,
 He pass'd unmark'd by my unheeding eyes. *Dryden.*
 UNHEEDY. *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.
 Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
 Which all along the southern sea-coast lay,
 Threat'ning unheedy wreck, and rash decay,
 He nam'd Albion. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 1.*

UNI

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taste;
 Wings and no eyes, figure unbelly'd halfe. *Shakesp.*
 So have I seen some tender slip,
 Sav'd with care from winter's nip;
 The pride of her carnation train
 Pluck'd up by some unbelly'd swain. *Milton.*
 To UNHELE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*
 UNHELE. *adj.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.
 Unbelly'd I am, who pity'd the distress'd,
 And none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryden.*
 UNHELPFUL. *adj.* Giving no assistance.
 I bewail good Gloucester's case
 With sad, unhelpful tears. *Shakesp. Hen. VII.*
 UNHEWN. *part. adj.* Not hewn.
 In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, unbelly'd poetry,
 was instead of stage plays. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
 UNHINDERED. *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.
 Though plenteous, all too little seems
 To stuff this maw, this vast, unbelly'd corpse. *Milton.*
 To UNHINGE. *v. a.*
 1. To throw from the hinges.
 2. To displace by violence.
 For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoint'd
 Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
 And hills unbelly'd, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*
 3. To disorder; to confuse.
 Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
 Just or unjust, I would the world unbelly'd. *Waller.*
 If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not
 only juggle private men out of their rights, but unbelly'd states,
 and run all into confusion. *Ray on the Creation.*
 UNHOLINESS. *n. f.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.
 Too foul and manifest was the unbelly'd of obtruding upon
 men remission of sins for money. *Religion.*
 UNHOLY. *adj.*
 1. Profane; not hallowed.
 Doth it follow that all things now in the church are unbelly'd,
 which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*
 2. Impious; wicked.
 We think not ourselves the holier, because we use it; so
 neither should they with whom no such thing is in use, think
 us therefore unbelly'd, because we submit ourselves unto that,
 which, in a matter so indifferent, the wisdom of authority
 and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*
 From the paradise of God,
 Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair,
 From hallow'd ground thy unbelly'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Far other dreams my erring soul employ;
 Far other raptures of unbelly'd joy. *Pope.*
 UNHONOUR'D. *adj.*
 1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.
 Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said she,
 Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*
 Pales unbelly'd, Ceres unemploy'd,
 Were all forgot. *Dryden.*
 2. Not treated with respect.
 Grieved that a visitant so long shoud wait,
 Unmark'd, unbelly'd, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*
 To UNHOOP. *v. a.* To divest of hoops.
 Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got
 among them. *Addison's Spectator, No. 127.*
 UNHOPE'D. *adj.* Not expected; greater than hope had
 UNHOPE'D for. } promised.
 With unhoop'd success
 Th' ambassadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryden.*
 Heav'n has inspir'd with a sudden thought,
 Whence your unhoop'd-for safety may be wrought. *Dryden.*
 UNHOPEFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.
 Benedic't is not the unhoop'd-for husband that I know; thus
 far I can praise him; he is of approved valour. *Shakesp.*
 I thought the routing style I wrote in, might prove no un-
 hopeful way to procure somewhat considerable from those
 great masters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*
 To UNHOUSE. *v. a.* To beat from an horie; to throw from
 the saddle.
 He would unhouse the lustiest challenger. *Shakespeare.*
 The emperor, rescued a noble gentleman, whom, unhooped
 and fore wounded, the enemy was ready to have slain. *Knight.*
 On a fourth he flies, and him unhooped too. *Daniel.*
 They are forc'd
 To quit their boats, and fare like men unhooped. *Waller.*
 The knights unhooped may rise from off the plain,
 And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*
 UNHOSPITABLE. *adj.* Unhospitable; Lat.] Affording no kindness
 or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous.
 The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
 Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast. *Dryden.*
 UNHOSPITABLE. *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.
 The high-prancing steeds
 Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire
 Indignant, by unbelly'd wounds deloy'd. *Philips.*

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To UNHOUSE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.
 Seek true religion: O where? Mirreus!
 Thinking her unbelly'd here, and fled from us, *Donne.*
 Seek her at Rome.
 Death unawares with his cold, kind embrace,
 Unbelly'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding place. *Milton.*
 UNHOUSED. *adj.*
 1. Homeless; wanting a house.
 Call the creatures,
 Whose naked natures live in all the spight
 Of weakful heav'n; whose bare, unbelly'd trunks,
 To the conflicting elements expos'd,
 Answer meer nature. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*
 2. Having no settled habitation.
 But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
 I would not my unbelly'd, free condition
 Put into circumscription and confine. *Shakesp. Othello.*
 Hear this.
 You unbelly'd, lawless, rambling libertines. *Southern.*
 UNHOUSED. *adj.* Having not the sacrament.
 This was I sleeping, by a brother's hand,
 Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd;
 Cut off even in the blossoms of my fun,
 Unbelly'd, unanointed, unanell'd. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
 UNHUMBL'D. *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with shame
 or confusion.
 Should I of these the liberty regard,
 Who, freed as to their ancient patrimony,
 Unhumbled, unrepeated, unreformed,
 Headlong would follow. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
 UNHURT. *adj.* Free from harm.
 Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field;
 and of the remaining seven hundred, two men only came off
 unhurt. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 I tread more lightly on the ground;
 My nimble feet from unbelly'd flow're rebound;
 I walk in air. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
 Supported by thy care,
 Through burning climes I pass'd unhurt,
 And breath'd in tainted air. *Addison's Spectator.*
 The stars shall fade away;
 But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
 Unbelly'd, amidst the war of elements.
 The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*
 UNHURTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.
 You hope the duke will return no more, or
 You imagine me too unbelly'd an opposit. *Shakespeare.*
 Flames unbelly'd, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*
 UNHURTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm; innocently.
 We laugh at others as innocently and as unbelly'd, as
 at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*
 UNICORN. *n. f.* [unicornis, unus and cornu, Lat.]
 1. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.
 Went thou the unicorn, pride and wrath would confound
 thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
 Unicorns may be betray'd with trees. *Shakespeare.*
 Bears with glasses, men with flatterers.
 Nature in comigerous animals hath placed the horns in-
 verted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and unicorn
 beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 It is not of consequence, that because Diocorides hath
 made no mention of unicorns horn, there is therefore no such
 thing in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Some unicorns we will allow even among insects, as those
 naticornous beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown.*
 Will the fierce unicorn thy voice obey,
 Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*
 2. A bird.
 Of the unicorn bird, the principal marks are these; headed
 and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a goose, horned
 on his forehead, with some likeness, as the unicorn is pictured;
 spur'd on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*
 UNIFORM. *adj.* [unus and forma.]
 1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.
 Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it
 may put on a face never to uniform and alike, yet it is in
 reality very different. *Woodward.*
 2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agree-
 ing with each other.
 The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how
 far churches are bound to be uniform in their ceremonies,
 and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*
 Creatures of what condition soever, though each in dif-
 ferent manner, yet all with uniform consent, admire her, as
 the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*
 Numbers, being neither uniform in their designs, nor direct
 in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power
 they got. *Hooker.*
 UNIFORMITY. *n. f.* [uniformité, Fr.]
 1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.
 There is no uniformity in the design of Spenser; he aims
 at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

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Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and
 uniformity which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*
 2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.
 The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, con-
 sisteth in that uniformity, which all the several persons there-
 unto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord, whose
 servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they
 all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all
 initiated. *Hooker, b. iii.*
 UNIFORMLY. *adv.* [from uniform.]
 1. Without variation; in an even tenour.
 That faith received from the apostles, the church, though
 dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep
 as fast, as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house,
 and as uniformly hold, as if it had but one only heart and
 soul. *Hooker, b. v.*
 The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them solid
 and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the aethereal me-
 dium may be propagated along them from one end to the
 other uniformly, and without interruption. *Newton's Opticks.*
 2. Without diversity of one from another.
 UNIMAGINABLE. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy;
 not to be conceived.
 Things to their thought
 So unimaginable, as hate in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 The skilful organist plies his grave-fancied descant in lofty
 fugues, or the whole symphony, with artful and unimaginable
 touches, adorns and graces the well-studied chords of some
 choice composer. *Milton on Education.*
 An infinite succession of the generations of men, without
 any permanent foundation, is utterly unimaginable. *Tillotson.*
 UNIMAGINABLY. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.
 Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous
 enough to be pervious to the unimaginably subtle corpuscles,
 that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*
 UNIMITABLE. *adj.* [inimitable, Fr. inimitabilis, Lat.] Not to
 be imitated.
 Both these are unimitable. *Burnet's Theory of the Earths.*
 UNIMORTAL. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.
 They took them several ways,
 Both to destroy, or unimortal make. *Milton.*
 All kinds.
 UNIMPAIRABLE. *adv.* Not liable to waste or diminution.
 If the superior be unimpaired, it is a strong presumption,
 that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired. *Hooker.*
 UNIMPAIRED. *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.
 Yet unimpaired with labours, or with time,
 Your age but seems to a new youth to climb. *Dryden.*
 If our silver and gold diminishes, our publick credit con-
 tinues unimpaired. *Addison on the State of the War.*
 UNIMPROVED. *adj.* Not solicited.
 If answerable stile I can obtain
 Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
 Her nightly visitation unimpro'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 UNIMPROVABLE. *adj.* Assuming no airs of dignity.
 A free, unimportant, natural, easy manner; diverting others
 just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*
 UNIMPROVABLENESS. *n. f.* [from unimprovable.] Quality of
 not being improvable.
 This must be imputed to their ignorance and unimprovable-
 ness in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Ham.*
 UNIMPROVED. *adj.*
 1. Not made more knowing.
 Not a mark went unimpro'd away. *Pope.*
 2. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.
 Young Fortinbras,
 Of unimproved mettle hot and full. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
 Shallow, unimproved intellects, are confident pretenders to
 certainty. *Granville.*
 UNINCREASABLE. *adj.* Admitting no increase.
 That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, re-
 sults chiefly from an altogether, or almost unincreasable eleva-
 tion and valness of affection. *Boyle.*
 UNINDIFFERENT. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.
 His opinion touching the catholick church was as unindiffe-
 rent, as touching our church, the opinion of them that fa-
 vour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 UNINDUSTRIOUS. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.
 Pride we cannot think to sluggish or unindustrious an agent,
 as not to find out expedients for its purpose. *Decay of Picty.*
 UNINFLAMMABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.
 The uninflamable spirit of such concretes, may be pretend-
 ed to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt. *Boyle.*
 UNINFLAMED. *adj.* Not set on fire.
 When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a
 much greater heat than others have uninflamed. *Bacon.*
 Un-

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UNINFORMED, *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Not *uninform'd*

Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites. *Milton's P. Lost.*
No *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us,
that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS, *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and
certainties, this stratagem would be as unskillful, as it is *un-*
ingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHABITABLE, *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that para-
dise had, the same must be found within that supposed *un-*
inhabitable burnt zone, or within the tropics. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treasures of the main;
The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water flood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHABITABLENESS, *n. f.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitable-*
ness of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part
of the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

UNINHABITED, *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now *uninhabited.* *Sandys.*

UNINHABITABLE, *adj.* Uninhabited, until'd, unfown.

It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I cast anchor on the lee side of the island, which seemed
to be *uninhabited.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

UNINJURED, *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the unform'd heaps
Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass,
Uninjur'd in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliss;
Untouch'd thy tomb, uninjur'd be thy dust,
As thy own fame among the future just. *Prior.*

UNINSCRIPTIONED, *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninstruct'd* the stone. *Pope.*

UNINSPIRED, *adj.* Not having received any supernatural in-

struction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninspired*, are enlightened
with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninspir'd* she sings. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRUCTED, *adj.* Not taught; not helped by institution.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans,
and others *uninstructed* in the arts and management of more
skillful men. *Locke.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts
where wisdom flourishes; though there are even in these
parts, several poor, *uninstructed* persons. *Addison.*

Though we find few amongst us, who profess themselves
Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongst the ignorant
and *uninstructed* christians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRUCTIVE, *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wis-
dom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience
uninstructive. *Addison.*

UNINTELLIGENT, *adj.* Not knowing; not skillful; not hav-

ing any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be
unintelligent of our insinuation. *Shakspeare's Winter Tale.*

The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the
philosophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This conclusion, if men allow'd of, they would not de-
stroy ill-formed productions. Ays, but these monsters. Let
them be so; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untract-
able changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is assign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind;
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentl.*

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, *n. f.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other
ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [unintelligibilis, Fr.] Not such as can

be understood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *un-*
intelligible in his time, as the English and French of the same
period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis
These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden.*

2

UNI

This notion must be despised as harmless, *unintelligible* en-

thusiasm.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* In a manner not to be under-

stood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion
communicated to the medium.

To talk of specific differences in nature, without refer-
ence to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly.* *Locke.*

UNINTEENTIONAL, *adj.* Not designed; happening without de-

sign.

Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have
purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my pe-
riods over-long. *Boyle.*

UNINTERESTED, *adj.* Not having interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*,
though seldom knowing.

UNINTERMITTED, *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly con-
tinued and *uninterrupted*, as that motion of the first moveable
partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale's Origin.*

UNINTERMIXED, *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictitious fantasies. *Daniel's Civil War.*

I verify the truth, not poetize.

UNINTERRUPTED, *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast.

With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* rest. *Roscommon.*

Governments so divided among themselves in matters of
religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correspondence,
that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addi.*

The hills rise insensibly, and leave the eye a vast, *uninter-*
rupted prospect. *Addison.*

The *uninterrupted* sitch in superficial wounds, is re-
jected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* Without interruption.

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding
lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and
powers of the body are *uninterruptedly* employ'd. *Locke.*

UNINTRENCHED, *adj.* Not entrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have at-
tempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and *un-*
intrenched. *Pope.*

UNINVESTIGABLE, *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being *un-*
investigable by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the un-
limited extent of the creator's skill. *Key.*

UNINVITED, *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirty hour of dusk,
Come *uninvited.* *Philips.*

UNJOINTED, *adj.*

1. Disjoined; separated.

I hear the found of words; their sense the air
Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milton's Agonist.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immovable or *unjointed*, of the thick-
ness of a little pin. *Greul's Myology.*

UNION, *n. f.* [unio, Lat.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them
one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,
And gladly of our union hear thee speak,
One heart, one soul in both! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

One kingdom, joy, and union without end. *Milton.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God,
most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when
we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its
own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an
union with God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an union shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

4. [In law.] Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches
in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron,
and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*; but
there are two other sorts, as when one church is made sub-
ject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both,
and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union*
in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen.
VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches,
whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the
king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile
distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is per-
petual, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that
is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. *Caval.*

UNIPAROUS, *adj.* [unus and pario.] Bringing one at a

birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the du-
ration of their days, whereof there want not examples in
animals *uniparous.* *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

UNISON.

UNI

UNISON, *adj.* [unus and sonus, Lat.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice

Choral, or *unison.* *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

UNISON, *n. f.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that, from
which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner
move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons.* *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note.

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long, solemn *unison* went round. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

UNIT, *n. f.* [unus, latinus, Lat.] One; the least number;

or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attrac-
tion, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*,
that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide
through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

TO UNITE, *v. a.* [unitus, Lat.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which went in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites.* *Fairy Queen.*

Whatever truths

Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his king-
dom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.

The peritoneum, which is a dry body, may be *united*
with the muscular flesh. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,

To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours
of a friendly nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly, mine honour be not thou *united.* *Genesi.*

TO UNITE, *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. *Shakspeare's Hen. VIII.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNITE, *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be
much painted, and *united* on their lower parts; but boldly
touch'd above by the light and shadows. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

UNITER, *n. f.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should par-
take of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville's Sept.*

UNITION, *n. f.* [unio, Fr. from unite.] The act or power

of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but
little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the *union*,
hope not to cure a wound. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

UNITIVE, *adj.* [from unite.] Having the power of unit-

ing.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of reli-
gion, which consists of the contemplation and love of
God. *Norris.*

UNITY, *n. f.* [unitas, Lat.]

1. The state of being one.

Those heretics introduced a plurality of Gods; and so
made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that
should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another,
although they generate, they increase not; and must not be
said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget

Like of his like; his image multiply'd:
In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the
understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shakspeare.*

We, of all christians, ought to promote *unity* among our-
selves and others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much; that
there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in
doctrine. *Hosker, b. iv.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the
story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly ob-
served. *Dryden's Pref. to All for Love.*

UNI

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the *unities*

of time, place, and action should be thoroughly understood,
there is still something more essential, that elevates and alto-
nifies the fancy. *Addison.*

5. [In law.]

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by se-
veral titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one
upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This
is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished;
by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my
rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent
to none. *Cowel.*

UNJUDGED, *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Causas *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVERSAL, *adj.* [universalis, Lat.]

1. General; extending to all.

All forrow'd: if all the world could have seen't, the woe
had been *universal*. *Shakspeare's Winter Tale.*

Appetite, an *universal* wolf,
So doubly seconded with will and power,
Must make perforce an *universal* prey,
And last eat up itself. *Shakspeare's Troilus and Crisida.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it, it bears a
particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is *universal*, as
designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking
for happiness in the gospel. *South.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

From things particular

She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was
no such thing in reality. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

UNIVERSAL, *n. f.* The whole; the general system of the uni-

verse. Not in use.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance
into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had
been paradise. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and
reason of the *universal*. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSALITY, *n. f.* [universalitas, school Lat.] Not parti-

cularity; generality; extension to the whole.

This catalogue of sin, is but of sin under a limitation; an
universality of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of
direct and personal commission. *South's Sermons.*

The *universality* of the deluge I insist upon: and that ma-
rine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *uni-*
versality, nor always from a physical one; though it may be
always inferred from an *universality* that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

UNIVERALLY, *adv.* [from universal.] Throughout the whole;

without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws,
violate in general that principle of reason which willett *uni-*
versally fly from evil. *Hosker.*

There best beheld, where *universally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with usury
of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable. *Dryden.*

This institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed. *Addi.*

UNIVERSE, *n. f.* [univers, Fr. universum, Lat.] The general

system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe*. *Shakspeare.*

God here sums up all into man; the whole into a part;
the *universe* into an individual. *South's Sermons.*

Father of heav'n!

Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVERSITY, *n. f.* [universitas, Lat.] A school, where all

the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and ser-
vants spend all at the *university*. *Shakspeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

UNK

ture: very being itself does not predicate *unjustly* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour. *Thomson's Winter.*

All creatures are generated *unjustly* by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn late rising o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomson's Winter.*

UNJO'YST. *adj.* [injuste, Fr. injustus, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. It is used both of persons and things.

I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The Piercings
Finding his usurpation most *unjust*,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakespeare.*

He that is *unjust* in the least, is *unjust* also in much. *Luke xvi.*

Succeeding kings just recovery of their right, from *unjust* usurpations and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *K. Charles.*

Th' *unjust* of the just hath slain. *Milton.*

He who was so *unjust* as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it. *Locke.*

UNJUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be so *unjustifiable*, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

In a just and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjustifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison.*

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS. *n. f.* The quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the *unjustifiableness* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

UNJUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY. *adj.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught against my life
Thy country fought of thee, it fought *unjustly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue,
Accus'd *unjustly*, then *unjustly* flew. *Denham.*

Your choler does *unjustly* rise,
To see your friends pursue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one side very justly disowns, and the other as *unjustly* pretends to. *Swift.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.* Not combed. Obsolete.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt;
But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and *unkept*. *Spenser.*

To UNKE'NEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkenel* the fox.
Let me stop this way first. So, now uncape. *Shakespeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkenel* him. *Dryden.*

2. To rouse from its secrecy, or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itself *unkenel* in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakespeare.*

UNKE'NT. *adj.* [un and ken, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete.

Go, little book, thyself present,
As child whose parent is *unke'nt*,
To him, that is the president
Of nobleness and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished, every where. *Hosker.*

UNKIND. *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemish but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shakespeare.*

To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*. *Shakespeare.*

To Nimrod our author seems a little *unkind*; and says, that he, against right, enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,
Till I believ'd thy passion true;
A real grief I ne'er can find,
Till thou prov'st perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

UNKINDLY. *adj.* [un and kind.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their filthiness,
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Fairy Queen.*

UNK

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine,
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog,
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

UNKINDLY. *adv.* Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wiles,
Or chases him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*

If we *unkindly* part,
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart. *Dryden.*

UNKINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words. *Shakespeare.*

His *unkindness*, that in all reason should have quench'd her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve--As one who loves, and some *unkindness* meets.
With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

Christ, who was the only person to have retained this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it. *South's Sermons.*

She sigh'd, the wept, the low'd; 'twas all the cou'd;
And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the God. *Dryden.*

To UNKING. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God gave king Henry, *unking'd* Richard says,
And send him many years of sunshine days. *Shakespeare.*

It takes the force of law; how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southey.*

UNKISS'D. *adj.* Not kiss'd.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkiss'd*. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing.*

UNKNIGHTLY. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Southey, b. ii.*

To UNKNIT. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himself
The noble knot he made. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

2. To open.

Unknit that threat'ning, *unknit* brow,
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shakespeare.*

UNKLE. *v. a.* [uncle, French.] The brother of a father or mother. See UNCLE.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His uncle Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shakespeare.*

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs! and make me just:
Thus much the rogue to public ears will trust:
In private then--when wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy *unkle* from this world remove? *Dryden.*

To UNKNOW. *v. a.* To cease to know.

It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it? *Smith.*

UNKNOWABLE. *adj.* Not to be known.

Distinguish well between knowables and *unknowables*. *Watts.*

UNKNOWING. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing.

Let me speak to th' yet *unknowing* world,
How these things came about. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Though *unknowing* persons may accuse others, yet can they never the more absolve themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy issue fed. *Dryden.*

Unknowing he requires it; and when known,
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

His hounds, *unknowing* of his change, pursue
The chase, and their mistaken master flew. *Dryden.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing* of deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Libyan huntmen, on some sandy plain,
From shady coverts rous'd, the lion chase:
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,
And slowly moves, *unknowing* to give place. *Dryden.*

These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,
And curs'd, with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope.*

UNKNOWINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead:
Unknowingly the strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addison's Freewilder.*

UN-

UNL

UNKNO'WN. *adj.*

1. Not known.

This is not *unknown* to you, *Shakespeare.*

How much I have disabled my estate,
Many are the trees of God, that grow
In paradise, and various, yet *unknown*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To us, *unknown*, unseen, my easy minutes pass. *Rescommen.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, unseen, my easy minutes pass. *Dryden.*

If any chance has hither brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes,
Though incest is indeed a deadly crime,
You are not guilty, since *unknown* 'twas done,
And known, had been abhor'd. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

At fear of death, that saddens all
With terrors round, can reason hold her throne?
Despite the known, not tremble at th' *unknown*. *Pope.*

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn. *Shakespeare.*

4. Without communication.

We stopp'd at a little inn, where the man of the house, formerly a servant in the knight's family, to do honour to his old master, had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison's Spectator, N° 122.*

UNLABOURED. *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine to gay,
As the bright natives of th' *unlabour'd* field,
Uners'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth supplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickell.*

To UNLACE. *v. a.*

1. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure so cruel case,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*. *Spenser.*

A little river roll'd,
By which there sat a knight with helm *unlaced*,
Himself refreshing with the liquid cold. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The helmet from my brow *unlaced*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To loose a lady's dress.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite, and due disdainfulness,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her. *Sidney.*

Unlace yourself, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

3. To make loose; to put in danger of being lost. Not in use.

You *unlace* your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name of a night-brawler. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

To UNLACE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

He's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlace his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The vent'rous merchant, who design'd for far,
And touches on our hospitable shore,
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,
Shall here *unlace* him, and depart no more. *Dryden.*

3. To put out. Used of a vessel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to *unlace* her burden. *Acts xxi. 3.*

UNLAC'D. *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatever we do behold now in this present world, it was unwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*. *Hosker, b. v.*

2. Not pacified; not filled.

No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAMENTED. *adj.* Not deplored.

After six years' spent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

UNL

To UNLATCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLAWFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by course of law,
To threaten me with death is most *unlawful*. *Shakespeare.*

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts x. 28.*

Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful* to take these courses, by some general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps, *unlawful* to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLAWFULLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully*. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born. *Shakespeare.*

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection, who begot me. *Addison.*

UNLAWFULNESS. *n. f.* Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.

If those alleged testimonies of scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness*. *Hosker.*

The original reason of the *unlawfulness* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a violation of the right of him, to whom we were obliged to signify our minds. *South's Sermons.*

To UNLEARN. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse what has been learned.

Antisthenes, being asked of one, what learning was most necessary for man's life? answered, to *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*

This were to imply, that all books in being should be destroyed; and that all the age should take new pains to *unlearn* those habits which have cost them so much labour. *Hosker.*

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which sober nature dictates, which yet our greatest scholars have *unlearn'd*. *Decay of Piety.*

Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*
Their genuine relish, and of sundry wines
Affin'd the flavour. *Philips.*

What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterbury.*

A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNLEARNED. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

This selected piece, which you translate,
Foretells your studies may communicate,
From darker dialect of a strange land,
Wisdom that here th' *unlearn'd* shall understand. *D'Avenant.*

And by succession of *unlearned* times,
As bards began, so monks rung on the chimes. *Rescommen.*

Some at the bar, with subtilty defend
The cause of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden.*

Though *unlearned* men well enough understood the words white and black, yet there were philosophers found, who had subtilty enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*

2. Not gained by study; not known.

Mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton on Education.*

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither favouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakespeare.*

UNLEARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; grossly.

He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly*, who are of another belief. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

UNLEAVENED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exod. ii. 39.*

Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are *unleavened*. *1 Cor. v. 7.*

UNLEISURENESS. *n. f.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. Not in use.

My essay touching the scripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were strange if there did not appear much unevenness, and if it did not betray the *unleisurefulness* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLESS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; supposing that not.

Let us not say, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for, *unless* we observe both, we obey neither. *Hosker.*

Unless I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakespeare.*

What

UNL

- What hidden strength,
Unle's the strength of heav'n, if you mean that. *Milton.*
 For sure I am, *unle's* I win in arms,
 To stand excluded from Emilia's charms;
 Nor can my strength avail, *unle's* by thee,
 Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*
 The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph
 of a writer, because it never comes *unle's* extorted. *Dryden.*
 No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unle's he were, like Phœbus, young;
 Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unle's, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*
UNLE'SONED, *adj.* Not taught.
 The full sum of me
 Is an *unle'son'd* girl, unchool'd, unpractis'd;
 Happy in this, she is not yet so old
 But she may learn. *Shakespeare.*
UNLE'TTERED, *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.
 When the apostles of our Lord were ordained to alter the
 laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul excepted, the rest were
 unchool'd and *unle'ttered* men. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 Such as the jocund flute, or gamefome pipe
 Stirs up among the loose, *unle'tter'd* hinds,
 Who thank the gods amifs. *Milton.*
 Th' *unle'tter'd* christian, who believes in grofs,
 Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a lofs. *Dryden.*
UNLE'VELED, *adj.* Not cut even.
 All *unle'vel'd* of the gay garden lies. *Tickell.*
UNLBI'DINOUS, *adj.* Not lustful.
 In those hearts
 Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealousy
 Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*
UNLI'CESED, *adj.* Having no regular permission.
 Ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicens'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
 Warn the thoughtless, self-confiding train,
 No more, *unlicens'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*
UNLI'CKED, *adj.* Shapeless; not formed: from the opinion that
 the bear licks her young to shape.
 Shape my legs of an unequal size,
 To disproportion me in every part,
 Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shakespeare.*
 Those *unlick'd* bear-whelps. *Donne.*
 The bloody bear, an independent beast,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate exprest. *Dryden.*
UNLI'GHTED, *adj.* Not kindled; not set on fire.
 There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:
 For th' unborn chief the fatal fifters came,
 And rais'd it up, and tois'd it on the flame. *Dryden.*
 The sacred wood, which on the altar lays
 Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*
UNLI'GHTSOME, *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.
 First the fun,
 A mighty sphere! he fram'd, *unlightsome* first;
 Though of ethereal mould. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
UNLI'KE, *adj.*
 1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.
 Where caies are to *unlike* as theirs and ours, I see not how
 that which they did, should induce, much less *unlike* us to
 the same practice. *Hooker, b. v.*
 So the twins humours, in our Terence, are
Unlike; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair. *Denham.*
Unlike the niceness of our modern dames;
 Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*
 Our ideas, whilst we are awake, succeed one another, not
 much *unlike* the images in the inside of a lantern. *Locke.*
 Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd;
Unlike successes equal merits found. *Pope.*
 2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.
 Make not impossible that which but seems *unlike*. *Shakespeare.*
 What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike*
 to befall to Spain, if it should break. *Bacon.*
UNLI'KELIHOOD, {from *unlikely*.} Improbability.
UNLI'KELINESS, { }
 The work was carried on, amidst all the *unlikehoods* and
 discouraging circumstances imaginable; the builders, holding
 the sword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with
 the other. *South's Sermons.*
 There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood
 of demonstration, quite down to improbability and *unlikehood*,
 even to the confines of impossibility. *Locke.*
UNLI'KELY, *adj.*
 1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected.
 Suspicion Mopia; for a very *unlikely* envy she hath stum-
 bled upon. *Sidney.*
 2. Not promising any particular event.
 My advice and actions both have met
 Success in things *unlikely*. *Denham's Sophy.*
 This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the
 future, but unworthy of the present age. *Swift.*
 Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *un-*
 likely means. *Hooker.*

UNL

- UNLI'KELY*, *adv.* Improbably.
 The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conversation, not
 unlikely may proceed from the discoveries each shall communi-
 cate to another, of God and nature. *Pope.*
UNLI'KENESS, *n. f.* Diffimilitude; want of resemblance.
 Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for enquiring
 into the truth or fallhood of imitation, by comparing its like-
 ness, or *unlikeness* with the original. *Dryden.*
UNLI'MITABLE, *adj.* Admitting no bounds.
 He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*
UNLI'MITED, *adj.*
 1. Having no bounds; having no limits.
 So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay
 God's dilection, that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*
 It is some pleasure to a finite understanding, to view *un-*
 limited excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot
 comprehend them. *Tillotson.*
 2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.
 With grofs and popular capacities, nothing doth more pre-
 vail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at
 the first sight; nothing less, with men of exact judgment,
 because such rules are not safe to be trusted over far. *Hooker.*
 3. Unconfined; not restrained.
 All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and
 an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of
 drunkenness. *Taylor.*
 Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy,
 as may destroy his justice. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 Husbands are countell'd not to trust too much to their
 wives owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *At.*
UNLI'MITEDLY, *adv.* Boundlessly; without bounds.
 Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good mean-
 ing, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatever
 commissions they shall lay upon it. *Deacy of Piety.*
UNLI'NEAL, Not coming in the order of succession.
 They put a barren scepter in my gripe,
 Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
 No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
TO UNLI'NK, *v. a.* To untwist; to open.
 About his neck
 A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself;
 Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
 The opening of his mouth; but suddenly *Shakespeare.*
 Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itself. *Shakespeare.*
UNLI'QUIFIED, *adj.* Unmelted; undissolved.
 These huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted mat-
 ter, rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice
 in a river. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
TO UNLO'AD, *v. a.*
 1. To disburden; to exonerate.
 Like an ass, whole back with ingots bows,
 Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
 And death *unloads* thee. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
 Vain man forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;
 Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Greec.*
 Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*
 2. To put off any thing burdensome.
 To you duke Humphry must *unload* his grief. *Shakespeare.*
 Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen, *Shak.*
TO UNLO'CK, *v. a.*
 1. To open what is shut with a lock.
 I have seen her *unlock* her closet, take forth paper. *Shakespeare.*
 She springs a light,
Unlocks the door, and ent'ring out of breath,
 The dying saw, and instruments of death. *Dryden.*
 2. To open in general.
 My purvey, my person, my extremest means,
 Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions. *Shakespeare, Mer. of Venice.*
 I had not thought to have *unlock'd* my lips
 In this unhalow'd air, but that this jugler
 Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
 Obtruding false rules, pranc'd in reason's garb. *Milton.*
 I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
 Who with a grain of manhood well resolv'd,
 Might easily have shook off all her snares. *Milton.*
 Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them,
 and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 A luvium of quick-lime *unlocks* the salts that are entangl'd
 in the viscid juices of some scorbatic persons. *Arbutnot.*
 Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats
 Invite my lays. Be present, sylvan maids!
Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*
UNLO'CKED, *adj.* Not fastened with a lock.
UNLO'CKED, { }
UNLO'CKED, { } *adj.* Unexpected; not foreseen.
 Yet perhaps had their number prevail'd, if the king of
 Pontus had not come *unlock'd* for to their succour. *Sidney.*
 How much *unlock'd* for is this expedition! *Shakespeare.*
 God, I pray him
 That none of you may live your natural age,
 But by some *unlock'd* accident cut off. *Shakespeare.*
 Whatsoever

UNL

- Whatsoever is new is *unlook'd for*; and ever it mends some,
 and pares others. *Bacon.*
 From that high hope, to what relapse
Unlook'd for are we fall'n. *Paradise Regain'd.*
 Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with an-
 look'd success. *Denham.*
 Nor fame I slight, nor for her favours call;
 She comes *unlook'd for*, if she comes at all. *Pope.*
UNLOO'SABLE, *adj.* [A word rarely used.] Not to be looted.
 Whatever may be said of the *unloosable* mobility of atoms,
 yet divers parts of matter may compose bodies, that need no
 other cement to unite them, than the juxta-position, and
 resting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other
 fluids that might dissipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*
TO UNLOO'SE, *v. a.* To loose. A word perhaps barbarous
 and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation;
 so that to *unloose*, is properly to bind.
 York, *unloose* your long imprison'd thoughts,
 And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakespeare.*
 The weak, wanton Cupid,
 Shall from your neck *unloose* his am'rous fold;
 And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
 Be shook to air. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*
 Turn him to any cause of policy;
 The gordian-knot of it he will *unloose*, *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
 Familiar as his garter.
 It rask'd in you,
 'T' *unloose* this tied-up justice, when you pleas'd. *Shakespeare.*
 The latchet of his shoes I am not worthy to stoop down
 and *unloose*. *Mark i. 7.*
 He that should spend all his time in tying intricate
 knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt
 to *unloose* them, would be thought not much to have served
 his generation. *Deacy of Piety.*
TO UNLOO'SE, *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union and
 connexion.
 Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*; the
 strength decay; and the pleasure grow faint. *Collier.*
UNLOV'D, *adj.* Not loved.
 As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmane, though
 reason there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever persuade
 her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel,
 that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 What though I be not fortunate;
 But miserable most to love *unlovd*!
 He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and supercilious
 person. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
UNLOV'ELINESS, *n. f.* Unamiableness; inability to create love.
 The old man, growing only in age and affection, follow-
 ed his suit with all means of unhoneft servants, large pro-
 mises, and each thing else that might help to countervail his
 own *unlov'eliness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
UNLOV'ELY, *adj.* That cannot excite love. There seems by
 this word generally more intended than barely negation. See
UNLOV'ELINESS.
UNLOV'ING, *adj.* Unkind; not fond.
 Thou, blest with a goodly son,
 Didst yield content to disinherit him;
 Which argu'd thee a most *unloving* father. *Shakespeare.*
UNLU'CKLY, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.
 Things have fallen out to *unluckily*,
 That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shakespeare.*
 An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Estrange.*
 A fox *unluckily* crossing the road, drew off a considerable
 detachment. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 3.*
UNLU'CKY, *adj.*
 1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. This word is gene-
 rally used of accidents slightly vexatious.
 You may make an experiment often, without meeting with
 any of those *unlucky* accidents which make such experiments
 misarry. *Boyle.*
 2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.
 Then shall I you recount a rueful case,
 Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
 I late beheld. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish.
 His friendship is counterfeit, seldom to trust;
 His doings *unlucky*, and ever unjust. *Tusser.*
 Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have
 served. *L'Estrange.*
 A lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
 Was still contriving something bad, but new. *King.*
 4. Ill-omen'd; inauspicious.
 When I appear, see you avoid the place,
 And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*
UNLU'STROUS, *adj.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre.
 Should I join gipses with hands
 Made hard with hourly falsehood, as with labour;
 Then glad myself with peeping in an eye,
 Bate and *unlustrous* as the smoaky light
 That's fed with stinking tallow. *Shakespeare.*

UNM

- TO UNLU'TE*, *v. a.* To separate vessels clos'd with chymical
 cement.
 Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an ounce of ful-
 phur, of so sulphureous a smell, that upon the *unluting* the
 vessels, it infected the room with a scarce supportable
 stink. *Boyle.*
UNMA'DE, *adj.*
 1. Not yet formed; not created.
 Thou wast begot in Demogorgon's hall,
 And saw'st the secrets of the world *unmade*. *Fairy Queen.*
 Then might'st thou tear thy hair,
 And fall upon the ground as I do now,
 Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Deprived of form or qualities.
 The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to
 pieces, and framed a-new. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
 3. Omitted to be made.
 You may the world of more defects upbraid,
 That other works by nature are *unmade*;
 That she did never at her own expence
 A palace rear. *Blackmore.*
UNMA'IMED, *adj.* Not deprived of any essential part.
 An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*;
 the diction and the verification only are his proper pro-
 vince. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
UNMA'KABLE, *adj.* Not possible to be made.
 If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also
unmakable by any but a divine power. *Grew's Cosmology.*
TO UNMA'KE, *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before
 possessed. To deprive of form or being.
 They've made themselves, and their finess now
 Does *unmake* you. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experi-
 ments. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 Empire! thou poor and despicable thing,
 When such as these make, or *unmake* a king. *Dryden.*
 Bring this guide of the light within to the trial. God,
 when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*
TO UNMA'N, *v. a.*
 1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as
 reason.
 What, quite *unmann'd* in folly? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 Grofs errors *unman*, and strip them of the very principles of
 reason, and sober discourse. *South's Sermons.*
 2. To emasculate.
 3. To break into irresolution; to deject.
 Her clamours pierce the Trojans ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*
 Ulysses veil'd his pensive head;
 Again *unman'd*, a shower of sorrows shed. *Pope.*
UNMA'NAGEABLE, *adj.*
 1. Not manageable; not easily governed.
 They'll judge every thing by models of their own, and
 thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of
 absolute dominion. *Glanville.*
 None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder me-
 thods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried
 upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuses
 for the obstinate. *Locke.*
 2. Not easily wielded.
UNMA'NAGED, *adj.*
 1. Not broken by horsemanship.
 Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones
 and lifeless blocks. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
 2. Not tutored; not educated.
 Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness
 of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force,
 and *unmanaged* virtue. *Pelton on the Classics.*
UNMA'NLIKE, { } *adj.*
UNMA'NELY, { }
 1. Unbecoming a human being.
 It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who,
 not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought
 the others virtuous patience under them, think their master-
 hood nothing, without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*
 Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradictory
 to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to en-
 tertain. *Collier against Despair.*
 2. Unfuitable to a man; effeminate.
 By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man;
 though it were a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry. *Sidney.*
 New customs,
 Though never so ridiculous,
 Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shakespeare.*
 This is in thee a nature but affected;
 A poor *unmanly* melancholy, sprung
 From change of fortune. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
 My servitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milton's Agamemnon.*
 Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft
Unmanly warmth, and tenderness of love. *Addison.*
 Unmanly

U N M

Unmanly dread invades the French atony'd,
And freight their useless arms they quit. *Philips.*
UNMANNERED, *adj.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.
You have a slanderous, beastly, unwash'd tongue,
In your rude mouth, and favouring yourself,
Unmanner'd lord. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*
If your barking dog disturb her ease,
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
UNMANNERLINESS, *n. f.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.
A sort of *unmannerliness* is apt to grow up with young people,
if not early restrain'd; and that is a forwardness to interrupt others speaking. *Locke on Education.*
UNMANNERLY, *adj.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaisant.
Sweetheart,
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiss you. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*
He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome coarse
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*
He will prove the weeping philosopher, when he grows old,
being so full of *unmannerly* sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*
Bare-faced ribaldry is both *unmannerly* in itself, and fulsome to the reader. *Dryden.*
A divine dares hardly shew his person among fine gentlemen;
or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension that some pert man of pleasure should break an *unmannerly* jest, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*
UNMANNERLY, *adv.* Uncivilly.
Forgive me,
If I have us'd myself *unmannerly*. *Shakespeare.*
The land,
In antique times was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, *unmanner'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Fairy Queen.*
UNMARKED, *adj.* Not observed; not regarded.
I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to steal away, I cared not
whither, so I might escape them. *Sidney.*
This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progress I had never seen. *Dryden.*
Entering at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng,
Born by the tide, and pass'd unseen along. *Dryden.*
Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*
UNMARRIED, *adj.* Having no husband, or no wife.
Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants,
but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*
Husbands and wives, boys and *unmarried* maids. *Dryden.*
TO UNMARRY, *v. a.*
1. To strip of a mark.
2. To strip of any disguise.
With full cups they had *unmarr'd* his soul. *Roscommon.*
Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet a translation
unmarrs them, whereby the cheat is transparent. *Glanville.*
TO UNMARRY, *v. n.* To put off the mark.
My husband bids me; now I will *unmarr'd*.
UNMARRIED, *adj.* Naked; open to the view.
O I am yet to learn a statesman's art;
My kindnels, and my hate *unmarr'd* I wear,
For friends to trust, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*
UNMARRABLE, *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued.
The factor is *unmarrable* by the natural heat of man; not
to be dulcified by concoction, beyond unfavourable condition.
Brewin's Vulgar Errors.
UNMARRIED, *adj.*
1. Not subdued.
2. Not conquerable.
Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his *unmarr'd* importunity. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
He cannot his *unmarr'd* grief sustain.
But yields to rage, to madness and disdain. *Dryden.*
UNMATCHABLE, *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.
The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face of God,
was, through to visible presence of Deity, filled with all
manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of
perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God
with the oil of gladness anointed him. *Hooker, b. v.*
Most radiant, exquisite, and *unmatchable* beauty, tell me,
if this be the lady of the house. *Shakespeare.*
England breeds very valiant creatures; their matris are
of *unmatchable* courage. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*
UNMATCHED, *adj.* Matchless; having no match, or equal.
That glorious day, which two such navies saw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,
Held to them both the trident of the sea. *Dryden.*
UNMEANING, *adj.* Expressing no meaning;
With round, *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

U N M

UNMEANT, *adj.* Not intended.
The flying spear was after Ius sent:
But Rhæus happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryden.*
UNMEASURABLE, *adj.* Boundless; unmeant.
Common mother! thou
Whose womb *unmeasurable*, and infinite breast
Teems and feeds all. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
You preferred the lustre of that noble family, which the
unmeasurable profusion of ancestors had eclipsed. *Swift.*
UNMEASURED, *adj.*
1. Immeasurable; infinite.
Does the sun dread th' imaginary sign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
Till he has gain'd some unfrequented place,
Lost to the world, in vast, *unmeasured* space. *Blackmore.*
2. Not measured; plentiful.
From him all perfect good, *unmeasured* out, descends. *Milton.*
UNMEDITATED, *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.
Neither various style,
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praise
Their maker, in fit strains pronounced, or sung
Unmeditated. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
UNMEDDLED, *adj.* Not touched; not altered.
The flood-gate is opened and closed for six days, continuing
other ten days *unmeddled* with. *Carew.*
UNMEE T, *adj.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.
Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of sway. *Spenser.*
I am *unmeet*;
For I cannot flatter thee in pride.
O my father!
Prove you that any man with me convers'd
At hours *unmeet*, refuse me, hate me. *Shakespeare.*
Alack! my hand is sworn
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,
Youth so apt to pluck a sweet. *Shakespeare.*
Its fellowship *unmeet* for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike.
That muse desires the last, the lowest place,
For the fair fame of Anne. *Milton.*
UNMELLOWED, *adj.* Not fully ripened.
His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shakespeare.*
UNMELTED, *adj.* Undissolved by heat.
Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rowling flames, and scatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*
UNMENTIONED, *adj.* Not told; not named.
They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or un-
pressed, with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions. *Clar.*
Oh let me here sink down
Into my grave, *unmention'd* and *unmourn'd*! *Southern.*
UNMERCHANTABLE, *adj.* Unsaleable; not vendible.
They feed on salt, *unmerchantable* pitchard. *Carver.*
UNMERCIFUL, *adj.*
1. Cruel; severe; inclement.
For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle,
providence has found out a way. *L'Estrange.*
The pleasant lustre of flame delights children at first; but
when experience has convinced them, by the exquisite pain it
has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are
afraid to touch it. *Locke.*
Whatsoever doctrine represents God as unjust and *unmerci-*
ful, cannot be from God, because it subverts the very founda-
tion of religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.
Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was
daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his ap-
plause. *Pope.*
UNMERCIFULLY, *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderness.
A little warm fellow fell most *unmercifully* upon his Gallick
majesty. *Addison.*
UNMERCIFULNESS, *n. f.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.
Consider the rules of friendship, left justice turn into *un-*
mercifulness. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
UNMERITED, *adj.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise
than by favour.
This day, in whom all nations shall be blest,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who sought to atone
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*
A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatness is. *Geo. Tougou.*
UNMERTABLE, *adj.* Having no desert. Not in use.
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert
Unmeritable, shuns your high request. *Shakespeare.*
UNMERITEDNESS, *n. f.* State of being undeserved.
As to the freeness or *unmeritedness* of God's love; we
need but consider, that we so little could at first deserve his
love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*
UNMILKED, *adj.* Not milked.
The ewes still folded, with diffident thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distressful cries. *Pope.*

U N M

UNMINDED, *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.
He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakespeare.*
He, after Eve seduc'd, *unminded*, slunk
Into the wood. *Milton.*
UNMINDFUL, *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent;
inattentive.
Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Fairy Queen.*
I shall let you see, that I am not *unmindful* of the things
you would have me remember. *Boyle.*
Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee; of flattering gales. *Milton.*
Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthroned gods on faintest seats. *Milton.*
He, not *unmindful* of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beats he tries. *Dryden's Virgil.*
When those who dislike the constitution, are so very zealous
in their offers for the service of their country, they are
not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themselves. *Swift.*
TO UNMINGLE, *v. a.* To separate things mixed.
It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine ascend-
ing, and the water descending. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
UNMINGLED, *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing ming-
led.
As easy may'st thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminishing. *Shakespeare.*
Springs on high hills, are pure and *unmingled*. *Bacon.*
His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* sorrow. *Taylor.*
Vessels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*
UNMINGLEABLE, *adj.* Not susceptible of mixture. Not used.
The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the
property of oil being *unminglable* with water. *Boyle.*
The *unminglable* liquors retain their distinct surfaces. *Boyle.*
UNMIXED, *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.
Pais, with safe, *unmixed* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street. *Gay.*
UNMIXED, *adj.* Not softened.
With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmixed*
rancour. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*
UNMIXED, *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure; not
UNMIXED, *adj.* corrupted by additions.
Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmixt with baser matter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas
the instauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwise than with
some little asperion of the old. *Bacon.*
Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast,
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted rest. *Roscommon.*
What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise *unmixt*? *Milton.*
Thy Aretulan stream remains unfoild;
Unmixt with foreign filth, and *unmix'd*. *Dryden.*
Together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the truth and lie:
And this or that *unmixt*, no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*
UNMIXED, *adj.* Not lamented.
Fatherless distress was left *unmix'd*;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare.*
UNMIXED, *adj.* Not wet.
Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmix'd*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*
UNMIXED, *adj.* Not made wet.
The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will
have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they
would be if the body had been *unmixed*. *Boyle.*
UNMIXED, *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external
troubles.
The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, are sup-
plied with every thing, *unmixed* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*
Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scott, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood *unmixed* on the shelf. *Prior.*
Safe on my shore each *unmixed* swain,
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*
TO UNMOOR, *v. n.* To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.
We with the rising morn our ships *unmoor'd*,
And brought our captives, and our stores aboard. *Pope.*

U N N

2. Prior seems to have taken it for casting anchor.
Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*
UNMORALIZED, *adj.* Untutored by morality.
This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized*
temper. *Norris.*
UNMORTGAGED, *adj.* Not mortgaged.
Is there one God unworn to my destruction?
The least, *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden's All for Love.*
This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce
a single gabel *unmortgaged*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
UNMORTIFIED, *adj.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.
If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope
is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers's Sermons.*
UNMOVABLE, *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.
Wherein consists the precise and *unmoveable* boundaries of
that species. *Locke.*
UNMOVED, *adj.*
1. Not put out of one place into another.
Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmov'd* stalls do lie. *May's Virgil.*
Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden.*
Ches-men, standing on the same squares of the chess-
board, we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved*;
though, perhaps, the chess-board hath been carried out of
one room into another. *Locke.*
2. Not changed in resolution.
Among innumerable false, *unmov'd*,
Unshaken, uneduc'd. *Milton.*
3. Not affected; not touched with any passion.
Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,
Unmov'd, superior still in ev'ry state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*
4. Unaltered by passion.
I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwept. *Dryden.*
UNMOVING, *adj.*
1. Having no motion.
The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued un-
active, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffection.
TO UNMOLD, *v. a.* To change as to the form.
Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage, *unmoulding*
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*
UNMOURNED, *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.
O let me here sink down
Into my grave *unmention'd* and *unmourn'd*. *Southern.*
TO UNMUZZLE, *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.
Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom.
Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzled* thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
TO UNMUFFLE, *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.
Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That won't sit to love the traveller's benizon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Milton.*
UNMUSICAL, *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.
Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve. *B. Johnson.*
One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's avarice,
a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very *unmu-*
sical harmony of our murmurs. *Decay of Piety.*
UNNAMED, *adj.* Not mentioned.
Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
UNNATURAL, *adj.*
1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common
instincts.
Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections
on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being
wife and good. *Glanville's Scip.*
'Tis irreverent and *unnatural*, to scoff at the infirmities of
old age. *L'Estrange.*
2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.
Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rd her deserving children, is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
If the tyrant were, to a son so noble, so *unnatural*,
What will he be to us? *Denham's Scip.*
3. Forced;

UNN

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are *unnatural*. Would any man, who is ready to die for love, describe his passion like Narcissus? *Dryden*.

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are affected and *unnatural*; the second, such as are mean and vulgar. *Addison*.

UNNATURALNESS. *n. f.* Contrariety to nature. *Addison*.
The God, which is the God of nature, doth never teach *unnaturalness*. *Sidney*.

UNNATURALLY. *adv.* In opposition to nature. *Addison*.
All the world have been frightened with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have most *unnaturally* conspired to cozen themselves. *Tillotson*.

UNNAVIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* long.

Like a swift stream from mountains pours along. *Cowley*.

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that *unnavigable* stream were drown'd. *Dryden*.

Let wit her sails, her oars let wisdom lend;
The helm let pollicock experience guide.

Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd bark shall ride
Down spreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior*.

The Indian seas were believ'd to be *unnavigable*. *Arbutnot*.

UNNECESSARILY. *adv.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm thereby arising, had been to alter *unnecessarily*, in their judgment, the ancient, received custom of the whole church. *Hooker*.

'Tis highly imprudent in the greatest of men, *unnecessarily* to provoke the meanest. *L'Estrange*.

These words come in without any connexion with the story, and consequently *unnecessarily*. *Broome*.

UNNECESSARINESS. *n. f.* Needlessness.

These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperateness or *unnecessariness* of an undertaking. *Decay of Piety*.

UNNECESSARY. *adj.* Needless; not wanted; useless.

The doing of things *unnecessarily*, is many times the cause why the most necessary are not done. *Hooker, b. v.*

Thou whereof zed; thou *unnecessary* letter. *Shakespeare*.

Let brave spirits, fitted for command by sea or land, not be laid by, as persons *unnecessary* for the time. *Bacon*.

Lay that *unnecessary* fear aside;
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden*.

Unnecessary coinage, as well as *unnecessary* revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden*.

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed, that it was *unnecessary* for their followers to bear their religion through such fiery trials. *Addison*.

The reader can easily discover how the plot will be unravelled at last; but the *unnecessary* intricacies in unravelling it, still remain to be accounted for. *Shakespeare, Illustrations*.

UNNEIGHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so, by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Gartb.*

UNNEIGHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.

These two christian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to spend it so *unneighbourly*. *Shakespeare*.

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UNO

UNOBTAINED. *adj.* Not observed; not regarded; not heeded; not celebrated.

They may jest,

'Till their own scorn return to them *unobtained*. *Shakespeare*.

Far from the sutor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free guest *unobtained* might relate,
If haply conscious of his father's fate. *Pope*.

A shameful fate now hides my hopeless head,
Unwept, *unobtained*, and for ever dead. *Pope's Odyssey*.

UNNUMBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The skies are painted with *unnumber'd* sparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth shine. *Shakespeare*.

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diseases, and our minds the whives of *unnumbered* cares and passions. *Raleigh*.

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* spectres, more
Centaur, and double shapes, besiege the door. *Dryden*.

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes the excites
With stars *unnumber'd*. *Prior*.

UNOBEDIENCE. *n. f.* Incompliance; disobedience.

They make one man's particular failings, confining laws to others; and convey them, as such, to their successors, who are bold to misname all *unobedience* to their incontinency, presumption. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

UNOBEYED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave

Unworthipp'd, *unobey'd*, the throne supreme. *Milton*.

UNOBTAINED. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobtained* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil. *Atterbury*.

UNOBNOXIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, she hath buried both;
For none to death fins, that to fin is loth. *Donne*.

In fight they stood

Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

UNOBSERVABLE. *adj.* Not to be observed; not discoverable.

A piece of glass reduced to powder, the same which, when entire, freely transmitted the beams of light, acquiring by confusion, a multitude of minute surfaces, reflects, in a confused manner, little and singly *unobservable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous, it degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours*.

UNOBSERVANT. *adj.*

1. Not obsequious.

2. Not attentive.

The *unobservant* multitude may have some general, confused apprehensions of a beauty, that glides the outside frame of the universe. *Glauville*.

UNOBSERVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body, which is the principal cause of violent motion, though *unobserved*, passeth without found. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

They the son of God, our Saviour meek,
Sung victor; and from heav'nly seat retir'd,
Brought on his way with joy; he, *unobserved*,
Home to his mother's house private retir'd. *Milton*.

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobserved* star, some divine prognostick. *Glauville*.

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious stream,
That in Hibernian vales obscurely stray'd,
And, *unobserved*, in wild meanders play'd. *Addison*.

Had I err'd in this case, it had been a well-meant mistake, and might have pass'd *unobserved*. *Atterbury*.

UNOBSERVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His similitudes are not placed, as our *unobserving* critics tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining. *Dryden*.

UNOBSERVED. *adj.* Not hindered; not stopped.

Unobserved matter flies away,
Ranges the void, and knows not where to stay. *Blackmore*.

UNOBSERVING. *adj.* Not raising any obstacle.

Why should he halt at either station? why
Not forward run in *unobserving* way? *Blackmore*.

UNOBTAINED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*: so likewise upon the same hereafter received, it shall work also by love. *Hooker*.

UNOBTAINABLE. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any so constantly discover'd is *unobtainable* colour, as copper. *Boyle on Colours*.

UNOBTAINABLE. *adj.* Unpossessible.

If we shall discover further to the north pole, we shall find all that tract not to be vain, useless, or *unobtainable*. *Roy*.

The fancy hath power to create them in the sensories, then *unobtainable* by external impressions. *Grew's Cosmology*.

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UNP

UNOFFERED. *adj.* Not proposed to acceptance.

For the sad business of Ireland, he could not express a greater sense, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon*.

UNOFFENDING. *adj.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy *unoffending* life I could not save; *Dryden*.

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

If those holy and *unoffending* spirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of his majesty; with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, approach that infinite power we have so grievously offended. *Rogers's Sermons*.

To UNOIL. *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guffes his meaning, and *unails* the flask. *Dryden*.

UNOPENING. *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
Curse the fav'd candle, and *unopening* door. *Pope*.

UNOPERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but an imperfect velocity, and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. *South's Sermons*.

UNOPPOSED. *adj.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aspiring *unoppos'd*,
The throne of God unguarded. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

To every nobler portion of the town,
The curling billows roll their restless tide:
In parties now they struggle up and down,
As armies, *unoppos'd*, for prey divide. *Dryden*.

The people, like a headlong torrent go,
And ev'ry dam they break or overflow:
But *unoppos'd* they either lose their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former course. *Dryden*.

UNORDERLY. *adj.* Disordered; irregular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man would have his own fashion; whereof what other would be the issue, but infinite distraction, and *unorderly* confusion in the church. *Sanderfon*.

UNORDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; unusual.

I do not know how they can be excused from murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an *unordinary* shape, without knowing whether they have a rational soul or no. *Lectre*.

UNORGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts instrumental to the nourishment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself: much less may we refer this regulation to the animal spirits, in an *unorganized* fluid. *Grew's Cosmology*.

UNORIGINAL. *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

In scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is underviv'd, *unoriginated*, and self-existent. *Stephens's Sermons*.

UNORTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent; and he was sure to be *unorthodox*, that was worth the plundering. *Decay of Piety*.

UNOWNED. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowned* interest of proud, swelling state. *Shakespeare*.

UNOWNED. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.

2. Not acknowledged.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Least some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our *unowned* sister. *Milton*.

Oh happy, *unown'd* youths! your limbs can bear
The scorching dog-star, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thrills with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. *Gay*.

UNPACK. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate.

I, the son of a dear father murder'd,
Must, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words. *Shakespeare*.

2. To open any thing bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which, when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themselves. *Boyle*.

UNPACKED. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

The knight
Resolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of justice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras*.

UNPAID. *adj.*

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee tribute not *unpaid*. *Milton*.

UNPAID. *adj.*

Nor hecatomb unslain, nor vows *unpaid*;
On Greeks, accurs'd, this dire confusion bring. *Dryden*.

What can atone, oh ever-injur'd shade!
Thy fate unpay'd, and thy rites *unpaid*? *Pope*.

2. Not receiving dues or debts.

How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen *unpaid*, for the support of this vanity? *Collier*.

Th' embroider'd suit, at least, he deem'd his prey;
That suit, an *unpaid* tailor smatch'd away. *Pope*.

3. UNPAID for: That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than rustling in *unpaid* for silk. *Shakespeare*.

UNPAINED. *adj.* Suffering no pain.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain;
Against *unpaid*, impassive. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

UNPAINFUL. *adj.* Giving no pain.

That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain; sooner than change figure; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts, upon an easy and *unpainful* touch. *Locke*.

UNPALEABLE. *adj.* Nauseous; disgusting.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpaleable* law. *Dryden*.

A good man will be no more disturbed at the methods of correction, than by seeing his friend take *unpaleable* physick. *Collier on Kindness*.

UNPARAGONED. *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.

UNP

UNPASSABLE. *adj.* Admitting no passage.
Every country, which shall not do according to these things, shall be made not only *unpassable* for men, but most hateful to wild beasts. *Esth. xvi. 24.*
They are vast and *unpassable* mountains, which the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple.*
Making a new standard for money, must make all money which is lighter than that standard, *unpassable*. *Locke.*
You swell yourself as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a most *unpassable* barrier against all improvement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
UNPASSIONATE. *adj.* Free from passion; calm; impassioned. *rial.*
He attended the king into Scotland, and was sworn a counsellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been instructed by *unpassionate* men, he did carry himself with singular sweetness. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
More sober heads have a set of misconceits, which are as absurd to an *unpassionate* reason, as those to our unblinded senses. *Glanville's Serp. c. 13.*
The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words, but also alone and in private. *Locke on Education.*
UNPASSIONATELY. *adv.* Without passion.
Make us *unpassionately* to see the light of reason and religion. *K. Charles.*
UNPATHE. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by passage.
A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakespeare, Winter Tale.*
UNPAWNED. *adj.* Not given to pledge.
He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,
Where yet, *unpaw'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*
To **UNPAY**. *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word.
Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villainy you have done her: the one you may do with sterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakespeare.*
UNPEACEABLE. *adj.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.
Lord, purge out of all hearts those *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel spirits; those prides and haughtinesses, judging and condemning, and despising of others.
The design is to restrain men from things, which make them miserable to themselves, *unpeaceable* and troublesome to the world. *Tillotson.*
To **UNPEEG**. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg.
Unpeg the basket on the houle's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
UNPENSIONED. *adj.* Not kept in dependance by a pension.
Could pension'd Boileau lath in honest strain
Flat'ers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*
To **UNPEOPLE**. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.
The land
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeop'd, unmanur'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Shall war *unpeople* this my realm?
To few unknown
Long after; now *unpeop'd*, and untrod. *Milton.*
The lofty mountains feed the savage race,
Yet few, and strangers in th' *unpeop'd* place. *Dryden.*
He must be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty; that his rashness and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth. *Addison.*
UNPERCEIVED. *adj.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.
The ashes, wind *unperceived* shakes off. *Bacon.*
He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Thus daily changing, by degrees I'd walle,
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,
And steal myself from life, and melt away. *Dryden.*
Unperceiv'd the heav'n's with stars were hung.
Oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day,
While summer suns roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*
UNPERCEIVEDLY. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.
Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly*, associated themselves to it. *Boyle.*
UNPERFECT. *adj.* [impe'fai, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.] Incomplete.
Apelles' picture of Alexander at Ephesus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfected* in Chios, were the chiefest. *Peachment on Drawing.*
UNPERFECTNESS. *n. f.* Imperfection; incompleteness.
Virgil and Horace spying the *unperfectness* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectness. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

UNP

UNPERFORMED. *adj.* Undone; not done.
A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promise. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
UNPERISHABLE. *adj.* Lasting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.
We are secured to reap in another world everlasting, *unperishable* felicities. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
UNPERJURED. *adj.* Free from perjury.
Beware of death; thou can't not die *unperjur'd*.
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*
UNPERPLEXED. *adj.* Disentangled; not embarrassed.
In learning, little should be proposed to the mind at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple, *unperplexed* proposition. *Locke.*
UNPERTURBABLE. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.
Bile is the most *unperturbable* of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*
UNPERSUADABLE. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded.
He, finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*
UNPETRIFIED. *adj.* Not turned to stone.
In many concreted plants, some parts remain *unpetrified*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
UNPHILOSOPHICAL. *adj.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.
Your conceptions are *unphilosophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many small fibres in its texture; which, according to the different strokes they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a correspondent idea. *Collier.*
It became him who created them, to set them in order; and if he did so, it is *unphilosophical* to seek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton's Opticks.*
UNPHILOSOPHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.
They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going. *South's Sermon.*
UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS. *n. f.* Incongruity with philosophy.
I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris.*
To **UNPHILOSOPHIZE**. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. A word made by *Pope*.
Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*
UNPIERCED. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.
Th' *unpierced* shade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*
True Witney broad-cloth, with its flag unhoist,
Unpierced, is in the lasting tempest worn. *Gay.*
UNPIELARED. *adj.* Divested of pillars.
See the cirque falls! th' *unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*
UNPINLOWED. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.
Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,
Or gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm,
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with sad fears. *Milton.*
To **UNPIN**. *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin.
My love doth so approve him,
That even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them. *Shakespeare.*
Unpin that spangled breast-plate which you wear,
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stop'd there. *Dennis.*
Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true:
Whom neither force, nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert.*
UNPINKE. *adj.* Not marked with eyelid holes.
Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* th' heel. *Shakespeare.*
UNPITIED. *adj.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Infuses his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praise,
And full in all we could desire, but days:
He that is warm'd of this, and shall forbear
To vent a sigh for him, or shed a tear;
May he live long scorn'd, and *unpitied* fall. *Boyle.*
And want a mourner at his funeral.
But he whose words and fortunes disagree,
Abundant, *unpitied*, grows a publick jest.
He that does not secure himself of a flock of reputation in his ad-
vice greatness, shall most certainly fall *unpitied* in his ad-
versity. *L'Estrange.*
As the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpitied be depos'd, and after live. *Dryden's Aeneas.*

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As some sad turtle his lost love deplores;
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, *unpitied*, and forlorn. *Pope.*
Passion *unpitied*, and successless love,
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate
My other griefs. *Addison's Cato.*
UNPITIFULLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.
He beat him most *unpitifully*. *Shakespeare.*
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitifully*. *Shakespeare.*
UNPITYING. *adj.* Having no compassion.
To shame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Lead on, *unpitying* guides, behold your slave. *Glanville.*
UNPLACED. *adj.* Having no place of dependance.
Could pension'd Boileau lath in honest strain
Flat'ers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd? *Pope.*
UNPLAGUED. *adj.* Not tormented.
Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakespeare.*
UNPLANTED. *adj.* Not planted; spontaneous.
Figs there *unplanted*, through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show. *Waller.*
UNPLAUSIBLE. *adj.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance.
There was a mention of granting five subsidies; and that meeting being, upon very *unplausible*, and *unplausible* reasons, immediately dissolved, those five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had passed to that purpose. *Clarendon.*
I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glowing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not *unplausible*,
Win me into the easy-hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *Milton.*
UNPLAUSIVELY. *adv.* Not approving.
'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausible* eyes are bent on him. *Shakespeare.*
UNPLEASANT. *adj.* Not delightful; troublesome; uneasy.
Their skilful ears perceive certain harsh and *unpleasant* discords in the found of our common prayers, such as the rules of divine harmony, such as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hooker.*
O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the *unpleasant* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*
Wisdom is very *unpleasant* to the unlearned. *Ecclesi. v. 20.*
Upon Adam's disobedience, God chased him out of paradise, the most delicious part of the earth, into some other, the most barren and *unpleasant*. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
UNPLEASANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily.
We cannot boast of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour. *Pope.*
UNPLEASANTNESS. *n. f.* Want of qualities to give delight.
As for *unpleasantness* of founds, if it doth happen the good of men's souls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*
Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleasantness*, but for the suffocations which it causes. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
All men are willing to skulk out of such company; the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleasantness* of it. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNPLEAS'D. *adj.* Not pleased; not delighted.
Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleas'd* eye feel your courtesy. *Shakespeare.*
Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,
A salvage prince, *unpleas'd*, though absolute. *Dryden.*
UNPLEASING. *adj.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.
Set to dress this garden:
How darest thou tongue found this *unpleasing* news? *Shakespeare.*
Hence the many mistakes, which have made learning so *unpleasing* and so unsuccessful. *Milton.*
If all those great painters, who have left us such fair plat-
forms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleasing*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Howe'er *unpleasing* be the news you bring,
I blame not you, but your imperious king. *Dryden.*
UNPLIANT. *adj.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.
The chisel hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so *unpliant* stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance. *Waller.*
UNPLOWED. *adj.* Not plowed.
Good found land, that hath lain long *unplowed*. *Mortimer.*
To **UNPLUME**. *adj.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.
In the most ordinary phenomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing. *Glanville.*
UNPOETICAL. *adj.* Not such as becomes a poet.
UNPOETICK. *adj.* Not such as becomes a poet.
Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.

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Unjust! why you shou'd in such veins
Reward your fingers for your brains? *Bp. Corbet.*
UNPOLISHED. *adj.*
1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.
Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona, some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and some *unpolished*, doth conclude, that the ancients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free-stone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton.*
He affirms it to have been the ancient custom of all the Greeks, to set up *unpolished* stones instead of images, to the honour of the gods. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not civilized; not refined.
Finding new words,
Such as of old wise bards employ'd to make
Unpolish'd men their wild retreats forsake. *Waller.*
Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave suck to infants of gigantic mould. *Dryden.*
UNPOLITE. *adj.* [im'poli, Fr. *impolite*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.
Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to sound *unpolite*, or unfashionable. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*
UNPOLLUTED. *adj.* [impollutus, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled.
Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* flesh
May violets spring! *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
'Till oft converse with heav'nly habitants
Begin to cast a beam on th' outward shape,
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,
And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence,
'Till all be made immortal. *Milton.*
Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,
She halt commits, who sins but in her will. *Dryden.*
UNPOPULAR. *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.
The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 37.*
UNPORTABLE. *adj.* [un and portable.] Not to be carried.
Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide. *Raleigh.*
UNPOSSESED. *adj.* Not had; not obtained.
He claims the crown.—
—Is the chair empty? is the sword unway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpossest*? *Shakespeare.*
Such vast room in nature *unpossest*?
By living soul, desert, and desolate,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light. *Milton.*
The cruel something *unpossest*?
Corrodes and leavens all the rest. *Prior.*
UNPOSSESSING. *adj.* Having no possession.
Thou *unpossessing* ballad, dost thou think,
That I would stand against thee? *Shakespeare.*
UNPRACTICABLE. *adj.* Not feasible.
I try'd such of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable*. *Boyle.*
UNPRACTISED. *adj.* Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.
The full sum of me
Is an unlesion'd girl, unschool'd, *unpractis'd*. *Shakespeare.*
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton.*
I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to persuade,
And want the soothing arts. *Dryden.*
His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior.*
UNPRAISED. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praised.
The land,
In antique times was salvage wilderness;
Unpeop'd, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd*. *Fairy Queen.*
If all the world
Sould in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
Th' all-giver would be unthank'd, wou'd be *unprais'd*. *Milton.*
If young African for fame
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes *unprais'd*, the man at least,
And loses, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*
Nor pass *unprais'd* the vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage, and rich flow'rs entwine. *Dryden.*
UNPRECEDENTED. *adj.* Not dependent on another.
The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vast distance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*
UNPRECEDENTEDLY. *adv.* Not justifiable by any example.
The secret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

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To UNPREDICT. *v. a.* To retract prediction.
Means I must use, thou say't prediction else
Will unpredic't, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*
UNPREFERRED. *adj.* Not advanced.
To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or
unpreferred. *Collier on Pride.*
UNPREGNANT. *adj.* Not prolific.
This deed unshapeth me quite, makes me unpregnant,
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakespeare.*
UNPREJUDICATE. *adj.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.
A pure mind in a chaste body, is the mother of wisdom,
sincere principles, and unprejudicate understanding. *Taylor.*
UNPREJUDICED. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from pre-
possession; not pre-occupied by opinion; void of precon-
ceived notions.
The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any
unprejudiced and reasonable man may certainly understand
them. *Tilley.*
Several, when they had informed themselves of our Sa-
viour's history, and examined, with unprejudiced minds, the
doctrines and manners of his disciples, were so struck, that
they professed themselves of that sect. *Addison.*
UNPRELITICAL. Unfuitable to a prelate.
The archbishop of York, by such unprelitical, ignominious
arguments, in plain terms advised him to pass that act. *Claren.*
UNPREMEDITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind before-
hand.
Ask me what question thou canst possible,
And I will answer unpremeditated. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
He dictates to me slumbering; or inspires
Easy my unpremeditated verse. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The flow of speech make unpremeditated harangues, or
converse readily in languages that they are but little acquaint-
ed with. *Addison.*
UNPREPARED. *adj.*
1. Not fitted by previous measures.
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton.*
To come unprepar'd before him, is an argument that we
do not esteem God. *Dryden's Rules for Devotion.*
Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wife are ever on their guard,
For, unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*
2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.
I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No; heavens forefend. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
My unprepar'd, and unrepenting breath,
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Rescission.*
UNPREPAREDNESS. *n. f.* State of being unprepared.
I believe my innocence and unpreparedness to assert my
rights and honour, make me the most guilty in their esteem;
who would not so easily have declared a war against me, if
I had first assaulted them. *K. Charles.*
UNPREPOSSESED. Not prepossessed; not pre-occupied by
notions.
The unprepossessed on the one hand, and the well-disposed
on the other, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South.*
It finds the mind naked and unprepossessed with any former
notions, and so easily and insensibly gains upon the assent. *South.*
UNPREPRESSED. *adj.*
1. Not pressed.
Have I my pillow left unpress'd in Rome? *Shakespeare.*
In these soft shades, unpress'd by human feet,
Thy happy Phoenix keeps his balmy seat. *Tickell.*
2. Not enforced.
They left not any error in government unmentioned, or
unpressed, with the sharpest and most pathetic expres-
sions. *Clarendon.*
UNPRETENDING. *adj.* Not claiming any distinctions.
Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to
be a pleasure; but to undecieve and vindicate the honest and
unpretending part of mankind from imposition. *Pope.*
UNPREVAILING. *adj.* Being of no force.
Throw to earth this unprevailing woe. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
UNPREVENTED. *adj.*
1. Not previously hindered.
A pack of sorrows, which wou'd press you down,
If unprevented, to your time's grave. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not preceded by any thing.
Thy grace
Comes unprevented, unimpor'd, unfought. *Milton.*
UNPRINCELY. *adj.* Unfuitable to a prince.
I could not have given my enemies greater advantages,
than by so unprincely an inconstancy. *K. Charles.*
UNPRINTED. *adj.* Not printed.
Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet un-
printed. *Pope.*
UNPRINCIPLED. *adj.* Not settled in tenets or opinions.
I do not think my lister so to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
As that the single want of light and noise
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*
Others betake them to state affairs, with souls so unprinci-

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pled in virtue, and true generous breeding, that flattery, and
court shifts, and tyrannous aphorisms, appear to them the
highest points of wisdom. *Milton on Education.*
UNPRI'SABLE. *adj.* Not valued; not of estimation.
A baubling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unpraisable. *Shakespeare.*
UNPROCLAIMED. *adj.* Not notified by a public declaration.
The Syrian king, who to surprise
One man, assassin-like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
UNPROFITABLE. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.
The church being eased of unprofitable labours, needful
offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*
Should he reason with unprofitable talk?
My son Onesimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in
time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee
and me. *Philemon 11.*
They receive aliment sufficient, and yet no more than they
can well digest; and withal sweat out the coarsest and unpro-
fitablest juice. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
It is better to fall honourably, than to survive in an un-
profitable and unglorious life. *L'Estrange.*
Then they who brothers better claim disown,
Defraud their clients, and to lucre fold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*
With shame and sorrow fill'd,
For plotting an unprofitable crime.
An ox that waits the coming blow,
Old and unprofitable to the plough. *Dryden.*
With tears so tender,
As any heart, but only her's, could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he stood,
And there pour'd out th' unprofitable blood. *Dryden.*
UNPRO'SONED. *adj.* Set free from confinement.
Several desires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did fly;
Fire rose, and each from other but untid'd,
Themselves unpro'son'd were, and purify'd. *Donne.*
UNPRIZED. *adj.* Not valued.
Not all the dukes of wat'rish Burgundy,
Can buy this unprized, precious maid of me. *Shakespeare.*
UNPROFANED. *adj.* Not violated.
Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy limbs with any human hand.
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*
UNPROFITABLENESS. *n. f.* Uselessness.
We are so persuaded of the unprofitableness of your science,
that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you suc-
ceed, you increase the number of your party. *Addison.*
UNPROFITABLY. *adv.* Uselessly; without advantage.
I shou'd not now unprofitably spend
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for solid certainties.
Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now wreaths 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison's Cato.*
UNPROFITED. *adj.* Having no gain.
Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make unprofit'd return. *Shakespeare.*
UNPROFITICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.
Great rains drown many insects, and render their eggs
unprofitick, or destroy them. *Hale.*
UNPROMISING. *adj.* Giving no promise of excellence; hav-
ing no appearance of value.
If he be naturally listless and dreaming, this unpromising
disposition is none of the easiest to be dealt with. *Locke.*
An attempt as difficult and unpromising of success, as if he
should make the essay, to produce some new kinds of animals
out of such senseless materials. *Bentley.*
UNPRONOUNCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not spoken.
Mad't imperfect words, with childish trips,
Hail-pronounc'd, slide through my infant lips. *Milton.*
UNPROPER. *adj.* Not peculiar.
Millions nightly lie in those unproper beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
UNPROPERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.
I kneel before thee, and unproperly
Shew duty as mistaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
UNPROPTIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; inauspicious.
'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry day,
Sick was the sun. *Pope.*
UNPROPORTIONED. *adj.* Not suited to something else;
Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act. *Shakespeare.*
UNPROPPED. *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.
He lives at random, carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head unprop'd,
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over. *Milton's Agonistes.*

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The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain.
Dryden.
UNPROPOSED. *adj.* Not proposed.
The means are unprop'd. *Dryden.*
UNPROSPEROUS. *adj.* [improsper, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prof-
perous.
The winter had been very unprosperous and unsuccessful to
the king. *Clarendon.*
Nought unprosperous shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*
UNPROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.
When a prince fights justly, and yet unprosperously, if he
could see all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it,
he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*
UNPROTECTED. *adj.* Not protected; not supported.
By woeful experience, thy both did learn, that to forsake
the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the
face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine,
may commit, or unprotected from above, endure. *Hooker.*
UNPROVED. *adj.* Not evinced by arguments.
The land,
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unproved, unprais'd. *Spenser.*
There I found a fresh, unproved knight,
Whose many hands, imbrued in guilty blood,
Had never been. *Fairy Queen, b. 1.*
There is much of what should be demonstrated, left un-
proved by those chymical experiments. *Boyle.*
UNPROVIDE. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications.
I'll not expostulate with her, lest
Her beauty unprovide my mind again. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
Prosperity inviting every sense,
With various arts to unprovide my mind;
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain
The shock of such temptations? *Southern.*
UNPROVIDED. *adj.*
1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.
Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a fine
thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am heinously un-
provided. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakespeare.*
Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;
But unprovided for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*
2. Not furnished.
Those unprovided of tackling and victual, are forced to
sea.
The tedious had neither weapons, order, nor counsel; but
being in all things unprovided, were slain like beasts. *Hayward.*
Th' ambitious empires with her son is join'd,
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd
Th' unprovided town to take. *Dryden.*
True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only
fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are utterly unprovided of
all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Sprat.*
Courts are seldom unprovided of persons under this char-
acter, on whom most employments naturally fall. *Swift.*
UNPROVOKED. *adj.* Not provoked.
The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,
And unprovok'd, did fruitful stores allow. *Dryden.*
Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encou-
raging a rebellion to destructive, and so unprovoked. *Addison.*
UNPROVOKED. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.
The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit trees all unprovok'd. *Shakespeare.*
UNPUNISHED. *adj.* [impunis, Lat.] Not punished; suffered to
continue in impunity.
Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not
be unpunished. *Ecclesi viii. 8.*
Divine justice will not let oppression go unpunished. *L'Estr.*
The vent'rous victor, march'd unpunish'd hence,
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence. *Dryden.*
UNPURCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.
Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t'our gods. *Denham.*
UNPURGED. *adj.* Not purged.
Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and unpurg'd air,
To add unto his sickness? *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
UNPURPOSED. *adj.* Not designed.
Do it
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
UNPULICK. *adj.* Private; not generally known.
Virgins must be retired and unpublish'd for all freedom of
society is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but
in its moral capacity; that is, it looses part of its severity and

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strictness, by publishing that person, whose work is religious,
whose thoughts must dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*
UNPUBLISHED. *adj.*
1. Secret; unknown.
All blest secrets;
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
2. Not given to the publick.
Apply your care wholly to those which are unpublish'd. *Pope.*
UNPURGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.
In her visage round those spots, unpurg'd
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd. *Milton.*
UNPURIFIED. *adj.*
1. Not freed from recreation.
2. Not cleansed from sin.
Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now
come out, but unpurified. *Decay of Piety.*
UNPURSUED. *adj.* Not pursued.
All night the dreadful angel unpurs'd
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way. *Milton.*
UNPUTRIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenness.
Meat and drink last longer unpurified, or unfow'ered,
in winter than in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
No animal unpurified, being burnt, yields any alkaline salt,
but putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbutnot.*
UNQUALIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.
Till he has denuded himself of all these incumbrances,
he is utterly unqualified for these agonies. *Decay of Piety.*
All the writers against christianity, since the revolution,
have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit,
and sense; and upon that account wholly unqualified to pro-
pagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned. *Sw.*
Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than the
very papists, and as much unqualified for the smallest offices. *Sw.*
TO UNQUALIFY. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualifi-
cation.
Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of the female fi-
gure, as to unqualify a woman for an evening walk. *Addison.*
Our private misfortunes may unqualify us for charity: but
reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as
a just punishment of our former unmercifulness. *Atterbury.*
Deafness unqualifies me for all company. *Swift.*
UNQUALIFIABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.
There arise unto the examination such satisfactory and un-
qualifiable reasons, as may confirm the causes generally re-
ceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TO UNQUEEN. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.
Embaln me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*
UNQUENCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguishable.
Were present wildfires burning in water and unquenchable. *Bac.*
The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, unquenchable. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The criminal's penitence may have number'd him among
the faints, when our unrepented uncharitableness may send us
to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*
Our love of God, our unquenchable desires to promote our
well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief
place in our zeal. *Sprat's Sermons.*
UNQUENCHED. *adj.*
1. Not extinguished.
We have heats of dungs, and of lime unquenched. *Bacon.*
2. Not extinguishable.
Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and im-
moderate exercise in hot air, with unquenched thirst. *Arbut.*
UNQUENCHABLENESS. *n. f.* Unextinguishableness.
I was amazed to see the unquenchableness of this fire. *Flakewill.*
UNQUESTIONABLE. *adj.*
1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.
The duke's carriage was surely noble throughout; of un-
questionable courage in himself, and rather fearful of fame
than danger. *Watton.*
One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncon-
troverted, is because interest hath no place in those unques-
tionable verities. *Glouville's Scept.*
There is an unquestionable magnificence in every part of
Paradise Lost. *Addison.*
2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience;
this seems to be the meaning here.
What were his marks? —
—A lean cheek, which you have not; an unquestionable
spirit, which you have not. *Shakespeare.*
UNQUESTIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.
If the fathers were unquestionably of the household of faith,
and all to do good to them; then certainly their children can-
not be strangers in this household. *Sprat.*
St. Austin was unquestionably a man of parts, but in-
terposing in a controversy where his talent did not lie,
shewed his zeal against the antipodes to very ill purpose. *Barnet.*
UNQUESTIONED. *adj.*
1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.

U N R

Other relations in good authors, though we do not positively deny, yet have they not been *unquestioned* by some. *Brown.*

2. Indisputable; not to be opposed.
It did not please the gods, who instruct the people;
And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be serv'd. *B. Johnson.*

3. Not interrogated; not examined.
Mut'ring pray'rs as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK. *adj.* Motionless.
His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquick*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

UNQUICKENED. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.
Every fetus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stor'd;
Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,
Clasp'd, and enwrap'd, within each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET. *adj.* [inquiet, Fr. inquietus, Lat.]
1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.
From grammatick flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and turmoil'd with their unballast'd wits, in fathomless and *unquiet* depths of controversy. *Milton.*

2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.
Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never shall you lie by Portia's side
With an *unquiet* soul. *Shakefp. Mer. of Venice.*

3. Restless; unsatisfied.
From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breast are ris'n. *Milton.*

4. She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing,
Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet* motion,
that beats about the breast for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

UNQUIETLY. *adv.* Without rest.
Who's there besides foul weather? —
—One minded like the weather, most
Unquietly. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*

UNQUIETNESS. *n. f.*
1. Want of tranquillity.
Thou, like a violent noise, cam'st rushing in,
And mak'st them wake and start to new *unquietness*. *Denham.*

2. Want of peace.
It is most enemy to war, and most hateth *unquietness*. *Spens.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence.
What pleasure can there be in that estate,
Which your *unquietness* has made me hate? *Dryden.*

4. Perturbation; uneasiness.
Is my lord angry? —
—He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness*. *Shakefp. Othello.*

5. From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietness*
of spirit, and distraction of our senses. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.
Rack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the lees of the
racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Used
only of fires.
Crickets, to Windfor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'st *unrak'd*, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.
He gave that rich city for a prey unto his soldiers, who left
neither house, nor corner thereof *unransacked*. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *adj.* Not set free by payment for liberty.
Unransom'd here receive the spoils fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope's Iliad.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*
1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.
There *unravel* all
This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To disorder; to throw out of the present constitution.
How can any thing succeed well with people that are to be
pleased with nothing, unless the ball of the universe may be
unravelled, and the laws of providence reversed. *L'Estrange.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.
The solution, or *unravelling* of the intrigue, commences,
when the reader begins to see the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*

4. Thus supernaturally is the plot brought to perfection;
nor is the *unravelling* of it less happily imagined. *Shakefp. Illust.*

UNRA'ZED. *adj.* Unhewn.
As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazed* lips. *Milton.*

U N R

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.
Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD. *adj.*
1. Not read; not publicly pronounced.
These books are safer and better to be left publicly un-
read. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books.
Uncertain whose the narrower span,
The clown *unreads*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *n. f.*
1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.
This imprecation and *unreadiness*, when they find in us,
then turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed
fancy. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Want of preparation.
Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity, and a con-
tented spirit, as the amazement and confusions of *unreadiness*
and inconsideration. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNRE'ADY. *adj.*
1. Not prepared; not fit.
The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,
Not thoroughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Not prompt; not quick.
How now, my lords? what all *unready* to? *Shakefp.*

3. From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in exe-
cution the suggestions of reason; or by a content in every
species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. *Brown.*

4. Young men, in the conduct of actions, use extreme reme-
dies at first, and that which doubteth all errors, will not
acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horse, that
will neither stop nor turn. *Bacon.*

UNREAL. *adj.* Unsubstantial.
Hence, terrible shadow!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

5. Voyag'd th' *unreal*, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

UNRE'ASONABLE. *adj.*
1. Exorbitant; claiming, or insisting on more than is fit.
Since every language is so full of its own proprieties, that
what is beautiful in one, is often barbarous in another, it
would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow
compass of his author's words. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*

2. My intention in prefixing your name, is not to desire your
protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very
unreasonable request; since, by being inscribed to you, you
cannot recommend them without some suspicion of partiality.
Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

3. Not agreeable to reason.
No reason known to us; but that there is no reason there-
of, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine. *Hooker, b. i.*

4. It is *unreasonable* for men to be judges in their own cases;
self-love will make men partial to themselves and their
friends. *Lake.*

5. She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him,
before she was acquainted with his personal worth. *Addison.*

6. Greater than is fit; immoderate.
Those that place their hope in another world, have, in a
great measure, conquer'd dread of death, and *unreasonable* love
of life. *Astell.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. f.*
1. Exorbitance; excessive demand.
The *unreasonableness* of propositions is not more evident,
than that they are not the joint desires of their major
number. *K. Char. i.*

2. A young university disputant was complaining of the *unrea-
sonableness* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point
of controversy. *Addison's Freeholders, N^o 32.*

3. Inconsistency with reason.
The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus pro-
ject, have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to
advance so far as attrition. *Hammond.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv.*
1. In a manner contrary to reason.
I'll not over the threshold, till my lord return from the
wars. —
—Fye! you confine yourself most *unreasonably*. *Shakefp.*

To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* [now unravel; from *un* and *reave*, or
ravel; perhaps the same with *rive*, to tear, or break asunder.]
To unwind; to disentangle.
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a web her woers to deceive;
In which the work that the all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave*. *Spenser.*

U N R

UNREBA'TED. *adj.* Not blunted.
A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* swords. *Hakew.*

UNREBU'KEABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no censure.
Keep this commandment without spot, *unrebukeable*, until
the appearing of Christ. *1 Tim. vi. 14.*

UNRECEIVED. *adj.* Not received.
Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not,
through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they
really give what they promise, and are what they signify. *Hooker.*

UNRECLAIMED. *adj.*
1. Not tamed.
A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general assault. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

2. Not reformed.
This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can hope
for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCILEABLE. *adj.*
1. Not to be appeased; implacable.
He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with per-
fect righteousness. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

2. Not to be made consistent with.
Let me lament,
That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided
Our equalness to this. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

UNRECONCILED. *adj.* Not reconciled.
If you bethink yourself of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakefp. Othello.*

UNRECO'RDED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick mo-
numents.
Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy 'have not remain'd so long unsung. *Milton.*

5. The great Antileus! a name
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyssey.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.
This is yet but young, and may be left
To some ears *unrecoun'ted*. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*

UNRECU'RITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies
of an army.
Empty and *unrecrutable* colonels of twenty men in a com-
pany. *Milton on Education.*

UNRECU'RING. *adj.* Irremediable.
I found her straying in the park,
Seeking to hide herself; as doth the deer,
That hath received some *unrecuring* wound. *Shakefp.*

UNREDUCED. *adj.* Not reduced.
The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced*,
into fiefs. *Davies's Ireland.*

UNREFO'RMA'BLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.
The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*;
to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of
the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin
Mary. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNREFORMED. *adj.*
1. Not amended; not corrected.
This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general
reformation of the Irish, which ever before had been *unre-
formed*. *Davies's Ireland.*

2. We retain the Julian constitution of the year, *unreformed*,
without consideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*

3. If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is, an
unreformed Christian, then what needs his reformation? *Ham.*

4. Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreform'd*. *Milton.*

UNREFRACTED. *adj.* Not refracted.
The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam
of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

UNREFRESHED. *adj.* Not cheered; not relieved.
Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed*
by sleep. *Arbutnot.*

UNREGARDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.
We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Fairy Queen.*

Do't see, how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone;
But mark the fate of faces.
On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king;
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing.
Me you have often counsel'd to remove
My vain pursuit of *unregarded* love. *Denham.*

Laws against immorality have not been executed, and pro-
clamations to enforce them, are wholly *unregard'd*. *Swift.*

UNREGISTERED. *adj.* Not recorded.
Hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNREGENERATE. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.
This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men,
unregenerate persons, as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

U N R

UNREINED. *adj.* Not restrained by the bridle.
Left from thy flying steed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Dismounted, on th' Aelian field I fall. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.
By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts?
These are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the state. *Dryden.*

False tears shall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with artful sighs shall heave. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *adj.* Admitting no succour.
As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no
extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion. *Boyle.*

UNRELIEVED. *adj.*
1. Not succoured.
The goddess griev'd,
Her favour'd host thou'd perish *unreliev'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not eased.
The uneasiness of *unreliev'd* thirst is not lessened by conti-
nuance, but grows the more unsupportable. *Boyle.*

UNREMARKABLE. *adj.*
1. Not capable of being observed.
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add
something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies,
that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*

2. Not worthy of notice.
UNREMED'YABLE. *adj.* Admitting no remedy.
He so handled it, that it rather seem'd he had more come
into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed,
than that they had done it at first by his consent. *Sidney.*

UNREMEMBERING. *adj.* Having no memory.
That *unremembering* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again. *Dryden.*

UNREMEMBERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recol-
lected.
I cannot pass *unremembered*, their manner of disguising the
shafts of chimnies in various fashions, whereof the noblest is
the pyramidal. *Watson's Architecture.*

UNREMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* Forgetfulness; want of remem-
brance.
Some words are negative in their original language, but
seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amnesty,
an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts's Logic.*

UNREMOVABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.
Never was there any woman, that with more *unremovable*
determination gave herself to love, after she had once set before
her mind the worthiness of Amphialus. *Sidney, b. ii.*

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremovable* and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakefp.*

UNREMOVED. *adj.*
1. Not taken away.
It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unre-
moved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*

2. We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness,
while the last obstacle was *unremoved*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. Not capable of being removed.
Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd*. *Milton.*

UNREMOVABLY. *adv.* In a manner that admits no re-
moval.
His discords are *unremovably* coupled to his nature. *Sha.*

UNREPA'ID. *adj.* Not recompensed; not compensated.
Hast thou full pow'r
To measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what could'st thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy lofs continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'AL'D. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.
When you are pinch'd with any *unrepeal'd* act of parlia-
ment, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*

Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,
That gives to lighter things the greatest height. *Blackmore.*

UNREPE'NED. *adj.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow.
They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf
of others, whose own *unrepented* sins provoked his just indig-
nation. *Hooker, b. v.*

If I, vent'ring to displease
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,
Set God behind: which in his jealousy
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveness. *Milton's Agonistes.*

As in *unrepented* sin the dy'd,
Doom'd to the same bad place, is punish'd for her pride. *Dryd.*

With what confusion will he hear all his *unrepented* sins
produced before men and angels? *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNREPE'NTING. *adj.* Not repenting; not penitent; not
UNREPE'NTANT. *adj.* sorrowful for sin.

UNRU

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumb'd, *unrepentant*, unform'd,
Headlong would follow. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*
My unrepaid, and *unrepenting* breath,
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Roscommon.*
All his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryden.*
Nor tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die,
E'er felt such rage as thou. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*
UNREPENTING. *adj.* Not peevishly complaining.
Barefoot as the trod the flinty pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet silent on the pass'd, and *unrepining*. *Rowe.*
UNREPLENISHED. *adj.* Not filled.
Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the
unreplenish'd space. *Boyle.*
UNREPRIABLE. *adj.* Not to be repited from penal death.
Within me is a hell; and there the poison
Is, as a fiend, confin'd; to tyrannize
In *unrepreivable* condemned blood. *Shaksp. K. John.*
UNREPROACHED. *adj.* Not upbraided; not censured.
Sir John Hotham, *unreproach'd*, uncurs'd by any im-
putation of mine, pays his head. *K. Charles.*
UNREPROVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to blame.
You bath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblame-
able, and *unreprovable* in his fight. *Col. i. 22.*
UNREPROVED. *adj.*
1. Not censured.
Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of
religion. *Sandys's Journey.*
2. Not liable to censure.
The antique world, in his first flow'ring youth,
With gladome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of foreign bounty did embrace. *Fairy Queen.*
If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton.*
UNREPU'GANT. *adj.* Not opposite.
When scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular
order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way
to make laws *unreputant* unto them. *Hooker, b. iii.*
UNREPUTABLE. *adj.* Not creditable.
When we see wife men examples of duty, we are con-
vinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we
are not to be ashamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*
UNREQUESTED. *adj.* Not asked.
With what security can our ambassadors go, *unrequested* of
the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct? *Kneller.*
UNREQUITABLE. *adj.* Not to be retaliated.
Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and
because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent con-
venience must be omitted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we,
that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which alone we
might have pretended to some ability of retribution. *Boyle.*
UNRESENTED. *adj.* Not regarded with anger.
The failings of these holy persons, passed not *unresented* by
God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin,
records the punishment. *Rogers.*
UNRESERVED. *adj.*
1. Not limited by any private convenience.
The piety our heavenly father will accept, must consist in
an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since who-
ever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*
2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.
UNRESERVEDNESS. *n. f.* Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.
The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love, made him
think those his friends or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*
UNRESERVEDLY. *adv.*
1. Without limitations.
I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion
of Aristotle. *Boyle.*
2. Without concealment; openly.
I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I
owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to
you. *Pope.*
UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. f.* Openness; frankness.
I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*
UNRESTED. *adj.*
1. Not opposed.
The æthereal spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist,
nor retard, the planets, which roll through as free and *un-
rested*, as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Restless; such as cannot be opposed.
Those gods! whose *unrested* might
Have sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryden.*
What wonder then, thy hairs should feel
The conqu'ring force of *unrested* steel? *Pope.*

UNR

UNRESISTING. *adj.* Not opposing; not making resistance.
What noise? that spirit's posses'd with haste,
That wounds th' *unresisting* postern with these strokes. *Shaksp.*
The sheep was sacrific'd on no pretence,
But meek and *unresisting* innocence. *Dryden.*
A patient, useful creature,
Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and
unresisting spaces of the heav'ns, where no bodies at all, or
inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same ve-
locity which the first impulse impress'd. *Bentley's Sermons.*
UNRESOLVABLE. *adj.* Not to be solved; insoluble.
For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in
the face; still to press on to the embraces of sin, is a pro-
blem *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin in-
fluates before it destroys. *South's Sermons.*
UNRESOLVED. *adj.*
1. Not determined; having made no resolution.
On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends;
Unarm'd, and *unresolved* to beat them back. *Shaksp.*
Turnus, *unresolved* of flight,
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from fight. *Dryden.*
2. Not solved; not cleared.
I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly
clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolved*. *Locke.*
UNRESOLVING. *adj.* Not resolving.
She her aims about her *unresolving* husband threw. *Dryd.*
UNRESPECTIVE. *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.
I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with confid'rate eyes. *Shaksp.*
UNREST. *n. f.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; inquietness.
Wife behest, those creeping flames by reason to subdue,
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest*. *Fairy Queen.*
Repose, sweet gold, for their *unrest*,
That have their aims out of the emper's chest. *Shaksp.*
Disarm'd confusion all possess'd;
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot deserv'd;
Then runs amaz'd distress, with sad *unrest*.
To this, to that; to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*
Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best;
For deep sleep wounds, can least their feelings tell;
Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unrest*,
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Wotton.*
Up they rose,
As from *unrest*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
UNRESTORED. *adj.*
1. Not restored.
2. Not cleared from an attainder.
The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the
quality of his ancestors. *Collier on Duelling.*
UNRESTRAINED. *adj.*
1. Not confined; not hindered.
My tender age, in luxury was train'd,
With idle ease, and pageants entertain'd,
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious; loose.
The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unrestrained*, loose companions. *Shaksp.*
3. Not limited.
Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were
it not reasonable to infer from a caution, a non-usage, or
abolition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
UNRETRACTED. *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.
The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him
amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness
may lend us to unquenchable flames. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
Nothing but plain malevolence can justify diuision. Ma-
levolence shewn in a single, outward act, *unretracted*, or in
habitual ill-nature. *Collier on Friendship.*
UNREVEALED. *adj.* Not told; not discovered.
Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,
And *unrevealed* pleasures, *Shaksp.*
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing.
Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unrevealed*.
Not pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*
UNREVENGED. *adj.* Not revenged.
So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenge'd* all.
Unhonour'd though I am, *Dryden.*
Not *unrevenge'd* that impious act shall be.
Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,
And Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenge'd* amongst us. *Shaksp.*
UNREVERENT. *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.
See not your bride in these *unreverent* robes. *Shaksp.*
Fie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,
Whose sovereignty to oft thou hast prefer'd,
With twenty thousand foul-confessing oaths. *Shaksp.*
Un-

UNR

UNREVERENTLY. *adv.* Disrespectfully.
I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou snore for thyself. *B. Johns.*
UNREVERSED. *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.
She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,
A sea of melting tears. *Shaksp.*
UNREVO'KED. *adj.* Not recalled.
Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand. *Milton.*
UNREWARD'ED. *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.
Providence takes care that good offices may not pass *un-
rewarded*.
Since for common good I yield the fairy
My private lets let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let her prince complain,
That he alone has fought and bled in vain. *Pope.*
To *UNRIDDLE*. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a pro-
blem.
Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Sackling.*
The Platonic principles will not *unriddle* the doubt. *Glave.*
A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the
poet often serves to *unriddle* the reverse. *Addison.*
UNRIDICULOUS. *adj.* Not ridiculous.
If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this au-
stereous unto a smile, he hardly could with perpetuity resist
proper motives thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To *UNRIG*. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle.
Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;
Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval store. *Dryden.*
UNRIGHT. *Wrong.* In *Spenser*, this word should perhaps
be *unright*.
What in most English writers useth to be loose, and as it
were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed,
and strongly trussed up together. *Glave's to Spenser's Kal.*
Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wisd. xii.*
UNRIGHTeous. *adj.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.
Octavius here leapt into his room,
And it usurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title justify'd by might. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Within a month!
Ere yet the salt of most *unrighteous* tears,
Had left the suffing in her galled eyes,
She married.—Oh most wicked speed!
Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the *unrighteous*
man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Ia. lv.*
UNRIGHTeously. *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.
For them
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise:
By which *unrighteously* it was decreed,
That none to trust, or profit should succeed,
Who would not swallow first a poi'sonous wicked weed. *Dryd.*
A man may fall undeserv'dly under publick disgrace, or is
unrighteously oppressed. *Collier on Pride.*
UNRIGHTeousNESS. *n. f.* Wickedness; injustice.
Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition
converted, than themselves. All sin, say they, is a trans-
gression of the law; but every transgression of the law is not
sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteous-
ness*, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is *un-
righteousness*, faith Austin upon this place. *Hall.*
Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury,
perfidiousness, *unrighteousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*
UNRIGHTful. *adj.* Not rightful; not just.
Thou, which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne. *Shaksp.*
To *UNRING*. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.
Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at vil. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*
To *UNRIPE*. *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no
difference between *ripe* and *unripe*; and the negative particle
is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.] To cut
open.
Like a traitor
Didst break that vow, and, with thy treach'rous blade,
Unrip'dst the bowels of thy sov'reign's son. *Shaksp.*
He could not now, with his honour, to *unripe*, and put a
lie upon all that he had said and done before, as to deliver
him up. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
We are angry with searchers, when they break open
trunks, and *unripe* packs, and open sealed letters. *Taylor.*
Cato well observes, that friendship ought not to be *un-
ripped*, but untied. *Collier.*
UNRIPE. *n. f.*
1. Immature; not fully concocted.
Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, sticks on the tree,
But fall unshaken when they mellow be. *Shaksp.*
In this northern tract our hoarse throats,
Utter *unripe*, and ill-constrained notes. *Waller.*

UNNR

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer, *I. b. ii.*
Sought not the garden, but retir'd *unripe*, *b. iii.*
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen. *Dryden.*
2. Too early.
Who hath not heard of the valiant, wife, and just Dori-
laus, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many years since, draw
tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney, b. ii.*
UNRIPE'NED. *adj.* Not matured.
Were you with these, you'd soon forget
The pale, *unripe'd* beauties of the north. *Addison's Cato.*
UNRIPE'NESS. *n. f.* Immaturity; want of ripeness.
The ripeness, or *unripeness*, of the occasion, must ever be
well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the begin-
nings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes;
and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*
UNRI'VALLED. *adj.*
1. Having no competitor.
Honour forbid! at whose *unrivall'd* thrine, *Pope.*
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign.
2. Having no peer or equal.
To *UNROO'L*. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.
O horror!
The queen of nations, from her ancient seat,
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the dust,
And now clos'd up the volume. *Dryden's All for Love.*
UNROMANTICK. *adj.* Contrary to romance.
It is a base, *unromantick* spirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*
To *UNROOF*. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of
houses.
The rabble should have first *unroof'd* the city,
Ere to prevail'd with me. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
UNROO'STED. *adj.* Driven from the roof.
Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unroosted*,
By thy old dame Parlet here. *Shaksp. Winter Tale.*
UNROUGH. *adj.* Smooth.
Siward's son,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Protect their first of manhood. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
To *UNROOT*. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to
eradicate.
Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do so grow in my requital,
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shaksp.*
Unroot the forest oaks, and bear away
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undistinguish'd prey. *Dryden.*
UNROUNDED. *adj.* Not shaped, not cut to a round.
Those unsh'd pistolets,
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Denne.*
UNRO'YAL. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.
By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent them with
unroyal reproaches to Mufidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had
done traitorously. *Sidney.*
To *UNRU'FFLE*. *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation.
Where'er he guides his finny couriers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides. *Dryden.*
UNRU'FFLED. *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.
Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*
UNRU'LED. *adj.* Not directed by any superiour power.
The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the
raging furies, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to
whom the was committed, faint in their labour, or forsook
their charge. *Spenser.*
UNRU'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuous-
ness; licentiousness.
By the negligence of some who were hardly to be com-
manded, and by the *unruliness* of others, who without leave were
gone a-shore, so fair an occasion of victory was neglected. *Knol.*
No care was had to curb the *unruliness* of anger, or the
exorbitance of desire. Amongst all their sacrifices, they
never sacrificed so much as one lust. *South's Sermons.*
UNRU'LY. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tu-
multuous.
In sacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Theron, a loose *unruly* swain;
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,
And chase the savage beast with bulky pain. *Fairy Queen.*
Down I come, like glitt'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*
The best and foundest of his time hath been but rash;
then must we look from his age, to receive but *unruly* way-
wardness. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poison. *Ia. iii.*
Thou dost a better life, and nobler vigour give;
Dost each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roscommon.*

UNS

Love insults, disguised in the cloud,
And welcome force of that *unuly* crowd.
Passions kept their place, and transgressed not the bound-
aries of their proper natures; nor were the disorders begun,
which are occasioned by the licence of *unuly* appetites. *Glauv.*
You must not go where you may dangers meet.
Th' *unuly* sword will no distinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryden.*
UNSAFE, *adj.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.
If they would not be drawn to seem his adversaries, yet
others should be taught how *unsafe* it was to continue his
friends. *Hooker, b. v.*
With speed retir'd
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng,
And left large field, *unsafe* within the wind
Of such commotion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
Uncertain ways *unsafe* are,
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. *Denham.*
Phlegyan robbers made *unsafe* the road. *Dryden.*
UNSAFELY, *adv.* Not securely; dangerously.
Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,
*Unsafe*ly just, break loose on this bad age;
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*
As no man can walk, so neither can he think, *uneasily* or
*unsafe*ly; but in using, as his legs, so his thoughts amble,
which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*
UNSAID, *adj.* Not uttered; not mentioned.
Chanticleer shall with his words *unsaid*. *Dryden.*
That I may leave nothing material *unsaid*, among the se-
veral ways of imitation, I shall place translation and para-
phrase. *Fulton's Clafficks.*
UNSALED, *adj.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.
The murietick scurvy, induced by two great quantity of
sea-salt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of
fresh *unsalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbutnot.*
UNSATURATED, *adj.* [unsaturatur, Lat.] Not saturated.
Gods! I prate;
And the most noble mother of the world
Leave *unsaturated*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
UNSATURATED, *adj.* Unholy; not consecrated.
Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have warranty; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'erways the order,
She should in ground *unsaturated* have lodg'd
Till the last trump. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
UNSATISFIED, *adj.* [unsatisfabilis, Lat.] Not to be satisfied;
greedy without bounds.
Unsatisfiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all
the creatures of God, but especially men. *Hooker, b. i.*
Craffus the Roman, for his *unsatisfiable* greediness, was called
the gulph of avarice. *Ralegh.*
UNSATISFACTORYNESS, *n. f.* Failure of giving satisfac-
tion.
That which most deters me from such trials, is their *un-*
satisfactoriness, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*
UNSATISFACTORY, *adj.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing
the difficulty.
That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be
with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *un-*
satisfactory reply, and therein was involved a very impious
error. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
Latria to the cross, is point blank against the definition of
the council of Nice; and it is an *unsatisfactory* answer to
say, they only were against latria given to images for them-
selves. *Stillingfleet.*
UNSATISFIEDNESS, *n. f.* [from unsatisfied.] The state of be-
ing not satisfied; want of fulness.
Between my own *unsatisfiedness* in conscience, and a ne-
cessity of satisfying the importunities of some, I was per-
suaded to chuse rather what was false, than what seemed
just. *K. Charles.*
That *unsatisfiedness* with transitory fruitions, that men de-
plore as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privi-
lege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased
with such fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*
UNSATISFIED, *adj.*
1. Not contented; not pleased.
O Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great officer, and
being by some put in some doubt of that person, whom she
meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lantern
seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man
for that place. *Bacon.*
Flashy wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be
very much *unsatisfied* of me.
Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they leave
persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*
2. Not filled; not gratified to the full.
Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,
Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shakespeare.*

UNS

Whether shall I, by justly plaguing
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel
To her I love? or, being kind to her,
Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied*
My anger and revenge? *Denham's Eclyp.*
Eternity, human nature can't look into, without a reli-
gious awe: our thoughts are lost in the endless view, and re-
turn to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without finding bounds or
place to fix on. *Rogers's Sermon.*
UNSAISFYING, *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.
Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it
lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addison.*
UNSAVOURINESS, *adj.* [from unsavoury.]
1. Bad taste.
2. Bad smell.
If we concede a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet
shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any. *Brown.*
UNSAVOURY, *adj.*
1. Taffles.
Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is
there any taste in the white of an egg? *Job vi. 6.*
2. Having a bad taste.
Unsavoury food, perhaps,
To spiritual natures. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
3. Having an ill smell; fetid.
Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen
from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*
4. Unpleasant; disgusting.
Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be or-
dered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come
to be disputed of; because disputation pre-supposes some
difficulty in the matter. *Hooker, b. v.*
Unsavoury news; but how made he escape? *Shakespeare.*
To **UNSAVY**, *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has
been said.
Call you me fair? that fair again *unsavvy*;
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakespeare.*
Say and *unsavvy*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*
How soon
Would height recall high thoughts, how soon *unsavvy*
What feign'd submission I wore. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
To say, and strain *unsavvy*, pretending first
To fly pain, professing next the spy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trad'd. *Milton.*
There is nothing said there, which you may have occasion
to *unsavvy* hereafter. *Arbutnot.*
UNSCALY, *adj.* Having no scales.
The jointed lobster, and *unscaley* sole. *Gay.*
UNSCARRED, *adj.* Not marked with wounds.
And must the die for this? O let her live;
So she may live *unscarred* from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter. *Shakespeare.*
UNSCOLASTICK, *adj.* Not bred to literature.
Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *un-*
scholastick statesman, that the world owed their peace and
liberties. *Lace.*
UNSCHOLED, *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.
When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of hea-
thenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unscholed* and
unlettered men. *Hooker, b. v.*
UNSCORCHED, *adj.* Not touched by fire.
His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorched*. *Shakespeare.*
UNSCORCHED, *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.
Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unscorched* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakespeare.*
UNSCRATCHED, *adj.* Not torn.
I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To save *unscratched* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shakespeare.*
UNSCREENED, *adj.* Not covered; not protected.
Those balls of burnished brass, the tops of churches are
adorned with, derive their glittering brightness from their be-
ing exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*
UNSCRIPTURAL, *adj.* Not defensible by scripture.
The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor
unscriptural, nor in itself false. *Atterbury.*
To **UNSEAL**, *v. a.* To open any thing sealed.
This new glare of light
Cast sudden on his face, *unsealed* his sight. *Dryden.*
UNSEALD, *adj.*
1. Wanting a seal.
Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but *unsealed*. *Shakespeare.*
2. Having the seal broken.
To **UNSEAM**, *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.
He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shakespeare.*

UNS

UNSEARCHABLE, *adj.* Inscrutable; not to be explored.
All is best, though we often doubt
What th' *unsearchable* disposer
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Thou hast vouchsaf'd
This friendly condescension, to relate
Things else by me *unsearchable*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Job discourseth of the secrets of nature, and *unsearchable*
perfections of the works of God. *Tillotson.*
These counsels of God are to us *unsearchable*; neither has
he left us in scripture any marks, by which we may infallibly
conclude ourselves in that happy number he has chosen. *Rogers.*
It is a vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understand-
ings, if we spend too much of our time among infinities and
unsearchables. *Watts's Logick.*
UNSEARCHABLENESS, *n. f.* Impossibility to be explored.
The *unsearchableness* of God's ways should be a bridle to
restrain presumption, and not a sanctuary for spirits of
error. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*
UNSEASONABLE, *adj.*
1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.
Zeal, unless it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the
most busily to please God, forceth upon him those *unseasonable*
offices which please him not. *Hooker, b. v.*
Their counsel must seem very *unseasonable*, who advise
men to suspect that wherewith the world hath had, by their
own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker.*
It is then a very *unseasonable* time to plead law, when
swords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenser's Ireland.*
The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in
churches, in such *unseasonable* fashion, as is done in hosti-
lity. *Hayward.*
This digression I conceived not *unseasonable* for this place,
nor upon this occasion. *Clarendon.*
Haply mention may arise
Of something not *unseasonable* to ask. *Milton.*
Timothy lay out a-nights, and went abroad often at *un-*
seasonable hours. *Arbutnot.*
2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.
Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears. *Shakespeare.*
3. Late; as, *unseasonable* time of night.
UNSEASONABLENESS, *n. f.* Disagreement with time or place.
The moral goodness, unfitness, and *unseasonableness* of
moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a
brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
UNSEASONABLY, *adv.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time
or occasion.
Some things it asketh *unseasonably*, when they need not to
be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempest,
when no danger is nigh. *Hooker, b. v.*
Leave to fathom such high points as these,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please;
Unseasonably wife, till age and cares
Have form'd thy soul to manage great affairs. *Dryden.*
By the methods prescribed, more good, and less mischief,
will be done in acute distempers, than by medicines improp-
erly and *unseasonably* applied. *Arbutnot.*
Ulysses yielded *unseasonably*, and the strong passion for his
country should have given him vigilance. *Broome.*
UNSEASONED, *adj.*
1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use.
Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,
And these *unseason'd* hours perforce must add
Unto your sickness. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
I think myself in a better plight for a lender than you are;
the which hath something emboldened me to this *unseasoned*
intrusion. *Shakespeare.*
2. Unformed; not qualified by use.
'Tis an *unseason'd* courier; advise him. *Shakespeare.*
3. Irregular; inordinate.
The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in
churches, in such *unseasonable* and *unseasoned* fashion, as if
done in hostility. *Hayward.*
4. Not kept till fit for use.
5. Not salted; as, *unseasoned* meat.
UNSECONDED, *adj.*
1. Not supported.
Him did you leave
Second to none, *unseconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In disadvantage. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
2. Not exemplified a second time.
Strange and *unseasoned* shapes of worms succeeded. *Brown.*
To **UNSECRETE**, *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge.
He that consulteth what he should do, should not declare
what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unsecreting*
of their affairs comes not from themselves. *Bacon.*

UNS

UNSECRET, *adj.* Not close; not trusty.
Who shall be true to us,
When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves? *Shakespeare.*
UNSECURE, *adj.* Not safe.
Love, though most sure,
Yet always to itself seems *unsecure*. *Denham.*
UNSEDUCTED, *adj.* Not drawn to ill.
If she remain *unseduced*, you not making it appear other-
wise; for your ill opinion, and th' assault you have made to
her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword. *Shakespeare.*
Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, *unseduced*, unterrify'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
UNSEEING, *adj.* Wanting the power of vision.
I shou'd have scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakespeare.*
To **UNSEEM**, *v. n.* Not to seem. Not in use.
You wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseemly* to confers receipt
Of that, which hath so faithfully been paid. *Shakespeare.*
UNSEEMLINESS, *n. f.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.
All as before his sight, whom we fear, and whose pre-
sence to offend with any the least *unseemliness*, we would be
surely as loth as they, who most reprehend or deride that
we do. *Hooker, b. v.*
UNSEMLY, *n. f.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.
Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils;
the one a mutual exchange of *unseemly* and unjust disgraces
offered by men, whose tongues and passions are out of rule;
the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey
by such as study how to work with most advantage in
private. *Hooker.*
Let us now devise
What best may for the present serve to hide
The parts of each from other, that seem most
To shame obnoxious, and *unseemly* seen. *Milton.*
Her gifts
Were such, as under government well seem'd;
Unseemly to bear rule. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease;
If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*
I with every *unseemly* idea, and wanton expression had been
banish'd from amongst them. *Watts.*
UNSEMLY, *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.
Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly*, seeketh not her
own. *1 Cor. xiii. 5.*
Unmanly dread invades the French astonish'd;
Unseemly yelling; distant hills return
The hideous noise. *Philips.*
UNSEEN, *adj.*
1. Not seen; not discovered.
A jest *unseen*, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple. *Sh.*
Her father and myself
Will to dispose ourselves, that seeing, *unseen*,
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
A painter became a physician; whereupon one said to him,
you have done well; for before the faults of your work were
seen, but now they are *unseen*. *Bacon.*
Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, *unseen*, my easy minutes pass.
Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep. *Milton.*
At his birth a star
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come;
And guides the eastern sages who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*
He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrows plays;
They with a touch, they are so keen,
Wound us unshot, and the *unseen*. *Waller.*
The footsteps of the deity he treads,
And secret moves along the crowded space,
Unseen of all the rude Phœacian race. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Invisible; undiscoverable.
The weeds of heresy being grown into ripeness, do, even
in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which
for a while lie *unseen* and buried in the earth; but afterward
freshly spring up again no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker.*
On the came,
Led by her heav'nly maker, though *unseen*
And guided by his voice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
3. Unskilled; unexperienced.
He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court, but had
not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*
UNSEMLY, *adj.* Not addicted to private interest.
The most interested cannot purpose any thing so much to
their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is
nevertheless *unseemly*. *Spectator, N. 538.*
UNSENT, *adj.*
1. Not sent.

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2. **UNSENT** *for*. Not called by letter or messenger.
If a physician should go from house to house *unsent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself. *Taylor*.
Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here to often, and *unsent for*. *Dryden*.
UNSEPARABLE *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.
Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
Break out to bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*.
UNSEPARATED *adj.* Not parted.
There seek the Theban bard;
To whom Persephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unseparated* soul. *Pope's Odyssey*.
UNSERVCEABLE *adj.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.
The beast, impatient of his smarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground;
But his late wounded wing *unservceable* found. *Spenser*.
'Tis certainly demonstrated, that the condensation and expansion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it: so that if the atmosphere had been much greater or less than it is, it would on the surface of the earth, have been *unservceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley's Sermons*.
It can be no *unservceable* design to religion, to undeceive men in so important a point. *Rogers's Sermons*.
UNSERVCEABLY *adj.* Without use; without advantage.
It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or lie idly and *unservceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon, and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wash'd down into rivers. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
UNSET *adj.* Not set; not placed.
They urge that God left nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore charged them strictly to keep themselves into that without any alteration. *Hooker*.
UNSETTLE *v. a.*
1. To make uncertain.
Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; for if the actions from which such settlements spring were illegal, all that is built upon them must be so too: but the last is absurd, therefore the first must be so likewise. *Arbutnot*.
2. To move from a place.
As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him. *L'Estrange*.
3. To overthrow.
UNSETTLED *adj.*
1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.
Impartially judge, whether from the very first day that our religion was *unsettled*, and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a sure foundation. *South's Sermons*.
A solemn air, and the best comforter
To an *unsettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakespeare*.
Prepar'd I was not
For such a business; there am I found
So much *unsettled*. *Shakespeare*.
With them, a bastard of the king deca'd,
And all th' *unsettled* humours of the land,
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery, voluntary.
Uncertain and *unsettled* he remains
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton*.
A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach, and an *unsettled* mind. *L'Estrange*.
Unsettled virtue stormy may appear;
Honour, like mine, serenely is severe. *Dryden*.
2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.
March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequable seasons in most countries. *Bentley's Sermons*.
3. Not established.
My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,
Fore'd me to guard my coast. *Dryden*.
4. Not fixed in a place or abode.
David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*. *Hooker*.
UNSETTLEDNESS *n. s.*
1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.
2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.
The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden*.
3. Want of fixity.
When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South*.
UNSHAKED *adj.* Not parted; not divided.
Honour and policy, like *unshak'd* friends,
I th' war do grow together. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*

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Their hands, though slack, no dissolution fear;
Th' *unshak'd* parts the greatest pressure bear;
Though loose, and fit to flow, they still cohere. *Blackmore*.
To *unshak'd*. *v. a.* To make otherways than the sex commonly is.
All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth*.
UNSHAKED *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.
He alone sees all things with an *unshak'd*, comprehensive vision, who eminently is all. *Gloverville*.
UNSHAKEABLE *adj.* Not subject to concussion. Not in use.
Your life stands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unshakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakespeare*.
UNSHAKED *adj.* Not shaken. Not in use.
I know but one,
That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar*.
UNSHAKEN *adj.*
1. Not agitated; not moved.
Purpose is
Of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,
But fall *unshaken*, when they mellow be. *Shakespeare*.
The wicked's spite against God, is but like a madman's running his head against the wall, that leaves the wall *unshaken*, but dashes his own brains out. *Boyle*.
2. Not subject to concussion.
3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.
Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, uneduc'd, untear'd,
Ill wail thou shroudest then,
O patient son of God! yet only flood'd
Unshaken. *Milton's Par. Regain'd*, b. iv.
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unshaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Sprat*.
His principles were founded in reason, and supported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no less steady and *unshaken*, than just and upright. *Addison*.
To *unshak'd*. *v. a.* To loose from bonds.
A laudable freedom of thought *unshakes* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the publick good. *Addison*.
UNSHAKED *adj.* Not flamed.
The brave man seeks not popular applause;
Unshak'd, though foil'd, he does the best he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden*.
UNSHAKEN *adj.* Unshaken; deformed.
This *unshaken* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in, when the waters had retired. *Burnet*.
Gasping for breath, th' *unshaken* Phocæe die,
And on the boiling wave extended lie. *Addison*.
UNSHAKED *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.
Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;
Tediuous *unshak'd* with thee, and odious soon. *Milton*.
To *unshak'd*. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.
Executioner, *unshak'd* thy sword;
Clifford's manhood lies upon his tongue. *Shakespeare*.
Mowbray, the bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all
Are brought to the correction of your law:
There is not now a rebel's sword *unshak'd*. *Shakespeare*.
Viewing the Trojan reliques, the *unshak'd*
Æneas's sword. *Denham*.
Arcite, his sword *unshak'd*. *Dryden*.
Far hence be souls profane!
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;
Assume thy courage, and *unshak'd* thy sword. *Dryden*.
The Roman senate has resolv'd,
'Till time give better prospects, still to keep
The sword *unshak'd*, and turn its edge on Cæsar. *Addison*.
Each chief his sev'nfold shield display'd,
And half *unshak'd* the shining blade. *Pope*.
UNSHED *adj.* Not split.
To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd. *Milton*.
UNSHED *adj.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection.
He is breeding that worm, which will smite this gourd, and leave him *unshed* to that scorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take away his life, his most rational desire. *Decay of Piety*.
UNSHEDDED *adj.* Not guarded by the shield.
He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear!
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his *unshedded* side. *Dryden*.
To *unshak'd*. *v. a.* To take out of a ship.
At the cape we landed for fresh water; but discovering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and watered there. *Guliver*.
UNSHO'D

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UNSHO'D *adj.* Not disgusted; not offended.
Thy spotless thoughts *unsho'd* the priest may hear. *Tickell*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* [from *unshod*.] Having no shoes.
Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as swift on foot, as chafed flags. *Fairy Queen*.
Withhold thy foot from being *unshod*. *For. ii.*
The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would, through those inclosed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon*.
UNSHO'D *part. adj.* Not shaken.
Pit, box, and gallery in convulsions hurl'd,
Thou stand'st *unsho'd* amidst a bustling world. *Pope*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not clipped.
This strength, diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks *unshorn*,
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton's Agonistes*.
Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks *unshorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden*.
UNSHO'D *part. adj.* Not hit by shot.
He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are to keen,
Wound us *unshorn*, and the unkeen. *Waller*.
To *unsho'd*. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout.
Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcus;
Repeat him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakespeare*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not watered by showers.
Nar is Oñis seen
In Memphis grove or green,
Trampling th' *unsho'd* grass with lowings loud. *Milton*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.
Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the *unsho'd* station where he fought,
But, like a man, he died. *Shakespeare. Macbeth*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Inevitable.
'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogative are they less than the bafe;
'Tis defining *unsho'd* like death. *Shakespeare. Othello*.
UNSHO'D *adj.*
1. Not parted by a sieve.
The ground one year at rest, forget not thou
With richest dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unsho'd* alhes. *May's Virgil*.
2. Not tried.
Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,
Unsho'd in such perilous circumstance. *Shakespeare*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unsho'd*.
They'll say our business to reform
The church and state is but a worm;
For to subscribe, *unsho'd*, unseen,
To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Invisible; not seen.
Beauties that from worth arise,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still present with us, though *unsho'd*. *Suckling*.
UNSHO'D *n. s.* [from *unsho'd*.] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.
The *unsho'd* in the legs, may be helped, by wearing a laced stocking. *Wife'sman's Surgery*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight.
On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food.—
—Good Sir, no more: these are *unsho'd* tricks. *Shakespeare*.
Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That time bestrowns, *unsho'd*, and unsmooth,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton*.
Amongst the rest, a small, *unsho'd* root,
But of divine effect, he call'd me out. *Milton*.
It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have formed such an *unsho'd* hollow, into so beautiful an area. *Speculator*, N° 477.
UNSHO'D *adj.* [from *unsho'd*.] Lat.
1. Not hearty; not faithful.
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.
I have so often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unsho'd*, that I dare scarce trust any. *Boyle*.
3. Not found; not solid.
Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unsho'd*. *Dryden*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Adulteration; cheat.
A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *unsho'd*, be so prepared, as to dissolve crude gold. *Boyle*.
To *unsho'd*. *v. a.* To deprive of strength.
Not are the nerves of his compacted strength,
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into *unsho'd* length. *Denham*.

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Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unsho'd* Rome. *Dryden*.
The affected purity of the French has *unsho'd* their heroic verse. The language of an epic poem is almost wholly figurative: yet are they so fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with safety. *Dryden*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not scorched; not touched by fire.
By the command of Domitian, when cast into a chaldron of burning oil, he came out *unsho'd*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
Three men passed through a fiery furnace, untouch'd, *unsho'd*. *Stephens's Sermons*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not sinking.
Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsho'd* sand. *Addison*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Nerveless; weak.
Two special reasons
May to you, perhaps, seem much *unsho'd*,
And yet to me are strong. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Impeccable.
A perfect *unsho'd* obedience, free from particular acts of transgression. *Rogers*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not measured; not computed.
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of *unsho'd* twiftness will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge.
Unsho'd in Hellebore, if thou shouldst try
To mix it, and mistake the quantity,
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryden*.
Unsho'd and young, yet something still I writ,
Of Cæsar's beauty, join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior*.
Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine to gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in pinning, and in looms *unsho'd*. *Blackmore*.
Poets, like painters, thus *unsho'd* to trace
The naked nature, and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover every part,
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.
This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unsho'd* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakespeare*.
Hear his sighs, though mute:
Unsho'd with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
A man, *unsho'd* in fyllogism, could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse. *Locke*.
Using a man's words, according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always understood, leaves the blame on him, who is so *unsho'd* in the language, as not to understand it, when used as it ought. *Locke*.
UNSHO'D *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.
You speak *unsho'd*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shakespeare*.
UNSHO'D *n. s.* Want of art; want of knowledge.
The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandfulness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unsho'dness*. *Sidney*.
Let no prices be heightened by the necessity or *unsho'dness* of the contractor. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not killed.
If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unsho'd* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it. *Sidney*, b. iii.
Not hecatomb *unsho'd*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks accurs'd, this dire contagion bring. *Dryden*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not quenched.
Her desires new rous'd,
And yet *unsho'd*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feast. *Dryden*.
Wheat steep'd in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unsho'd* lime beat to powder, and so sow it. *Mortimer*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Ever wakeful.
And roscate dews dispos'd
All but th' *unsho'd* eyes of God to rest. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not liable to slip; fast.
To knit your hearts
With an *unsho'd* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Unpolluted; not stained.
That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Even here, between the chaste and *unsho'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakespeare. Hamlet*.
UNSHO'D *adj.* Not smoked.
His antient pipe in fable dy'd,
And half *unsho'd* lay by his side. *Swift*.
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UNSMOOTH. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not used.
Those blossoms, and those dropping gums
That lie belittled, unlighty, and unsmooth,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

UNSOICIABLE. *adj.* [*insoiciabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.
By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty,
By so much the more greedily is our end desired, whom when
time hath made *unsoiciable* to others, we become a burden to
ourselves. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by re-
presenting it as an *unsoiciable* state, that extinguishes all
joy. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o 497.

UNSOICIABLY. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.
These are pleas'd with nothing that is not *unsoiciable* four,
ill-natur'd, and troublesome. *L'Estrange.*

UNSOILED. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.
Who will believe thee, Isabel?
My *unsoil'd* name, th' auferness of my life,
Will your accusation overweigh. *Shakespeare.*
The humours are transparent, to let in the light, *unsoil'd*
and unspotted by any inward tincture. *Ray.*
Her Arethufian stream remains *unsoil'd*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undel'd. *Dryden.*

UNSOLED. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.
Mopius the sage, who future things foretold,
And t'other seer, yet by his wife *unsoild*. *Dryden.*
Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unfall'd, *unsoild*; thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier.
Perhaps they had tentinels waking while they slept; but
even this would be *unso'ldierlike* in our age. *Braeme.*

UNSO'LD. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.
The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid,
separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the
continuity of *unsoild*, inseparable and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

UNSOO'T. *for unsweet.* *Spenser.*

UNSOPI'LATED. *adj.* Not adulterated.
The humour and unities are purely transparent, to let in
light and colours, unfouled and *unso'plicated* by any inward
tincture. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*
Blue vitriol, how venerable and *unso'plicated* loever, rubb'd
upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent
colour. *Boyle.*
If authors will not keep close to truth by unvaried terms,
and plain, *unso'plicated* arguments; yet it concerns readers
not to be imposed on, by fallacies. *Locke.*

UNSO'VED. *adj.* Not explicated.
Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and
prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities, which
have hitherto been *unso'ved*? *Watts.*
As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unso'ved*;
so I will give you another, and leave the exposition to your
acute judgment. *Dryden.*

UNSO'RTED. *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.
Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain
unso'rted, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

UNSO'UGHT. *adj.*
1. Had without seeking.
Mad man, that does seek
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;
She comes *unso'ught*; and flunnet, follows eke. *Fairy Queen.*
Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unso'ught* be won. *Milton.*
They new hope resume,
To find whom at the first they found *unso'ught*. *Milton.*
The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' *unso'ught* dia-
monds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milton.*
Slumber, which forgot
When call'd before to come, now came *unso'ught*. *Milton.*
If some foreign and *unso'ught* ideas offer themselves, reject
them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its
present pursuit. *Locke.*
Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,
Whence comes this *unso'ught* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

2. Not fereched.
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unso'ught*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakespeare.*

UNSO'UND. *adj.*
1. Sickly; wanting health.
Intemperate youth
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unso'und*. *Denham.*
An animal whose juices are *unso'und*, can never be duly
nourished; for *unso'und* juices can never duly repair the fluids
and solids. *Arbutnot.*

2. Not free from cracks.
Rotten; corrupted.

4. Not orthodox.
These arguments being found and good, it cannot be *un-*
so'und or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*

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Eutyches of sound belief, as touching their true personal
copulation, become *unso'und*, by denying the difference which
still continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*

5. Not honest; not upright.
Do not tempt my misery,
Left it should make me so *unso'und* a man,
As to upbraid you with those kindneses
That I have done for you. *Shakespeare.*

6. Not true; not certain.
Their vain humours, fed
With fruitless follies and *unso'und* delights. *Hubbard's Tale.*

7. Not fast; not calm.
The now sad king,
Tos'd here and there, his quiet to confound,
Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering;
Lifts not to eat; still mutes; sleeps *unso'und*. *Daniel.*

8. Not close; not compact.
Some lands make *unso'und* cheese, notwithstanding all the
care of the good housewife. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. Not sincere; not faithful.
This Boobydool soon drops upon the ground
A certain token that his love's *unso'und*;
While Lubberkin sticks firmly. *Gay.*

10. Not solid; not material.
Of such fubtle substance and *unso'und*,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-clothes are un-
bound. *Fairy Queen.*

11. Erroneous; wrong.
What fury, what conceit *unso'und*,
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child?
His puillance, trusting in th' Almighty's aid,
I mean to try, whose reason I have try'd
unso'und and false. *Milton.*

12. Not fast under foot.
UNSO'UNDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.
Glo'fter is
unso'und yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
Orpheus lute was string with poets sinews,
Whose golden touch could soften steel and stones;
Make tigers tame, and huge Leviathans
Forake *unso'und* deeps to dance on sands. *Shakespeare.*

UNSO'UNDNESS. *n. f.*
1. Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy.
If this be *unso'und*, wherein doth the point of *unso'undness*
lie? *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. Corruptness of any kind.
Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of *un-*
so'und parts, with what kind of *unso'undness* every such part is
possessed. *Hooker, b. iv.*

3. Want of strength; want of solidity.
The *unso'undness* of this principle has been often expos'd,
and is universally acknowledged. *Addison.*

UNSO'URED. *adj.*
1. Not made four.
Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unso'ur'd* in win-
ter than in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Not made morose.
Secure these golden early joys,
That youth *unso'ur'd* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN. *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed.
Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *un-*
so'wn. *Bacon.*
If the ground lie fallow and *unso'wn*, corn-flowers will not
come. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The flow'rs *unso'wn* in fields and meadows reig'd,
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

UNSPA'RED. *adj.* Not spared.
Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour *unspared*. *Milton.*

UNSPA'RING. *adj.* Not sparing; not parsimonious.
She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unsparring* hand. *Milton.*

To **UNSPA'RK.** *v. a.* To retract; to recant.
I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspack mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakespeare.*

UNSPA'KABLE. *adj.* Not to be expreffed.
A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of
heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the
weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort,
which is *unspackable*. *Hooker, b. v.*
A heavier task could not have been impos'd,
Than I to speak my grief *unspackable*. *Shakespeare.*
Both address for fight
Unspackable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate?
The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capa-
cities of mortality; mighty, and *unspackable*; and not to be
understood, till it comes to be felt.
This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears, and
unspackable rage towards their fellow subjects. *Addison.*

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UNSPA'KABLY. *adv.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.
When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with no-
thing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *un-*
spackably cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with
trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter. *Spenser.*

UNSPA'KIFIED. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.
Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had
not pass'd *unspackified*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

UNSPA'CUATIVE. *adj.* Not theoretical.
Some *unspackulative* men may not have the skill to examine
their assertions. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNSPA'D. *adj.* Not dispatched; not performed.
Venus withdraws, *Garth.*
Unsped the service of the common cause.

UNSPA'NT. *adj.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened;
not exhausted.
The found inclosed within the sides of the bell, cometh
forth at the holes *unspant* and more strong. *Bacon.*
Thy fame, not circumscrib'd with English ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unspant* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

To **UNSPA'P.** *v. a.* To remove from its orb.
You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you would seek t' *unspare* the stars with oaths,
Should yet say, Sir, no going. *Shakespeare.*
Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With three-great Hermes, or *unspare*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds, or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

UNSPA'P. *adj.* Not discovered; not seen.
With narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unsp'y'd*. *Milton.*
Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unsp'y'd*;
And disappointed, if but satisfy'd. *Tickell.*

UNSPA'P. *adj.*
1. Not shed.
That blood which thou and thy great grandfire shed;
And all that since these filer nations bled,
Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he spilt had been his own. *Denham.*

2. Not spoiled; not marred.
To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender or borrower noance it is;
Then have of thine own, without lending *unspilt*. *Tupper.*

To **UNSPA'P.** *v. a.* To dispirit; to deprecate; to deject.
Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unspirted*,
bent only upon safety.
Could it be in the power of any temporal lofs, so much
to discompose and *unspirt* my soul? *Norris.*

UNSPA'P. *adj.*
1. Not plundered; not pillaged.
All the way that they fled, for very despatch, in their return
they utterly wasted whatever they had before left *un-*
spoiled. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
The English search'd the rivers in such sort, as they left
few ships *unspoiled* or untaken. *Hayward.*
Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Not marred.
UNSPA'TED. *adj.*
1. Not marked with any stain.
A milk-white hind,
Without *unspotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*
Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.
Satyrus bid him other business ply,
Than hunt the steps of pure, *unspotted* maid. *Fairy Queen.*
A heart *unspotted* is not easily daunted, *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
There is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it come
to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all *unspotted*
soldiers. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
Pure religion and undefiled is this, to visit the fatherless
and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself *unspotted*
from the world. *James i. 27.*
Wisdom is the grey hair to men, and an *unspotted* life is
old age. *Apocrypha.*
Make her his eternal bride;
And from her fair *unspotted* tide
Two blissful twins are to be born.
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave
His prey, nor suffer my *unspotted* soul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*
Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unspotted*
obedience to its precepts. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNSPA'P. *adj.* Not formed; irregular.
When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime a mending, with terms *unspuar'd*;

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Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem hyperboles. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

UNSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.]
1. Not fixed; not fast.
Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
T' *unstable* flightness. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
A popular state not founded on the general interests of the
people, is of all others the most uncertain, *unstable*, and
subject to the most easy changes. *Temple.*
Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable*. *Dryden.*
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads *unstable*, not their own. *Gay.*

2. Inconstant; irresolute.
A double-minded man is *unstable*. *James i. 8.*

UNSTA'ID. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into dis-
cretion; not steady; mutable.
His *unstay'd* youth had long wandered in the common laby-
rinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his
unfortunate folly, he compiled these twelve oeglogues. *Spenser.*
To the gay gardens his *unstay'd* desire
Him wholly carried, to refresh his sprights. *Spenser.*
Will the king come, that I may breathe my last
In wholesome counsel to his *unstay'd* youth. *Shakespeare.*
Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking so *unstay'd* a journey?
I fear it will make me scandalized. *Shakespeare.*
Wo to that land,
Which gasps beneath a child's *unstay'd* command. *Sandys.*
Vice leads
Vain *unstay'd* youth to beggary and shame. *Richards.*

UNSTA'IDNESS. *n. f.* Indiscretion; volatile mind.
The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking
unstay'dness over all his body, he might see in his countenance
some great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

UNSTA'INED. *adj.* Not stained; not died; not discoloured.
Pure and *unstained* religion ought to be the highest of all
cares appertaining to public regimen. *Hooker, b. v.*
Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,
But ever, like herself, *unstained* hath been try'd. *Fa. Queen.*
I do commit into your hand
Th' *unstained* sword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you use the same
With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit,
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*
I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an *unstain'd* wife to my sweet love. *Shakespeare.*
Your youth,
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,
Do plainly give you out an *unstain'd* shepherd. *Shakespeare.*
The hooked chariot stood
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton.*
That good earl, once president
Of England's council, and her treasury;
Who liv'd in both *unstain'd* with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himself content. *Milton.*
Her people guiltless, and her fields *unstain'd*. *Rescommen.*
These, of the garter call'd, of faith *unstain'd*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

To **UNSTA'VE.** *v. a.* To put out of state.
High-battled Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew
Against a sword. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
I would *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution. *Shakespeare.*

UNSTA'TUTABLE. *adj.* Contrary to statute.
That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously
unstatutable, the rent reserv'd, being not a seventh part of
the real value. *Swift.*

UNSTA'UNCHED. *adj.* Not stopped; not stayed.
With the issuing blood
Stifle the villain, whose *unslummed* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shakespeare.*

UNSTEADILY. *adv.*
1. Without any certainty.
2. Inconstantly; not consistently.
He that uses his words loosely and *unsteadily*, will not be
minded, or not understood. *Locke.*

UNSTEADINESS. *n. f.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mu-
tability.
A prince of this character, will instruct us by his example,
to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politics. *Addison.*
In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty, the same
blindness, and obstinacy, and *unsteadiness*. *Swift.*

UNSTEADY. *adj.*
1. Inconstant; irresolute.
And her *unsteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast. *Denham.*
No measures can be taken of an *unsteady* mind; still 'tis
too much or too little. *L'Estrange.*
While

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While choice remains, he will be full *unsteady*,
And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Rowe.*
2. Mutable; variable; changeable.
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that of a ship
driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not at all help us to mea-
sure time. *Locke.*
3. Not fixed; not settled.
UNSTEADFAST, *adj.* Not fixed; not fast.
I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and adventurous spirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unsteady* footing of a spear. *Shakespeare.*
UNSTEPPED, *adj.* Not soaked.
Other wheat was sown *unstepped*, but watered twice
a day. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
TO UNSTING, *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.
He has disarmed his afflictions, *unsting* his miseries; and
though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he
has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it. *South's Sermons.*
UNSTINTED, *adj.* Not limited.
In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by
their author. *Skelton.*
UNSTIRRED, *adj.* Not stirred; not agitated.
Such seeming milks suffered to stand *unstirred*, let fall to
the bottom a reinous substance. *Boyle on Colours.*
TO UNSTITCH, *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.
Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a tailor, friend-
ship ought not to be unstitched, but *unstitched*. *Collier.*
UNSTOOPING, *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.
Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor partialize
Th' *unstopping* firmness of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*
TO UNSTOP, *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to
open.
Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unstopping* a li-
quor diaphanous and red. *Boyle on Colours.*
The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the
deaf *unstopped*. *Isa. xxxv. 5.*
One would wonder to find such a multitude of niches *un-
stopped*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
UNSTOPPED, *adj.* Meeting no resistance.
The flame *unstopp'd*, at first more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with loos'n'd reigns. *Dryden.*
UNSTRAINED, *adj.* Easy; not forced.
By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath
of God. *Hakewill on Providence.*
UNSTRATENED, *adj.* Not contracted.
The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, en-
riched us with all these ennoblements that were suitable to
the measures of an *unstrained* goodness, and the capacity of
such a creature. *Glanville.*
UNSTRENGTHENED, *adj.* Not supported; not assisted.
The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor
so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws
may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*
TO UNSTRING, *v. a.*
1. To relax any thing string; to deprive of strings.
My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an *unstringed* viol or harp. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
Eternal structures let them raise,
On William and Maria's praise;
Nor fear they can exhaust the store,
'Till nature's music lies *unstring*.
'Till thou, great God! shalt lose thy double pow'r,
And touch thy lyre, and shoot thy beams no more. *Prior.*
His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;
His arrows scatter'd, and his bow *unstring*. *Smith.*
2. To loose; to untie.
Invaded thus, for want of better bands,
His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands. *Dryden.*
UNSTRUCT, *adj.* Not moved; not affected.
Over dank and dry,
They journey toilsome, unfatig'd with length
Of march, *unstruct* with horror at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips.*
UNSTUDIED, *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.
In your conversation I could observe a clearness of notion,
express'd in ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden.*
UNSTUFFED, *adj.* Unfilled; unfurnished.
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;
But where unbruised youth, with *unstuff* brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shak.*
UNSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.*
1. Not solid; not palpable.
Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace;
'T he wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
Darkness now roses,
As daylight fanks, and brought in low'ring night,
Her shadowy offspring, *unsubstantial* both,
Privation more of light and absent day. *Milton.*
2

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2. Not real.
If such empty, *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use
of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely ima-
gined and employed.
UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.* Not succeeded.
Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unsuccessful* power. *Milton.*
UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.* Not having the wished event; not suc-
cessful; not well received.
O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* fin!
You see yon heads without, there's worse within. *Cleveland.*
Ye powers return'd!
From *unsuccessful* charge! be not dismay'd.
Hence appear the many mistakes, which have made learn-
ing generally so unpleasing and so *unsuccessful*. *Milton.*
My counsels may be *unsuccessful*, but my prayers
Shall wait on all your actions.
The corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will,
he charges as the only cause that rendered all the arguments
his doctrine came clothed with, *unsuccessful*. *South.*
Had Portius been the *unsuccessful* lover,
The same compassion would have fall'n on him. *Addison.*
Successful authors do what they can to exclude a compe-
titor, while the *unsuccessful*, with as much eagerness, lay
their claim to him as their brother.
Those are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after
fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it. *Addison.*
Leave dang'rous truths to *unsuccessful* satire. *Pope.*
UNSUCCESSFULLY, *adv.* Unfortunately; without success.
The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently,
while the ambitious man attempts to please others finally,
and, perhaps, in the issue *unsuccessfully* too.
UNSUCCESSFULNESS, *n. f.* Want of success; event contrary to wish.
Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more public re-
prehensions, and upon the *unsuccessfulness* of all these milder
medicaments, the censures of the church. *Hammond.*
UNSUCCESSIVE, *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.
We cannot sum up the *unsuccessive* and stable direction of
God.
The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself,
doth not communicate unto other created beings, the same
manner of duration.
UNSUCCESS, *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.
Unsucc'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*
UNSUFFERABLE, *n. f.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to
be endured.
The irksome deformities, whereby through endless and
senseless effusions of indigested prayers, they oftentimes dis-
grace, in most *unsufferable* manner, the worthiest part of
christian duty towards God. *Hooker, b. v.*
That glorious form, that light *unsufferable*,
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he went at heav'n's high council table
To fit the midst of trinal unity,
He laid aside. *Milton.*
A stinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more
unsufferable by her natural stultifness. *Swift.*
UNSUFFICIENT, *n. f.* [insufficiency, Fr.] Inability to answer
the end proposed.
The error and *insufficiency* of the arguments, doth make it
on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that
God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he
hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker, b. v.*
UNSUFFICIENT, *adj.* [insufficient, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.
Malebranche having shew'd the difficulties of the other
ways, and how *insufficient* they are, to give a satisfactory ac-
count of the ideas we have, erects this, of seeing all things
in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*
UNSU'GARED, *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.
Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into
other water *unsugared*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
UNSU'ITABLE, *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.
Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of
fashion; richly suited, but *unsuitable*, just like the brooch and
the tooth-pick, which we wear not now. *Shakespeare.*
He will smile upon her, which will now be so *unsuitable* to
her disposition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it can-
not but turn him into contempt. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
That would likeliest render contempt intaid;
Hard recompence, *unsuitable* return
For so much good. *Milton's Par. Regard.*
All that heaven and happiness signifies is *unsuitable* to a
wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tilley.*
Consider whether they be not unnecessary expenses; such
as are *unsuitable* to our circumstances.
To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with so
reign'd an obedience to superiors, is very *unsuitable* with the
civil and religious liberties we so zealously assert. *Swift.*
UNSU'ITABLENESS, *n. f.* Incongruity; unsuitableness.
The *unsuitableness* of one man's aspect to another man's
fancy, has rais'd such an aversion, as has produced a perfect
hatred of him. *South.*
UNSU'ITING

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UNSU'ITING, *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.
Whilst you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A passion most *unsu'iting* such a man,
Catho came hither. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
Leave thy joys, *unsu'iting* such an age,
To a fresh corner, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*
UNSU'LLIED, *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.
My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unsullied* lily. *Shakespeare.*
To royal authority, a most dutiful observance has ever been
the proper, *unsullied* honour of your church. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Rays which on Hough's *unsullied* mitre shine. *Pope.*
These an altar raise:
An hecatomb of pure, *unsullied* lays
That altar crowns. *Pope.*
UNSU'NG, *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.
Thus was the first day ev'n and morn,
Nor pass'd uncelebrated, nor *unsung*
By the celestial choirs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Half yet remains *unsung*; but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal sphere. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Here the muse so oft her harp has strung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unsung*. *Addison.*
UNSU'NNED, *adj.* Not exposed to the sun.
I thought her as chaste as *unsunn'd* snow. *Shakespeare.*
You may as well spread out the *unsunn'd* heaps
Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink an opportunity,
And let a single, helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd in this wild surrounding waste. *Milton.*
UNSUP'ERFLUOUS, *adj.* Not more than enough.
Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In *unsuperfluous*, even proportion,
And the no whit encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*
UNSUP'PLANTED, *adj.*
1. Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it.
Glad some they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Season of rest; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unsupplanted* feet. *Philips.*
2. Not defeated by stratagem.
UNSUP'PLIED, *adj.* Not supplied; not accommodated with
something necessary.
Prodigal in ev'ry other grant,
Her fire left *unsupplied* her only want. *Dryden.*
Every man who enjoys the possession of what he naturally
wants, and is unmindful of the *unsupplied* distress of other
men, betrays the same temper. *Spectator.*
UNSUP'PORTABLE, *adj.* [unsupportable, Fr.] Intolerable; such
as cannot be endured.
The uneasiness of unrelieved thirst, by continuance grows
the more *unsupportable*. *Boyle.*
The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it;
and by their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun, fence
off the ardent heat, which would be otherwise *unsupport-
able*. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
UNSUP'PORTABLY, *adv.* Intolerably.
For a man to do a thing, while his conscience assures him
that he shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable, is certainly
unnatural. *South.*
UNSUP'PORTED, *adj.*
1. Not sustained; not held up.
Them the up-stays
Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while
Herself, though fairest *unsupported* bow'r. *Milton.*
2. Not assisted.
Nor have our solitary attempts been so discouraged, as to
despair of the favourable look of learning upon our single and
unsupported endeavours. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors.*
UNSU'RE, *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.
What is love? 'tis not hereafter:
Present mirth hath present laughter;
What's to come is still *unsure*. *Shakespeare.*
The men he prest but late,
To hard assays unfit, *unsure* at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate.
The king, supposing his estate to be most safe, when in-
deed most *unsure*, advanced many to new honours. *Hayward.*
How vain that second life in others breath!
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign;
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! *Pope.*
UNSUREMOUNTABLE, *adj.* [insurmountable, Fr.] Insupportable;
not to be overcome.
What safety is it, for avoiding seeming absurdities, and un-
surmountable rubs in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary,
which is built on something altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*
UNSUREPTIBLE, *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.
She a goddess died in grain,
Was *unsureptible* of stain. *Swift.*

UNT

UNSPUSPECT, *adj.* Not confided as likely to do or mean
UNSPUSPECTED, *ill.*
Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unsuspected* Hastings. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
Author *unsuspect*,
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*
On the coast averie
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by stealth
Found *unsuspected* way. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
This day, my Periclus, thou shalt perceive,
Whether I keep myself those rules I give,
Or else an *unsuspected* glutton live. *Dryden.*
They are persons of unquestionable abilities, altogether
unsuspected of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*
UNSPUSPECTING, *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.
When Albion sends her eager sons to war,
Pleas'd, in the gen'ral fight, the host lie down
Sudden, before some *unsuspecting* town;
The captive race, one instant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's standard flies. *Pope.*
UNSPUSPECTIOUS, *adj.* Having no suspicion.
He his guide requested to let him lean
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main support:
He *unsuspicious* led him. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The easy queen receiv'd my faint address,
With eager hope and *unsuspicious* faith. *Smith.*
UNSTAIN'D, *adj.* Not supported; not held up.
Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unstain'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
All *unstain'd* between the wave and sky,
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*
TO UNSWATHRE, *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of
bandage.
In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me. *Addison.*
UNSWAYABLE, *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by
another.
He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unswayable* and free. *Shakespeare.*
UNSWAYED, *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.
He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the chair empty? is the sword *unsway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire *unsway'd*? *Shakespeare.*
TO UNSWEAR, *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn.
The ape was glade to end the strife so light,
And thereto swore; for who would not oft swear,
And oft *unswear*, a diadem to bear? *Hubbard's Tale.*
TO UNSWEAT, *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after
exercise.
The interim of *unswearing* themselves regularly, and con-
venient rest before meat, may, with profit and delight, be
taken up with solemn music. *Milton on Education.*
UNSWEATING, *adj.* Not sweating.
In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unswearing* brow, and swear they sweat. *Dryden.*
UNSWETT, *adj.* Not sweet; disagreeable.
Long were to tell the troublous forms that to'st
The private state, and make the life *unswett*. *Fairy Queen.*
UNSWETTED, *adj.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.
What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
The dust of antique time would lie *unswett*. *Shakespeare.*
UNSWORN, *adj.* Not bound by an oath.
You are not yet *unsworn*:
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men. *Shak.*
UNTAINTED, *adj.*
1. Not sullied; not polluted.
Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit. *Shakespeare.*
What stronger breast-plate than a heart *untainted*? *Shak.*
Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Roscommon.*
Compare the ingenuous pliancy to virtuous counsels in
youth, as it comes fresh and *untainted*, out of the hands of
nature, with the confirmed obliquity in an aged sinner. *South.*
This *untainted* year is all your own;
Your glories may, without our crimes, be shown. *Dryden.*
The most *untainted* credit of a witness will scarce be able
to find belief. *Locke.*
Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, smoke, or
the breaths of many people. *Arbutnot.*
2. Not charged with any crime.
And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
untainted, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not corrupted by mixture.
The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;
Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load. *Smith.*
UNTA'KEN, *adj.*
1. Not taken.
Until this day remaineth the vail *untaken* away. *2 Cor. iii.*
The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left
few ships unpoiled or *untaken*. *Harward.*
Dispose

UNT

Dispoſe already of th' untaken ſpoil.
Otherwiſe the whole buſineſs had miſcarried, and Jeruſalem remain'd untaken.
A thouſand ſchemes the monarch's mind employ;
Elate in thought, he ſacks untaken Troy.
2. UNTAKEN *up*. Not filled.
The narrow limits of this diſcourſe, will leave no more room untaken up by heaven.
UNTA'KED *of*. *adj*. Not mentioned in the world.
Spread thy cloſe curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo leap to theſe arms, untalk'd of and unſeen.
No happineſs can be, where is no reſt;
Th' unknown, untalk'd of man is only bleſt.
UNTA'KEABLE *adj*. Not to be tam'd; not to be ſubdued.
Gold is ſo untameable by the fire, that after many meltings and violent heats, it does ſcarce diminifh.
He is ſwifter than any other bull, and untameable.
UNTA'MED *adj*. Not ſubdued; not ſuppreſſed.
A people very ſtubborn and untam'd; or, if ever tam'd, yet lately have quite ſhooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience.
What death has heav'n deſign'd,
For ſo untam'd, ſo turbulent a mind!
Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and moſt untam'd part of the creation.
To UNTA'NGLE *v. a.* To looſe from intricacy or convolution.
O time, thou muſt untangle this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t'untie.
This is that very Mab,
That cakes the elſtocks, in foul, ſluttish hairs,
Which, once untangl'd, much miſfortune bodes.
I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again.
UNTA'STED *adj*. Not taſted; not tried by the palate.
The tall ſtag reſolves to try
The combat next; but if the cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtraight reſumes his wonted care;
Leaves the untold ſpring behind,
And wing'd with fear, outflies the wind.
If he chance to find
A new repaſt, or an untold ſpring,
Bleſſes his ſtars, and thinks it luxury.
UNTA'STING *adj*.
1. Not perceiving any taſte.
Cydonian oil,
Whoſe balmy juice glides o'er th' untasting tongue.
2. Not trying by the palate.
UNTAUGHT *adj*.
1. Uninſtructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.
A lie is continually in the mouth of the untaught.
Taught, or untaught, the dunce is ſtill the ſame;
Yet till the wretched maſter bears the blame.
On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet inſtruction flows;
But ſome untaught o'erhear the whiſpering rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure, blockheads ſtill.
2. Debar'd from inſtruction.
He, that from a child untaught, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of ſciences, will find himſelf miſtaken.
3. Unſkilled; new; not having uſe or practice.
Suffolk's imperial tongue is ſtern and rough,
Uſ'd to command, untaught to plead for favour.
To UNTA'CH *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.
That elder berries are poiſon, as we are taught by tradition, experience will unteach us.
Their cuſtoms are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, unteach what nature taught.
UNTEMPERED *adj*. Not tempered.
One built up a wall, and others daubed it with untemper'd mortar.
UNTEMPTED *adj*.
1. Not embarras'd by temptation.
In temptation diſpute not, but rely upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent untempted guide.
2. Not invited by any thing alluring.
Untempted, or by wager or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice.
UNTE'NABLE *adj*.
1. Not to be held in poſſeſſion.
2. Not capable of defence.
He produced a warrant, that the town being untenable, he ſhould retire.
Calaubon abandons a poſt that was untenable.

UNTE'NATED *adj*. Having no tenant.
The country ſeems to be full ſtock'd with cattle, no ground being untenanted.
UNTE'NED *adj*. Not having any attendance.
They fall, unleſt, untended, and unmourn'd.
UNTE'NDER *adj*. Wanting ſoftneſs; wanting affection.
Goes thy heart with this?
—Aye, my lord —
—So young, and ſo untender?
—So young, my lord, and true.
UNTE'NDERED *adj*. Not offered.
Caſſibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thouſand pounds; which by thee lately I left untender'd.
To UNTENT *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.
Will he not, upon our fair requeſt,
Untent his perſon, and ſhare the air with us?
UNTE'NTED *adj*. [from *tent*.] Having no accommodations applied.
Blasphemy and fogs upon thee!
Th' untented woundings of a father's curſe
Pierce every fence about thee!
UNTE'RIED *adj*. Not affrighted; not ſtruck with fear.
Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unhaken, unſeduc'd, untir'd,
To ſuccour the diſtreſt, to give help
To an afflicted mother,
Unbrib'd by love, untir'd by threats;
There are exploits worthy Achilles' ſon.
UNTHA'NKED *adj*.
1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindneſs.
If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' all-giver wou'd be unthank'd, wou'd be unprais'd.
Their batter'd admiral too ſoon withdrew,
Unthank'd by ours for his unſuſtain'd fight.
2. Not received with thankſneſs.
For'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live:
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve.
UNTHA'NKFUL *adj*. Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.
The caſting away of things profitable for ſuſtenance, is an unthankful abuſe of the fruits.
He is kind to the unthankful.
They which he created, were unthankful unto him which prepared life for them.
If you reckon that for evil, you are unthankful for the bleſſing.
The bare ſuppoſal of one petty loſs, makes us unthankful for all that's left.
UNTHA'NKFULLY *adv*. Without thanks; without gratitude.
I judged it requiſite to ſay ſomething, to prevent my being thought to have unthankfully taken one of the chief paſſages of my diſcourſe from a book, to which I was utterly a ſtranger.
UNTHA'NKFULNESS *n. ſ.* Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received; want of ſenſe of benefits; ingratitude.
Thou diſt in thine unthankfulneſs; and thine ignorance makes thee away.
Immoderate favours breed fiſt unthankfulneſs, and afterwards hate.
The unthankful ſtand reckon'd among the moſt enormous ſinners, which evinces the virtue oppoſite to unthankfulneſs, to bear the ſame place in the rank of duties.
UNTHA'WED *adj*. Not diſſolved after froſt.
Your wine lock'd up,
Or fiſh deny'd, the river yet unthaw'd.
To UNTHA'VE *v. a.* To recal, or diſmiſs a thought.
Unthink your ſpeaking, and ſay ſo no more.
UNTHINKING *adj*. Thoughtleſs; not given to reflection.
Grey-headed infant! and in vain grown old;
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold
Lie charms reſtleſs! that all laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind.
An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts who ever ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the ſtudioſ, and perhaps help unthinking men to become thinking.
The unthinking part contract an unreaſonable averſion to that eccleſiaſtical conſtitution.
With earneſt eyes, and round unthinking face,
He fiſt the muſt-box open'd, then the caſe.
UNTHO'RY *adj*. Not obſtructed by prickles.
He ſome extenuation of the curſe, if in ſulore culus
tui were conſignable unto corporal exertations, and there ſtill remained a paradise, or untortory place of knowledge.
UNTHOUGHT *adj*. Not regarded; not heeded.
That ſhall be the day, when'er it lights,
This gallant Hoſpur, this all-prais'd knight,
And your unthought of Harry chance to meet.

UNT

To UNTHRE'AD *v. a.* To looſe.
He with his bare wand can unthre'ad thy joints,
And crumble all thy ſinews.
UNTHRE'ATENED *adj*. Not menaced.
Sir John Hotham was unreprouched, and unthreatened, by any language of mine.
UNTHRI'FT *n. ſ.* An extravagant; a prodigal.
My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upſtart unthrifts.
The curious unthrift makes his cloaths too wide,
And ſpares himſelf, but would his taylor chide.
Yet nothing ſtill; then poor and naked come;
Thy father will receive his unthrift home,
And thy bleſt Saviour's blood diſcharge the mighty ſum.
UNTHRI'FT *adj*. Profuſe; waſteful; prodigal; extravagant.
In ſuch a night,
Did Jeſſica ſteal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an unthrift love, did run from Venice.
UNTHRI'FTILY *adv*. Without frugality.
Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily.
UNTHRI'FTINESS *n. ſ.* Waſte; prodigality; profuſion.
The third fort are the poor by idleneſs or unthriftineſs, as riotous ſpenders, vagabonds, loiterers.
The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more ſhould they endeavour to expiate that unthriftineſs, by a more careful managery for the future.
UNTHRI'FTY *adj*.
1. Prodigal; profuſe; laſiv; waſteful.
The cattle I found of good ſtrength, having a great mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman, of whoſe unthrift ſon he had bought it.
Can no man tell me of my unthrift ſon?
Our abſence makes us unthrift to our knowledge.
2. Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.
Grains given to a hide-bound or unthriftly horſe, recover him.
UNTHRI'VING *adj*. Not thriving; not proſpering; not growing rich.
Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, conſider, how unthri'ving a trade it is finally like to prove, that their falſe accuſations of others will rebound in true ones on themſelves.
To UNTHRONE *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.
Him to unthrone, we then
May hope, when everlaſting fate ſhall yield
To ſickle chance, and chaos judge the ſtrife.
To UNTIE *v. a.*
1. To unbind; to free from bonds.
Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches; though the yefly waves
Confound and ſwallow navigation up.
2. To looſen from convolution or knot.
All that of myſelf is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine;
Sacharilla's captive ſain
Would untie his iron chain;
And thoſe ſcorching beams to ſhun,
To thy gentle ſhadow run.
The chain I'll in return untie,
And freely thou again ſhalt fly.
The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink,
Her ſnakes untied, ſulphureous waters drink.
3. To let free from any obſtruction.
All the evils of an untied tongue, we put upon the accounts of drunkenneſs.
4. To reſolve; to clear.
They quicken ſloth, perplexities untie;
Make roughneſs ſmooth, and hardneſs molliſe.
A little more ſtudy will ſolve theſe difficulties, untie the knot, and make your doubts vaniſh.
UNTI'D *adj*.
1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.
Her hair
Unti'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
A-down her ſhoulders looſely lay diſplay'd.
2. Not faſtened by any binding, or knot.
Your hoſe ſhould be ungartered, your ſhoe untied, and every thing about you demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation.
UNTI'L *adv*.
1. To the time that.
Treaſons are acted,
As ſoon as thought; though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act.
2. To the place that.
In open proſpect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth ſeems join'd unto the ſky.
UNTIL *prep*. To. Uſed of time. The other uſe is obſolete.

UNT

So ſoon as he from far deſcry'd
Thoſe glitt'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He rous'd himſelf full blithe, and haſten'd them until.
UNTILLED *adj*. Not cultivated.
The glebe untill'd, might plenteous crops have born;
Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,
Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains.
Lands lain long untill'd, contract a four juice, which
cauſes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery.
The ſoil untill'd, a ready harveſt yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields.
UNTIMBERED *adj*. Not furniſhed with timber; weak.
Where's then the ſaucy boat,
Whoſe weak untimber'd ſides but even now
Co-riol'd greatneſs? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toaſt for Neptune?
UNTIMELY *adj*. Happening before the natural time.
Boundleſs intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne.
Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's untimely fate.
Such were the notes thy once-lov'd poet ſung,
Till death untimely ſtopp'd his tuneful tongue.
Oh juſt beheld and loſt!
UNTIMELY *adv*. Before the natural time.
He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers untimely fade.
If ever he have child, abortive be it;
Prodigious and untimely brought to light.
Butchers, and villains!
How ſweet a plant have you untimely cropt?
Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,
And what's untimely done.
Why came I ſo untimely forth
Into a world, which, wanting thee,
Cou'd entertain us with no worth?
UNTINGED *adj*.
1. Not ſtained; not diſcoloured.
It appears what beams are untinged, and which paint the primary, or ſecondary iris.
2. Not infected.
Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the ſame defect, neither is Bolingbroke untinged with it.
UNTRABLE *adj*. Indefatigable; unwearied.
A moſt incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an untrable and continue goodneſs.
UNTRIED *adj*. Not made weary.
Hath he ſo long held out with me untir'd,
And ſtops he now for breath?
See great Marcellus! how untir'd in toils,
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal ſpoils!
UNTRILLED *adj*. [un and *trill*.] Having no title.
O nation miſerable!
With an untitled tyrant, bloody ſcepter'd;
When ſhalt thou ſee thy wholeſome days again?
UNTO *prep*. [It was the old word for *to*; now obſolete.]
O continue thy loving kindneſs unto them.
It was their hurt untruly to attribute ſuch great power unto falſe gods.
She, by her wicked arts, and wily ſkill,
Unawares me wrought unto her wicked will.
The uſe of the navel is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the veſſels thereof convey its ſuſtentation.
Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often confine unto the left.
Me, when the cold Digentian ſtream revives,
What does my friend believe I think or aſk?
Let me yet leſs poſſeſs, ſo I may live,
Whate'er of life remains unto myſelf.
UNTO'LD *adj*.
1. Not related.
Better a thouſand ſuch as I,
Their grief untold, ſhould pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcaſt
With ſullen clouds, ſhould be defac'd.
2. Not revealed.
Characters where obſcene words are very indecent to be heard; for that reaſon, ſuch a tale ſhall be left untold by me.
UNTOUCHED *adj*.
1. Not touched; not reached.
Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, was ſlain in that part.
Three men paſſed through a fiery furnace untouched, unſinged.
2. Not moved; not affected.
They, like perſons wholly untouched with his agonies, and unmoved with his paſſionate intreaties, ſleep away all concern for him or themſelves.

UNT

UNT

3. Not meddled with.
We must pursue the sylvan lands;
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryden*.
Several very antient trees grow upon the spot, from whence
they conclude, that these particular tracts must have lain *untouch'd* for some ages. *Addison*.
- UNTO'WARD**. *adj.*
1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.
Then hast thou taught Hortensio to be froward,
The ladies prove averse,
And more *untoward* to be won,
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras*.
The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o' th' nation,
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras*.
They were a cross, odd, *untoward* people.
Some men have made a very *untoward* use of this, and
such as he never intended they should. *Woodward*.
2. Awkward; ungraceful.
Vast is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loos'd from the things. *Creach*.
Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of
the cushion; which, besides the *untoward* manner, hinders
them from making the best advantage of their voice. *Swift*.
UNTO'WARDLY. *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.
They learn, from unbred or debauched servants, *untowardly*
tricks and vices. *Lake on Education*.
UNTO'WARDLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely.
He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for
eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crossly to the reason of
things, as can be. *Tillotson*.
He explained them very *untowardly*. *Tillotson*.
- UNTRA'CEABLE**. *adj.* Not to be traced.
The workings of providence are secret and *untraceable*, by
which it disposes of the lives of men. *South's Sermons*.
- UNTRA'CED**. *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps.
Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auspicious height,
Through *untra'ced* ways, and airy paths I fly,
More boundless in my fancy than my eye. *Denham*.
- UNTRA'CTABLE**. *adj.* [intractable, Fr. intractabilis, Lat.]
1. Not yielding to common measures and management; not
governable; stubborn.
The French, supposing that they had advantage over the
English, began to be stiff, and almost *untractable*, sharply
pressing for speedy resolutions and short meetings. *Hayward*.
If any father have a son thus perverse and *untractable*, I
know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke*.
Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appear-
ance in the skin. *Arbuthnot on Diet*.
2. Rough; difficult.
I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyss. *Milton*.
UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. f.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be
regulated or managed; stubbornness.
The great difference in mens intellectuals arises from a
defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to
think; or in the dulness or *untractableness* of those faculties,
for want of use. *Locke*.
- UNTRA'DING**. *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.
Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable
to casualties as money, in *untrading* and unskillful hands. *Locke*.
- UNTRAINED**. *adj.*
1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.
My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakespeare*.
The king's forces charged lively, and they again as stoutly
received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, with-
out any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight. *Hayw*.
Life,
To noble and ignoble, is more sweet
Untrain'd in arms, where rashness leads not on. *Milton*.
No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained*
men into the field; but will, by little bloodless skirmishes,
instruct them in the manner of the fight. *Decay of Pity*.
2. Irregular; ungovernable.
Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an *untrained* hope or passion:
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert*.
- UNTRANSFERABLE**. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one
to another.
In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power,
though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferable*,
in the prince. *Howell's Pre-eminence of Parliament*.
- UNTRANSPARENT**. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.
Though held against the light they appear'd of a transparent
yellow, yet looked on with one's back turn'd to the light,
they exhibited an *untransparent* blue. *Boyle on Colours*.

UNT

- UNTRAVELL'D**. *adj.*
1. Never trodden by passengers.
We find no open track, or constant manuduction in this
labyrinth, but are oft times fain to wander in America, and
untravell'd parts. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors*.
Long *untravell'd* heaths. *Thomson*.
2. Having never seen foreign countries.
An *untravell'd* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of
Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are
often such as are peculiar to that country. *Addison*.
To UNTR'AD. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same
steps.
We will *untread* the steps of damned flight,
And, like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shaksp.*
UNTR'ASUR'D. *adj.* Not laid up; not deposited.
Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untr'asur'd* of their mistress. *Shaksp.*
- UNTR'ATABLE**. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.
Men are of so *untratable* a temper, that nothing can be
obtained of them. *Decay of Pity*.
- UNTR'ED**. *adj.*
1. Not yet attempted.
It behoves,
From hard essays, and ill successless paths,
A faithful leader, not to hazard all
Through ways of danger, by himself *untr'y'd*. *Milton*.
That she no ways nor means may leave *untr'y'd*,
Thus to her sister the herself apply'd. *Denham*.
2. Not yet experienced.
Never more
Mean I to try, what rash *untr'y'd* I fought,
The pain of absence from thy fight. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
The happiest of mankind overlooking those solid blessings
which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat which
they want; some *untr'y'd* pleasure, which, if they could but
taste, they should then be completely blest. *Atterbury*.
Self-preservation, the long acquaintance of soul and body,
the *untr'y'd* condition of a separation, are sufficient reasons not
to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier*.
Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untr'y'd* beings,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass? *Addison*.
3. Not having passed trial.
The father secure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untr'y'd*.
Against what'er may tempt. *Milton's Par. Regain'd*.
- UNTRIV'APHABLE**. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.
What towns, what garions might you,
With hazard of this blood subdue;
Which now y're bent to throw away
In vain, *untriv'aphable* fray? *Hudibras*.
- UNTR'OD**. *adj.* Not passed; not marked by the foot.
UNTR'ODDEN. *adj.*
The way he came, not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human steps *untr'od*. *Paradise Regain'd*.
Now while the heav'n by the sun's team *untr'od*,
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch,
A garland made of such new bays,
And sought in such *untr'odden* ways,
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller*.
Who was the first to explore th' *untr'odden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry step? *Addison's Cato*.
- UNTR'OLLED**. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.
Hard fate! *untr'oll'd* is now the charming dye;
The playhouse and the parks unvisited must lie. *Dryden*.
- UNTR'UBLED**. *adj.*
1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.
Quiet *untr'ubled* soul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's sake. *Shaksp.*
2. Not agitated; not confused.
Our Saviour meek, and with *untr'ubled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd fore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton*.
3. Not interrupted in the natural course.
Would they think with how small allowance
Untr'ubled nature doth herself suffice,
Such superfluities they would despise. *Fairy Queen*.
4. Transparent; clear.
The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor with the tan-
gible parts, ever representeth bodies clear and *untr'ubled*. *Bacon*.
- UNTR'U'E**. *adj.*
1. False; contrary to reality.
By what construction shall any man make those compari-
sons true, holding that distinction *untr'ue*. *Hooker*.
That a vessel filled with adies, will receive the like quan-
tity of water, that it would have done if it had been empty, is
utterly *untr'ue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon*.

UNT

2. False; not faithful.
I cannot break to sweet a bond,
Unless I prove *untr'ue*;
Nor can I ever be so fond,
To prove *untr'ue* for you. *Suckling*.
Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in stothful ease, and loose delights:
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untr'ue*. *Dryden*.
- UNTRU'LY**. *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.
It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute so great power unto
false gods. *Hooker, b. v.*
On these mountains it is generally received that the ark
rested, but *untruly*. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*.
- UNTRU'STINESS**. *n. f.* Unfaithfulness.
Secretary Peter, under pretence of gravity, covered much
untrustiness of heart. *Hayward*.
- UNTRU'TH**. *n. f.*
1. Falshood; contrariety to reality.
2. Moral falshood; not veracity.
He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys*.
3. Treachery; want of fidelity.
I would,
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shaksp.*
4. False assertion.
In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly
avail the patron and defender long; and things most truly,
are likewise most behovefully spoken. *Hooker, b. iii.*
There is little hope for common justice in this dispute,
from a man, who lays the foundations of his reasonings in so
notorious an *untruth*. *Atterbury*.
- UNTRU'NABLE**. *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.
My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untruable*, and bad. *Shakespeare*.
A lutestring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harsh
and *untruable* sound; which strings we call false. *Bacon*.
His harsh *untruable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's, to
join with the music of a choir. *Tatler, N° 54*.
- To UNTRU'NE. *v. a.*
1. To make incapable of harmony.
Take but degree away, *untune* that string,
And hark what discord follows. *Shakespeare*.
When the last and dreadful hour,
This crumbling pageant shall devour,
The trumpet shall be heard on high,
The dead shall live, the living die,
And music shall untune the sky. *Dryden*.
The captives, as their tyrant shall require,
That they should breathe the song, and touch the lyre,
Shall say; can Jacob's fervile race rejoice,
Untun'd the music, and diffus'd the voice? *Prior*.
2. To disorder.
O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring senses, O wind up
Of this child-changed father. *Shaksp. K. Lear*.
- UNTRU'NED**. *adj.* Not turned.
New crimes invented, left *untrun'd* no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden*.
So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind been to bring
this matter to a fair issue, that no stone hath been left *untrun'd*,
no way, whereby these things could have been brought forth
of the sea, but one or other hath pitch'd upon. *Woodward*.
- UNTRU'TORED**. *adj.* Uninstructed; untaught.
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern *untrutor'd* churl; and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shaksp.*
Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,
Their sense *untrutor'd* infancy may know:
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught. *Prior*.
- To UNTRU'TWINE. *v. a.*
1. To open what is held together by convolution.
But since the sisters did so soon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line. *Waller*.
2. To open what is wrapped on itself.
It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the
untwining of the beard by the moisture. *Bacon*.
3. To separate that which clasps round any thing.
Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the Syren
songs of Italy could never *untwine* from the mast of God's
word. *Aicham*.
- To UNTRU'TWIST. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each
other, or wrapped up on themselves.
Untwisting his deceitful clew,
He gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Fairy Queen*.
The interest of prince and people is so enfolded in a mu-
tual embrace, that they cannot be *untwisted* without pulling a
limb off. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.

UNV

- Untwisting* all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton*.
No, I'll *untwist* you;
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden*.
Tarr'd hempen ropes cut small and *untwisted*, are bene-
ficial for lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
- Untwist* a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift*.
- To UNV'Y. *v. a.* [See UNVIE.] To loose.
O time! thou must untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me t' *untw*. *Shakespeare*.
To UNV'Y. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil. This
word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See
VAIL, and VEIL.
Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*. *Denham*.
Now *unveil'd*, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in my tick order laid. *Pope*.
- UNV'YABLE**. *adj.* Inestimable; being above price.
Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the
unvaluable blessing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterb.*
- UNV'YUED**. *adj.*
1. Not prized; neglected.
He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depends
The safety and the health of the whole state. *Shaksp.*
2. Inestimable; above price.
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Inestimable stones, *unvail'd* jewels. *Shakespeare*.
- UNV'YQUISHED**. *adj.* Not conquered; not overcome.
Shall I for lucre of the rest *unvanquish'd*,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be called but viceroy of the whole? *Shakespeare*.
Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquished*,
than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward*.
They rise *unvanquish'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
- UNV'YRIABLE**. *adj.* [invariable, Fr.] Not changeable; not mu-
table.
The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and *unvariable*
as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the com-
mon interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence,
is evil. *Norris*.
- UNV'YRIED**. *adj.* Not changed; not diversified.
If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close to truth
and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated
arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on. *Locke*.
They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. *Pope*.
- UNV'YRNISHED**. *adj.*
1. Not overlaid with varnish.
2. Not adorned; not decorated.
I will a round, *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms
I won his daughter with. *Shaksp. Othello*.
- UNV'YRYING**. *adj.* Not liable to change.
We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of
duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession, as
we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out
in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke*.
- To UNV'Y. *v. a.* [See VEIL and VAIL.]
1. To uncover; to divert of a veil.
The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light. *Milton*.
To the limpid stream direct thy way,
When the gay moon *unveils* her smiling ray. *Pope*.
2. To disclose; to show.
The providence, that's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shak.*
- UNV'YLEDLY**. *adv.* Plainly; without disguise.
Not knowing what use you will make of what has been
unvelledly communicated to you, I was unwilling that some
things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's
hands, that scorn to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle*.
- UNV'YLATED**. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.
This animals, to succour life, demand;
Nor should the air *unventilated* stand;
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore's Creation*.
- UNV'YRITABLE**. *adj.* Not true.
All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown*.
- UNV'YSED**. *adj.* Unacquainted; unskilled.
Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore*.
- UNV'YSED**. *adj.* Untroubled; undisturbed.
With a blest and *unvers'd* retire,
With unhack'd fwords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shakespeare*.
Unvers'd with thought of wants which may betide;
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

U N U

UNVIOLATED. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.
Herein you war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of suspect
Th' unviolated honour of your wife. *Shakespeare.*
He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty and fidelity
to his majesty unviolated. *Clarendon.*
This strength diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks unhorn,
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton.*
UNVIRTUOUS. *adj.* Wanting virtue.
If they can find in their hearts that the poor, unvirtuous, fat
knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the
ministers. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
UNVISITED. *adj.* Not resorted to.
In some wild zone
Dwell, not unvisited of heav'n's fair light,
Secure. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
The playhouse and the park unvisited must lie. *Dryden.*
UNUNIFORM. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.
Such an ununiform piety is in many so exactly apportioned
to Satan's interest, that he has no cause to with the change
of his tenure. *Decay of Piety.*
UNVOYAGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed over or voyaged.
Not this unvoyageable gulph obscure,
Detain from following thy illustrious track. *Dryden.*
UNWAGED. *adj.* Not incited; not perfid.
The time was once, when thou unwar'd would'st vow,
That never words were music to thine ear,
Unless I spake. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*
UNWED. *adj.*
1. Not put to use; unemployed.
She, whose husband about that time died, forgetting the
absent Plangus, or, at least, not hoping of him to attain to
aspiring a purpose, left no art untried, which might keep
the line from breaking, whereto the fish was already
taken. *Sidney.*
Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason,
To rust in us untried. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
2. Not accustomed.
He, untried to such entertainment, did shortly and plainly
answer what he was. *Sidney, b. ii.*
One, whose eyes,
Albeit untried to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
What art thou?
Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray
Diminish'd light, and eyes untried to day. *Dryden.*
UNUSEFUL. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.
I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be un-
useful in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*
Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little
down upon them; and they are as yet utterly unuseful for
flying. *Admiral's Antidote against Atheism.*
As when the building gains a further stay,
We take th' unuseful scaffolding away. *Dryden.*
Pleas'd to find his age
Declining, not unuseful to his lord. *Philips.*
UNUSUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.
With this unusual and strange course they went on, till
God, in whole heav'nly worldly judgments I nothing doubt
but that there may be hidden mercy, gave them over to their
own inventions. *Hooker.*
You gain your point, if your industrious art
Can make unusual words easy and plain. *Resenmon.*
A sprightly red vermilion all her face;
And her eyes languish with unusual grace.
That peculiar turn, that the words should appear new, yet
not unusual, but very proper to his auditors. *Clarendon.*
The river flows redundant, and attacks
The ling'ring remnant with unusual tide. *Philips.*
UNUSUALNESS. *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency.
It is the unusualness of the time, not the appearance, that
surprizes Alcibiades. *Drum.*
UNUTTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpressible.
Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the spirit of pray'r
Inspir'd, and waug'd for heav'n with speedier flight
Than lowly oratory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
It wounds my soul
To think of your unutterable sorrows,
When you shall find Hippolytus was guiltless. *Smith.*
UNVULNERABLE. *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulner-
able.
The god of soldiers inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove
To shame unvulnerable, and stick i' th' wars
Like a great sea mark, standing every flaw. *Shakespeare.*

U N W

UNWAKENED. *adj.* Not roused from sleep.
The more
His wonder was, to find unawaken'd Eve
With tresses compos'd. *Milton's P. Lost, b. vi.*
UNWALLED. *adj.* Having no walls.
He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but unwall'd,
and of no strength. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turk.*
UNWARES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or ex-
pectation.
She, by her wicked arts,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Fairy Queen.*
His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the woods, to see her little son,
And chanc'd unwares to meet him in the way,
After his sports and cruel pastime done. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Still we fail, while prosperous blows the wind,
Till on some secret rock unwares we light. *Fairy Queen.*
UNWARYLY. *adv.* Without caution; carelessly.
The best part of my powers
Were in the washes all unwarily
Devour'd by the unexpected flood. *Shakespeare.*
If I had not unwarily engaged myself for the present
publishing it, I should have kept it till I had look'd
over it.
By such principles, they renounce their legal claim to li-
berty and property, and unwarily submit to what they really
abhor. *Freeholder, N° 10.*
UNWARIENESS. *n. s.* [from *unwary*.] Want of caution; care-
lessness.
The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame,
naturally betrays us into such slips and unwarinesses, as are not
incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Spectator, N° 256.*
UNWARILY. *adv.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not mi-
litary.
He safely might old troops to battle lead,
Against th' unwarlike Persian, and the Mede;
Whole hasty flight did from a bloodless field,
More spoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*
Avert unwarlike Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home. *Dryden.*
UNWARNED. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.
Unexperienced young men, if unwar'd, take one thing
for another, and judge by the outside.
May hypocrites,
That fly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwar'd, till by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Philips.*
UNWARRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified;
not allowed.
At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is fea-
sible, and may be compassed without unwarrantable correspon-
dence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*
He who does an unwarrantable action through a false infor-
mation, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in rea-
son make the guilt of one sin the excuse of another. *South.*
UNWARRANTABLY. *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.
A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will
not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some
men unwarrantably pretend to, nay, unwarrantably require
of others. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
UNWARRANTED. *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.
The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for
them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their
own consent, upon hope of an unwarranted conquest; but
to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded
out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*
UNWARY. *adj.*
1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.
Nor think me so unwary,
To bring my feet again into the snare
Where once I have been caught. *Milton's Agamemnon.*
So spake the false archangel, and insid'rous
Bad influence into th' unwarly breast.
So talk'd the spirit'd fly snake; and Eve,
Yet more amaz'd, unwarly thus reply'd. *Milton.*
Turning short, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwarly knight.
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*
Propositions about religion are insinuated into the unwarly,
as well as unbiassed understandings of children, and riveted
there by long custom. *Locke.*
2. Unexpected. Obsolete.
All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that unwarly sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Fairy Queen.*
UNWASHED. *adj.* Not washed; not cleansed by washing.
Another lean unwash'd artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakespeare.*
To eat with unwash'd hands defileth not a man. *Matthew, xv.*

U N W

He accepts of no unclean, no unwashed sacrifice; and if re-
pentance utter not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Dappa.*
When the fleece is thorn, if sweat remains
Unwash'd, it soaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*
UNWASTED. *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.
Why have those rocks so long unwasted stood,
Since, lavish of their stock, they through the flood
Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,
And with their spoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackmore.*
UNWASTING. *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.
Purest love's unwasting treasure;
Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;
Sacred Hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*
UNWAYED. *adj.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road.
Beasts that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a
man's use, as colts that are unwayed, and will not go at all. *Suckl.*
UNWEAKENED. *adj.* Not weakened.
By reason of the exhalation of some air out of the glass,
the elical power of the remaining air was very much debi-
litated, in comparison of the unweakened pressure of the ex-
ternal air. *Boyle.*
UNWEAPONED. *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.
As the beards are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns,
and other bodily instruments of much advantage against un-
weaponed men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his
hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well
avoid. *Raleigh.*
UNWEARABLE. *adj.* Not to be tired.
Desire to resemble him in goodness, maketh them un-
wearable. *Hooker, b. i.*
UNWEARIED. *adj.*
1. Not tired; not fatigued.
The Creator from his work
Desisting, though unwearied, up return'd. *Milton.*
Their bloody talk unwearied, still they ply. *Waller.*
Still th' unwearied fire pursues the tuneful strain. *Dryden.*
2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under
fatigue.
Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with unwearied limbs each part enquire. *Spenser.*
Godlike his unwearied bounty flows;
First loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*
A winged virtue through th' ethereal sky,
From orb to orb, unwearied dost thou fly. *Tickell.*
An unwearied devotion in the service of God, recommend-
ed the gospel to the world.
The righteous shall certainly be saved, but then the christian
character of a righteous man implies a constant, unwearied
performance in many painful instances of duty.
To UNWEARY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.
It unwaries, and refreshes more than any thing, after too
great labour. *Temple.*
UNWED. *adj.* Unmarried.
This servitude makes you to keep unwed. *Shakespeare.*
UNWEDGABLE. *adj.* Not to be cloven.
Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the unwedgable and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
UNWEED. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.
Fie! 'tis an unweeded garden,
That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in nature,
Possess it merely. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
UNWEED. *adj.* Not lamented. Now unwept.
He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton.*
UNWEETING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.
Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all unweeting of that well she knew;
And pained himself with busy care to rear
Her out of careless swoon. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
But contrary, unweeting he fulfilled
The purpos'd counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd
Of the most high. *Paradise Regain'd.*
UNWEIGHED. *adj.*
1. Not examined by the balance.
Solomon left all the vessels unweighed, because they were
exceeding many. *1 Kings, vii.*
2. Not considered; negligent.
What unweighed behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard pickt
out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner essay
me? why he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shakespeare.*
Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips unweigh'd,
Deem not unjustly by my doom oppress'd.
Of human race the wisest, and the best. *Pope's Ode, &c.*
UNWEIGHING. *adj.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.
Wife! why, no question but he was—a very superficial,
ignorant, unweighing fellow. *Shakespeare.*
UNWELCOME. *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well re-
ceived.

U N W

Such welcome and unwelcome things at once,
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Soon as th' unwelcome news
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, displeas'd
All were who heard. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
Though he that brings unwelcome news
Has but a losing office, yet he that shews
Your danger first, and then your way to safety,
May heal that wound he made. *Denham's Sophy.*
Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryden.*
From the very first instances of perception, some things
are grateful, and others unwelcome to them; some things that
they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*
Such hasty nights as these, would give very unwelcome inter-
ruptions to our labours. *Bentley's Sermons.*
UNWELT. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.
Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
We, but the slaves that mount you to the throne:
A base, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the funeral flame;
By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryden.*
UNWET. *adj.* Not moist.
Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes unwept;
Yet since I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears shall set thee first adrift within thy tomb. *Dryden.*
UNWHIPPED. *adj.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.
Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipped of justice. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
Once I caught him in a lie;
And then, unwhipped, he had the grace to cry. *Pope.*
UNWHOLESOME. *adj.*
1. Infalubrious; mischievous to health.
The discovery of the disposition of the air, is good for the
prognosticks of wholesome and unwholesome years. *Bacon.*
There I a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,
The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*
How can any one be assured, that his meat and drink are
not poisoned, and made unwholesome before they are brought to
him? *South.*
Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer; for the
country towns are so infested with unwholesome vapours, that
they dare not trust themselves in them; while the heats
last. *Milford on Italy.*
Children born healthy, often contract diseases from an
unwholesome nurse. *Archbishop of Dint.*
2. Corrupt; tainted.
We'll use this unwholesome humidity; this gross, watery
pumpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from fays. *Shakespeare.*
UNWIELDY. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.
Unwieldily they wallow first in ooze;
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*
UNWIELDINESS. *n. s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move; or be
moved.
To what a cumbersome unweildiness,
And burdensome corpulence my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worst endures, discretion. *Donne.*
The supposed unweildiness of its massy bulk, grounded upon
our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to
motion, is a mere imposture of our senses. *Glanville.*
UNWIELDY. *adj.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or
moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.
An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, unweildy body
of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits, carried him out
of the world. *Clarendon.*
Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*
Unwieldy fims of wealth, which higher mount,
Than files of marshal'd figures can account. *Dryden.*
Nothing here th' unwieldy rock avails,
Reboulding harmless from the platted scales;
That, firmly join'd, preserv'd him from a wound,
With native armour crust'd all around. *Addison's Ovid.*
What carriage can bear away all the rude and unwieldy lop-
pings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*
UNWILLING. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not
complying by inclination.
The nature of man is unwilling to continue doing that
wherein it shall always condemn itself. *Hooker, b. v.*
If thou dost find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

UNW

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and spots upon his face,
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*
Heav'n's unchang'd decrees attentive hear;
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my side,
Unwilling to resign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*
UNWILLINGLY. *adv.* Not with good-will; not without loath-
ness.

The whining school-boy, with his fatchel,
And frowning morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
A feast the people hold to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this rest
Their superstition yields. *Milton's Agonistes.*

By seas or skies, *unwillingly* they stay'd. *Denham.*
These men were once the prince's foes, and then
Unwillingly they made him great: but now,
Being his friends, shall willingly undo him. *Denham.*
The dire contagion spreads so fast,
That where it seizes, all relief is vain;
And therefore must *unwillingly* lay waste
That country, which would else the foe maintain. *Dryden.*

UNWILLINGNESS. *n. f.* Loathsomeness; disinclination.
Obedience, with professed *unwillingness* to obey, is no bet-
ter than manifest disobedience. *Hooker, b. v.*

What moved the man to yield to her persuasions? Even
the same cause that hath moved all men since, an *unwil-
lingness* to grieve her, and make her sad, lest she should pine,
and be overcome with sorrow. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

I see with what *unwillingness*
You lay upon me this command, and through your fears
Discern your love, and therefore must obey you. *Denham.*

There is in most people a reluctance and *unwillingness* to
be forgotten. We observe, even among the vulgar, how
fond they are to have an inscription over their grave. *Swift.*

TO UNWIND. *v. a.* pret. and part. passive *unwound*.
1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine.
All his subjects having by some years learned, so to hope
for good and fear harm, only from her, that it should
have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* to
deeply an entered vice. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Empirick politicians use deceit:
You boldly shew that skill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end;
Which should you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,
As men do nature, till we came to you. *Dryden.*

2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement.
Desiring to serve God as they ought; but being not so
skillful as in every point to *unwind* themselves, where the
snarers of glozing speech lie to entangle them, are in mind
not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter invectives against
that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as
holy. *Hooker, b. v.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Left it should ravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me. *Shaksp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

TO UNWIND. *v. n.* To admit evolution.
Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and they will
easily *unwind*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

UNWIPED. *adj.* Not cleared.
Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

UNWISE. *adj.* Weak; defective in wisdom.
O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chafe an officer? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwise* delay. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
He who of those delights can judge, and spare
To interpose them oft, is not *unwise*. *Milton.*

This the Greeks say, this the barbarians; the wife and the
unwise. *Tillotson.*

When kings grow stubborn, slothful, or *unwise*,
Each private man for public good should rise. *Dryden.*

When the balance of power is duly fixt in a state, nothing
is more dangerous or *unwise*, than to give way to the first
steps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*

UNWISELY. *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely.
Lady Zelmane, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that more
delight to give presents than pay debts, chose rather to be-
stow her love upon me, than to recompense him. *Sidney.*

Unwisely we the wiser East
Pity, supposing them oppress'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

TO UNWISH. *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be.
My liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.—
—Why now thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand men;
Which likes me better than to wish us one. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

UNW

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their
own being, which must be annihilated in the subtraction of
that essence, which substantially supporteth them. *Brown.*
UNWISHED. *adj.* Not fought; not desired.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never
yet begin to open my mouth to the inevitable Philoclea, but
that her *unwish'd* presence gave my tale a conclusion, before
it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

To his *unwish'd* yoke
My foul consents not to give lov'reignty. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam;
The best of brothers at his natal home
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

UNWISHT. *adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenser.*
To UNWISHT. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. Not used.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed; and then, but now,
As if some planet had *unwisht* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

UNWITHDRAWING. *adj.* Continually liberal.
Wherefore did nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks? *Milton.*

UNWITHSTOOD. *adj.* Not opposed.
Credly plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confels
What the Shires vigour *unwithstood*,
Cou'd do in rigid fight. *Philips.*

UNWITNESSED. *adj.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice.
Least their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwit-
ness'd*. *Hooker.*

UNWITTINGLY. *adv.* [Properly *unswettingly*, from *unswetting*.]
Without knowledge; without consciousness.
In these fatal things it falls out, that the high-working
powers make second causes *unwittingly* accessory to their de-
terminations. *Sidney.*

Those things are termed most properly natural agents,
which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens
and elements of the world, which can do no otherwise than
they do. *Hooker, b. i.*

Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for present
pleasure; besides the extreme madness of running such a de-
perate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themselves
here of that tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley.*

UNWOUND. *adj.*
1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.
His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwound* sun to view. *Fairy Queen.*

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by speech; this is *unwound*
Which now came from him. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Every *unwound* meteor is portentous, and some divine
prognostick. *Glanville.*
Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,
All signs of some *unwound* change appear. *Dryden.*

2. Unaccustomed; unused.
Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making
shamefastness pleasant, and pleasure shamefast, tenderly moved
her feet, *unwound* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Sea calves *unwound* to fresh waters fly. *Mog.*
O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas
Rough with black winds and storms,
Unwound shall admire. *Milton.*

UNWORKING. *adj.* Living without labour.
Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than
gamesters, do not only keep so much of the money of a
country in their hands, but make the publick pay them
for it. *Locke.*

UNWORKSHIPPED. *adj.* Not adored.
He resolv'd to leave
Unworkshipp'd, unobey'd the throne supreme. *Milton.*

UNWORTHILY. *adv.* Not according to desert; either above
or below merit.
I vow'd, base knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, because *unworthily*
Thou wast intail'd. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

If we look upon the Odyssey as all a fiction, we consider it
unworthily. It ought to be read as a story founded upon truth,
adorned with embellishments of poetry. *Brown.*

UNWORTHINESS. *n. f.* Want of worth; want of merit.
A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word that should
be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this
manner. *Sidney, b. ii.*

UNY

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrongs, as to
think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be
any *unworthiness*; since the weakest mist is not easier driven
away by the sun, than that is chased away with so high
thoughts. *Sidney.*

Every night he comes with songs compos'd
To her *unworthiness*; it nothing tends us
To chide him from our caves, for he persists. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But, since you're here, my jealousy grows less:
You will be kind to my *unworthiness*. *Dryden.*

Have a true and humble sense of your own *unworthiness*,
which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrantably
pretended to by some. *Wake on Death.*

UNWORTHY. *adj.*
1. Not deserving.
The Athanasian creed and doxology should remain in use,
the one as a most divine explication of the chiefest articles of
our christian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of
joyful applause to his praises, in whom we believe: neither
the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard founding, as they
are in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance,
for brevity I wittingly pass over. *Knoles.*

2. Wanting merit.
Degree being vizarded,
Th' *unworthy* shews as fairly in the mask. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices? *Whitgift.*
So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Mist that which one *unworthy* may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. Mean.
Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd?
did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a
small or *unworthy* assault have conquered me? *Sidney.*

4. Not suitable; not adequate.
I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but
which I hope she will forgive. *Dryden.*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care
to suppress things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*

Care is taken to interperfe additions in such a manner,
that scarce any book can be bought, without purchasing some-
thing *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*

5. Unbecoming; vile.
The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid. *Dryden.*

UNWOUND. *part. pass.* and pret. of *unwind*. *Unwound*.
Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitch'd ropes *unwound* are
more lasting. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

UNWOUNDED. *adj.*
1. Not wounded.
We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

2. Not hurt.
Oh! blest with temper:
She who can love a sifter's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

TO UNWREATH. *v. a.* To untwine.
The barks of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants,
continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the
temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

UNWRITING. *adj.* Not assuming the character of an author.
The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily mo-
lest. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRITTEN. *adj.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.
A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from
one to another. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all no-
tion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as
much an infant, as others are born. *South's Sermons.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law,
and the *unwritten*. *Hale.*

UNWORKED. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.
Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwork'd*. *Fairfax.*

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Unwork'd and easy to the potter's hand:
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

UNWRUNG. *adj.* Not pinched.
They that have free souls, it touches us not; let the galled
jade winch, our withers are *unwring*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

UNYIELD. *adj.* Not given up.
O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyield as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryden.*

TO UNYUKE. *v. a.*
1. To loose from the yoke.
Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful fleers *unyu'd*, they took their course
East, west, north, south. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

VOC

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the em-
ployment of slaves; they *unyu'd* the mules. *Brooks.*

2. To part; to disjoin.
Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regret. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

UNYUKE. *adj.*
1. Having never worn a yoke.
Sev'n bullocks yet *unyu'd* for Pheebus chuse,
And for Diana sev'n unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; unrestrained.
I will a-while uphold
The *unyu'd* humour of your idleness. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

UNZONED. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.
Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd*, her bosom. *Prior.*

VOCABULARY. *n. f.* [vocabulary, Lat. *vocabularium*, Fr.] A
dictionary; a lexicon; a word book.
Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and that they
stand in awe of conjurations, which signify nothing, not only
in the dictionary of man, but in the subtiler *vocabulary* of
Satan. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Among other books, we should be furnished with *vocabula-
ries* and dictionaries of several forts. *Watts.*

VOCAL. *adj.* [vocal, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]
1. Having a voice.
Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious show! O let them fall,
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crosby.*

Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade;
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise. *Milton.*

Smooth-sliding Minicius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That strain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton.*

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire,
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

Mennon, though stone, was counted *vocal*;
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.
They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being
abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental music,
approving nevertheless the use of *vocal* melody to remain,
must shew some reason wherefore the one should be thought
a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker.*

And join'd their *vocal* worship to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

VOCALITY. *n. f.* [vocalitas, Lat. from *vocal*.] Power of utter-
ance; quality of being utterable by the voice.
L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other
of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in tract of
vocal speech to be pronounced spiritaly. *Holder.*

TO VOCALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice.
It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; and other
thing to *vocalize* that breath, i. e. in its passage through the
larynx, to give it the sound of human voice. *Holder.*

VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately.
Although it is as natural to mankind, to express their de-
sires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs;
yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a
business of institution. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

VOCATION. *n. f.* [vocation, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]
1. Calling by the will of God.
Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles, teach,
enforce the utter disability of any other men's *vocation* thought
 requisite in this church for the saving of souls. *Hooker, b. v.*

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended
admission to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually
now in them. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Summons.
What can be urged for them who not having the *vocation*
of poverty to scribble, out of meer wantonness make them-
selves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment.
He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might
obtain by that means to live in the sight of his prince, and
yet practise his own chosen *vocation*. *Sidney, b. i.*

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base *vocation*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

God has furnished men with faculties sufficient to direct
them in the way they should take, if they will seriously em-
ploy them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the
leisure. *Locke.*

A whore in her *vocation*,
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

VOCATIVE. *n. f.* [vocatif, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The gramma-
tical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOI

VOCIFERA'TION. *n. f.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry.
The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbutnot.*
VOCIFEROUS. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy.
Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a resolution to hiss, and confest'd they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*
VOGUE. *n. f.* [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode.
It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to vouch a man's faintship from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*
Use may revive the obsolete words,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue*. *Roscommon.*
What fashions th' have, and what they drive at
In publick *vogues*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*
In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Estrange.*
No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addison.*
At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to fiddle them; and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
VOICE. *n. f.* [*vox*, Fr. *vois*, Lat.]
1. Sound emitted by the mouth.
2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.
Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of several men; for we can discern several men by their *voices*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
3. Any sound made by breath.
O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addison.*
4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.
Are you all resolv'd to give your *voices*?
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakespeare.*
I've no words;
My *voice* is in my sword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few; for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity. *Knolles.*
Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy *voices*, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*
To *VOICE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.
Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd to regardfully? *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
It was *voiced* that the king purpos'd to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the tower; whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
Many fought to feed
The easy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel's Civil War.*
2. To vote.
Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you, against the grain, to *voice* him consul. *Shakespeare.*
To *VOICE.* *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.
Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*
It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South's Sermons.*
VOICED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice.
That's Erythraea
Or some angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis she! my struggling
soul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*
VOID. *adj.* [*voides*, Fr.]
1. Empty; vacant.
The earth was without form and *void*, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis i. 2.*
I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along. *Shakespeare.*
2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.
If it be *void*, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in?
My word shall not return *void*, but accomplish that which I please. *Isa. lv. 11.*
This custom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built against human society, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*
Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this, or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

VOL

The two houses declared, that nothing which should front that time pass under the great seal, should be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatsoever. *Swift.*
3. Unfurnished; unoccupied.
Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long *void*, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long *void*. *Clarendon.*
4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.
If some be admitted into the ministry, *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitefield.*
How *void* of reason are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*
Being *void* of all friendship and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*
5. Unsubstantial; unreal.
Senseless, lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*
VOID. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.
Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*
With what power
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
Th' illimitable *void*? *Thomson.*
To *VOID.* *v. a.* [from the adjective; *voides*, Fr.]
1. To quit; to leave empty.
If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
How in our *voiding* lobby hast thou stood,
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this assassin gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Watson's Buckingham.*
2. To emit; to pour out.
The ascending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only so much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*
3. To emit as excrement.
Excrements smell ill to the same creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burieth what she *voideth*. *Bacon.*
Believ'd the heav'ns were made of stone,
Because the sun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*
By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
Fleishy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidneys, especially if the patient has been subject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbutnot.*
4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.
It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*
VOIDABLE. *adj.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled.
If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but *voidable* by a sentence. *Ayl.*
VOIDER. *n. f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.
A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Cleveland.*
VOIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *void*.]
1. Emptiness; vacancy.
2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of substantiality.
If thereby you understand their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itself distinguished by days. *Hale.*
VOITURE. *n. f.* [French.] Carriage; transportation by carriage. Not in use.
They ought to use exercise by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbutnot.*
VOLANT. *adj.* [*volans*, Lat. *volans*, Fr.]
1. Flying; passing through the air.
The *volant*, or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have a self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins's Matb. Magick.*
2. Nimble; active.
His *volant* touch
Instinct through all proportions, low, and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*
Blind British bards, with *volant* touch,
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*
VOLATILE. *adj.* [*volatilis*, Lat.]
1. Flying; passing through the air.
The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings; because there is not sufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. [Volatile, Fr.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.
In vain, though by their pow'ful art they bind
Volatile *Hermes*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
When

VOL

When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, and with mercury sublimate a *volatile* fusible salt, like butter of antimony; doth not this shew that arsenick, which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fix'd and *volatile* parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the *volatile* will not ascend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*
3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit.
Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestic life. *Swift.*
VOLATILE. *n. f.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal.
The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VOLATILENESS. *n. f.* [*volatilité*, Fr. from *volatile*.]
VOLATILITY. *n. f.* [*volatilité*, Fr. from *volatile*.]
1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.
Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or plantiness, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies. *Bacon.*
Of *volatility*, the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning.
Heat causeth the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*
The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatility*, be discovered to the sense. *Hale.*
The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much less, lest they lose their opacity. *Newton's Opticks.*
By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists. *Arbutnot.*
2. Mutability of mind.
VOLATILIZATION. *n. f.* [from *volatilize*.] The act of making volatile.
Chemists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar. *Boyle.*
To *VOLATILIZE.* *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr. from *volatile*.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.
Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton's Opticks.*
Spirituos liquors are so far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perspirable the animal fluids, that it rather condenses them. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
VOLE. *n. f.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks. Past fix, and not a living soul!
I might by this have won a *vole*. *Swift.*
VOLCANO. *n. f.* [Italian, from *vulcan*.] A burning mountain.
Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many *volcanos*, and fiery hills. *Brown.*
When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,
From the *volcano's* gross eruptions rise,
And curling sheets of smoke obscure the skies. *Garth.*
Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cause earthquakes, and cause furious eruptions of *volcanos*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley's Sermons.*
VOLERY. *n. f.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds.
An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*
VOLITATION. *n. f.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying.
Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VOLITION. *n. f.* [*volition*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.
There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South's Sermons.*
Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*
VOLITIVE. *adj.* Having the power to will.
They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better. *Hale.*
VOLLEY. *n. f.* [*volte*, Fr.]
1. A flight of shot.
From the wood a *volley* of shot flew two of his company. *Raleigh's Apology.*

VOL

More on his guns relies, than on his sword,
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*
2. A burst; an emission of many at once.
A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shakespeare.*
Disfrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;
But rattling nonsense in full *volleys* breaks. *Pope.*
To *VOLLEY.* *v. n.* To throw out.
The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can *volley*. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
VOLLED. *adj.* [from *volley*.] Disposed; discharged with a volley.
I stood
Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid
The blasting *volley'd* thunder made all speed. *Milton.*
The Gallick navy, impotent to bear
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, dislever'd, scud. *Philips.*
VOLTE. *n. f.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volte* signifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center; so that these two treads make parallel tracks, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center. *Farrier's Dict.*
VOLUBILITY. *n. f.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Lat.]
1. The act or power of rolling.
Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. *Watts's Logic.*
Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions,
and by irregular *volubility*, turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker, b. i.*
2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.
Say the be mute, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility*. *Shakespeare.*
He express'd himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*
He had all the French assurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addison.*
She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*
3. Mutability; lability to revolution.
He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next: and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression. *L'Estrange.*
VOLUBLE. *adj.* [*volubilis*, Lat.]
1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.
Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion. *Hammond.*
The adventitious corpuscles may produce stability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence those *voluble* particles, which, whilst they continued, did by their shape unfit for cohesion, or, by their motion, oppose coalition. *Boyle.*
2. Rolling; having quick motion.
This less *voluble* earth,
By shorter flight to th' east, had left him there. *Milton.*
Then *voluble*, and bold; now hid, now seen,
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.
A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addison.*
These with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echo's. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.
Cassio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conscionable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassing of his loose affection. *Shakespeare.*
If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakespeare.*
VOLUME. *n. f.* [*volumen*, Lat.]
1. Something rolled, or convolved.
2. As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.
Threecore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Unoppos'd they either lose their force,
Or wind in *volumes* to their former course. *Dryden.*
Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And silently to his revenge he fails:
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*
Thames' fruitful tides,
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play. *Fenton.*
By

VOL

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watery particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves. *Cheyne.*

3. [*Volume*, Fr.] A book; so called, because books were antiently rolled upon a staff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leisure, so long leaves her to repeat. *Fairy Queen.*

Calmly, I do beseech you—
Aye, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece
Will bear the knave by th' *volume*. *Shakespeare.*
I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby
men mislead themselves. This would make a *volume*. *Locke.*

If one short *volume* could comprize
All that was witty, learn'd and wise:
How would it be esteem'd and read? *Swift.*

VOLUMINOUS, *adj.* [from *volume*.]

1. Consisting of many complications.

The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

2. Consisting in many volumes, or books.

If heav'n write aught of fate, by what the fairs
Voluminous, or single characters. *Milton.*

In their conjunction met, give me to spell.
There is pleasure in doing something new, though never
so little, without perusing the world with *voluminous* tran-
scriptions. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

3. Copious; diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and
was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for many rests
and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator*, N^o 124.

VOLUMINOUSLY, *adv.* [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes
or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools,
and *voluminously* every where handled. *Granville.*

VO'UNTARILY, *adv.* [voluntarius, Fr. from *voluntary*.] Spon-
taneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion.

Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will
seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth that unless we
will suffer them to perish, salvation itself must seek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against
God and nature. *Hooker, b. v.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by
choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from
the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*

VOLUNTARY, *adj.* [volontaire, Fr. voluntarius, Lat.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent;
intending before-hand, and decreeing with himself, that
which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker, b. i.*

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing. *Shakespeare.*

2. Willing; acting with willingness.

Then virtue was no more, her guard away,
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. Done without compulsion.

Voluntary forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action,
consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*

The old duke is banished; the new duke, and three or
four loving lords, have put themselves into *voluntary* exile
with him. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*

They must have recourse to abstinence, which is but *vol-*
untary fasting, and to exercise, which is but *voluntary* la-
bour. *Seed's Sermon.*

4. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.

The public prayers of the people of God in churches
thoroughly settled, did never use to be *voluntary* dictates, pro-
ceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker, b. v.*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

VO'UNTARY, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shakespeare.*
Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an im-
pres. *Shakespeare.*

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*,
upon their own head. *Davies's Ireland.*

Aids came in partly upon *voluntaries*, and partly *voluntaries*
from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of musick play'd at will, without any settled
rule.

Whistling winds, like organs, play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made. *Chaucer.*

The waken'd earth in odours rife,
To be her morning sacrifice. *Chaucer.*

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepar'd for
admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to re-
ceive. *Spectator*, N^o 630.

VOM

VOLUNTEER, *n. f.* [volontaire, Fr.] A soldier who enters into
the service of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the *Relapic*, being the prin-
cipals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*,
they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their
friends. *Collins.*

All Asia now was by the ears;
And Gods beat up for *volunteers*. *Prior.*

To *VOLUNTEER*, *v. n.* To go for a soldier. A cant word.

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking.
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden.*

VOLUPTUARY, *n. f.* [voluptuarius, Fr. voluptuarius, Lat.] A man
given up to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand in all the liberties of a
loose and a lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body
and soul? *L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries*; men
who liv'd like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of
the restraints of religion. *Atterbury.*

VOLUPTUOUS, *n. f.* [voluptuosus, Lat. voluptuosus, Fr.]

Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenser.*

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not spread.
The one is the supplanting, or the opposing of authority
established; the other is the giving license to pleasures, and a
voluptuous life. *Bacon.*

Thou wilt bring me soon
To that new world of light and bliss, among
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign.
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end. *Milton.*

Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,
Soft'ned with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

Speculative atheism subsists only in our speculation; whereas
really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. In-
deed a few sensual and *voluptuous* persons may for a season
eclipse this native light of the soul, but can never wholly
smother and extinguish it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VOLUPTUOUSLY, *adv.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriously; with
indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for
their country, than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action. *Shake.*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or *voluptuously*
disposed, as never to suffer me to think of them; but perpe-
tually to carry away, and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriolness; ad-
dictedness to excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom
In my *voluptuousness*: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones
Call on him for't. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Here where still ev'ning is, not noon nor night;
Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Dante.*

These sons of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and irreligion,
must pass for the only wits of the age. *South.*

You may be free, unless
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuousness*. *Dryden.*

VOLUTE, *n. f.* [volute, Fr.] A member of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and
Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of
trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to
others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. Ac-
cording to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in the
Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the
Ionick, and eight in the Composite. These *volute*s are more
especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a
pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus;
whence that antient architect calls the *volute* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Trans-
verere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen
on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the work-
ing of that difficult problem. *Addison.*

VO'LVIC, *n. f.* [Latin.] An encysted humour in the lungs;
if the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *voenic*,
attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because
the *voenic* communicating with the vessels of the lungs, the
must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the
blood. *A. Boissac on Diet.*

VO'LVIC NUT, *n. f.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree,
the wood of which is the lignum colubinum, or snakewood
of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of the
breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-
piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and
taken

VOT

taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human
frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

To *VOMIT*, *v. n.* [vomo, Latin.]

1. To cast up the contents of the stomach.

The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure,
falls to his grass, *vomits*, and is well. *Mere.*

To *VOMIT*, *v. a.* [vomir, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach.

1. Hast thou found honey? eat so much as is sufficient, lest
thou be filled therewith, and *vomit* it. *Provo. xxv. 16.*

The fifth vomited out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah ii.*

Vomiting is of use, when the foulness of the stomach re-
quires it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Weak stomachs *vomit* up the wine that they drink in too
great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbutnot.*

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT, *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

2. An emetic medicine; a medicine that causes vomit.

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by
the circumstances, if there be any symptoms of an inflam-
mation of the stomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbut.*

VOMITION, *n. f.* [from *vomit*, Lat.] The act or power of vo-
mitting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their de-
bauch? Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of
vomition, they had inevitably died. *Grew's Cosmology.*

VOMITIVE, *adj.* [vomitif, Fr.] Emetic; causing vomit.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol
vomitivus, occasion black ejections. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

VOMITORY, *adj.* [vomitorius, Fr. vomitorius, Lat.] Procuring
vomits; emetic.

Since regulus of stibium, or glass of antimony, will com-
municate to water or wine a purging or *vomitatory* operation,
yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue
or weight. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick,
short, blunt pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again,
or by taking *vomitatives* privately. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

VORACIOUS, *adj.* [vorace, Fr. vorax, Lat.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; cadacious.

So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every
thing to feed it. *Government of the Tongue.*

VORACIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [voracitas, Fr. voracitas, Lat. from vo-
racity.] *racius*. Greediness; ravenousness; ravenous-
ness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the
rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*. *Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly
fewer young. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

VORTEX, *n. f.* In the plural *vortices*. [Latin.] Any thing
whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of
them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about
the sun and fix'd stars; yet these, and all their parts would,
by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to
one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

Nothing else could impel it, unless the ethereal matter be
supposed to be carried about the sun, like a *vortex*, or whirl-
pool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the
planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng;
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confess. *Pope.*

VORTICAL, *adj.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold
water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and
the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* mo-
tion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly;
the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the
water being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet
will lose it in a short time. *Newton's Opticks.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical*
motion; those common attempts towards the explication of
gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VO'VARY, *n. f.* [devotus, Lat.] One devoted to any person
or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship;
votary.

I with a more strict restraint
Upon the sisterhood, the *votaries* of St. Clare. *Shakespeare.*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votary*. *Shakespeare.*

The grey-hooded ev'n,
Like a sad *votary* in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

VOU

VO'TARY, *n. f.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular
service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond desire. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, faint god of sleep! forget that I
Was ever known to be thy *votary*.

No more my pillow shall thine altar be,
Nor will I offer any more to thee,
Myself a melting sacrifice. *Crashaw.*

By these means, men worship the idols have been set up in
their minds, and stamp the characters of divinity upon abur-
dities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and mon-
kies. *Locke.*

The enemy of our happiness has his servants and *votaries*,
among those who are called by the name of the son of
God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

How can heav'nly wisdom prove
An instrument to earthly love?
Know't thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of sense. *Swift.*

VO'TARY, *adj.* Consequent to a vow.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first
blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* resolu-
tion is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bac.*

VO'TARESS, *n. f.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to
any worship or state.

The imperial *vot'ress* passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*

His mother was a *vot'ress* of my order;
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakespeare.*

No rotary this *vot'ress* needs,
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleveland.*

Thy *vot'ress* from my tender years I am;
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game. *Dryden.*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love
His sister sends, her *vot'ress* from above. *Pope.*

VOTE, *n. f.* [votum, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight,
Profit with pleasure, carries all the *votes*. *Roscommon.*

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the
supposed honesty or learning of those of the same profession?
as if truth were to be established by the *vote* of the multi-
tude. *Locke.*

The final determination arises from the majority of opi-
nions or *votes* in the assembly, because they ought to be
sway'd by the superior weight of reason. *Watts.*

To *VOTE*, *v. a.*

1. To chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your master; but
you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are
in his bosom also; the world hath also *voted* you, and doth
so esteem of you. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds
by way of recompence for their sufferings. *Swift.*

VO'TER, *n. f.* [from *vot*.] One who has the right of giving
his voice or suffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk
of the common people, have been universally seduced into
bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander. *Swift.*

He hates an action base;
Can sometimes drop a *voter's* claim,
And give up party to his fame. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE, *adj.* [votivus, Lat.] Given by vow.

Such in Isis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the life pourtray'd. *Dryden.*

Venus! take my *votive* glass;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I shall be,
Venus! let me never see. *Prior.*

To *VOUCH*, *v. a.* [voucher, Norman French.]

1. To call to witness; to attest.

The sun and day are witnesses for me;
Let him who fights unseen relate his own,
And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To attest; to warrant; to maintain.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold
That is not often *vouch'd*, while 'tis making
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The consistency of the discourse, and the pertinency of it
to the design he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great
apostle. *Locke.*

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the rela-
tion, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

To *VOUCH*, *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness;
to give testimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of
Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she hath so fo-
lemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

30 C *Vouch.*

VOW

Vouch. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.
What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself? *Shakep. Othello.*
VOUCHER. *n. f.* [from *vouch*.] One who gives witness to any thing.
Better to starve,
Than crave the hire which first we do deserve:
Why in this wolfish gown should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needful *voucher*? *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
The stamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, *i. e.* has so much silver in it. *Locke.*
All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator, N. 253.*
I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be so soon lost. *Pope.*
TO VOUCHSAFE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe*.]
1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
2. To condescend to grant.
He grew content to mark their speeches, then marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference. *Sidney.*
Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? —
Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll
Vouchsafe thee hearing. *Shakep. Measure.*
But if the sense of touch seem such delight
Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsafed*
To cattle and each beast. *Milton.*
It is not said by the apostle, that God *vouchsafed* to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will save none of those, to whom the found of the gospel never reached. *South's Sermons.*
TO VOUCHSAFE. *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.
Do I not see Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not first weigh'd by wisdom and virtue? doth not the *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney, b. ii.*
Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of these supposed crimes to give me leave
By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shakep. Rich. III.*
Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*
VOUCHSAFE. *n. f.* [from *vouchsafe*.] Grant; condescension.
The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*
Vow. *n. f.* [*vovus*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]
1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions is consecrated to a particular purpose.
The gods are deaf to hot and peevish *vows*;
They are polluted offerings. *Shakep. Measure.*
If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*
She *vows* for his return, with vain devotion, pays. *Dryd.*
2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.
By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women spoke.
Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*
TO VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *vovus*, Lat.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.
David often *voweth* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*
To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*
Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Pf. lxxvi.*
When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his public worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*
Whoever fees these irreligious men,
With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their soul to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*
This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And last, in honour of his new abode,
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*
TO VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.
Dost see how unregarded now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone; but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

UP

Vo'wel. *n. f.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.
I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a *vowel*, as bl. fl. and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, rifle. *Haller.*
Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision. *Breane.*
VOWELL. *n. f.* [*vow* and *follow*.] One bound by the same *vow*.
Who are the votaries,
That are *vowefollows* with this virtuous king? *Shakep.*
VOYAGE. *n. f.* [*voyage*, Fr.]
1. A travel by sea.
Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Fairy Queen.*
Our ships went sundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean seas.
This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allay'd, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose. *Prior.*
2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.
If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakep. Measure.*
If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
3. The practice of travelling.
All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*
TO VOYAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.
For *voyaging* to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Thus refus'd 'timpair the baneful trust. *Pope's Odyssey.*
TO VOYAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.
I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
VOYAGER. *n. f.* [*voyageur*, Fr. from *voyage*.] One who travels by sea.
Disdain not in thy constant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take
Fresh water at the Heliconian spring.
How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Dome.*
Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;
A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope's Odyssey.*
UP. *adv.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Danish.]
1. Aloft; on high; not down.
From those two Mytilene brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up* now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
Thither his course he bends; but *up* or down,
By center, or eccentric, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton.*
2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.
Helen was not *up*? was she? *Shakep. Measure.*
His chamber being commonly stived with suiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him; his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*
3. In the state of being risen from a feat.
Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addison.*
4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.
Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,
Up rose the sun, and *up* rose Emily;
Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryden.*
5. In a state of being built.
Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow I — well, all's one for that. *Shakep.*
6. Above the horizon.
As soon as the sun is *up*, set upon the city. *Judges ix.*
7. To a state of advancement.
Till we have wrought ourselves *up* into this degree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*
8. In a state of exaltation.
Those that were *up* themselves, kept others low;
Those that were low themselves held others hard;
Ne suffered them to rise, or greater grow. *Fairy Queen.*
Henry the fifth is crown'd; *up* vanity!
Down royal state! all you sage counsellors hence. *Shakep.*
9. In a state of climbing.
In a state of infurrection.
The gentle archbishop of York is *up* *Shakep. Hen. IV.*
With well-appointed powers. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakep. Measure.*

UPB

Thou hast fir'd me; my soul's *up* in arms,
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*
11. In a state of being increased, or raised.
Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be pour'd unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*
12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.
As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*
13. From younger to elder years.
I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Pf. lxxxviii.*
14. *Up* and down. Dispersedly; here and there.
Abundance of them are seen scattered *up* and down like so many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison.*
15. *Up* and down. Backward and forward.
Our desire is, in this present controversy, not to be carried *up* and down with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth. *Hooker, b. v.*
The skipping king he rambl'd *up* and down,
With shallow jesters. *Shakep. Measure.*
Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again:
Then nimble shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then rushes on again. *Daniel.*
Thou and death
Shall dwell at ease, and *up* and down unseen
Wing silently the buxom air. *Milton.*
On this windy sea of land, the fiend
Walk'd *up* and down alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*
What a miserable life dost thou lead, says a dog to a lion, to run starving *up* and down thus in woods. *L'Estrange.*
— She moves! life wanders *up* and down
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison.*
16. *Up to*. To an equal height with.
Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison.*
17. *Up to*. Adequately to.
The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*
They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule, by which they have obliged themselves to walk. *Atterbury.*
We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act *up to* the positive precepts of our duty. *Rogers's Sermons.*
18. *Up with*. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.
She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her fist, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wife:
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*
19. It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation, or increase.
If we could number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
20. *Up*, interject.
21. A word exhorting to rise from bed.
Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*
22. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.
Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;
Such cause of mourning never hadst afore;
Up, grisly ghosts; and *up* my rueful rime;
Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more. *Spenser.*
But *up*, and enter now into full bliss.
Up, up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*
UP. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.
In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*
TO UPBARE. *v. a.* *upbare*; part. pass. *upborn*. [*up* and *bare*.]
1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.
Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*
Rang'd in a line the ready racers stand,
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:
Swift as on wings of wind, *upborn* they fly,
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*
2. To raise aloft.
This with pray'r,
Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborn*,
E'en to the seat of God. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
A monstrous wave *upborn*
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

UPC

3. To support from falling.
Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and sleep; which two *upbear*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Fairy Queen.*
TO UPBARE. *v. a.* [*upbeare*, *upbeban*, Saxon.]
1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful.
The fathers, when they were *upbared* with that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker, b. v.*
It seem'd in me
But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain of it by their assiduities,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakep. Hen. IV.*
If you refuse your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us with our distress. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid*?
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*
How cunningly the force of displays
Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me mine. *Milton.*
'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must *upbraid*
you with it, that because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*
You may the world of more defects *upbraid*,
That other works by nature are unmade;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*
2. To object as matter of reproach.
Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised: for it doth *upbraid* unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*
Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid* to them those small remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Sprat.*
May they not justly to our climes *upbraid*,
Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*
3. To urge with reproach.
I have too long born
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs. *Shakep.*
He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.
Ev'ry hour
He flashes into one gross crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himself *upbraid*s us
On ev'ry trifle. *Shakep. K. Lear.*
If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *Ja. i. 5.*
Be ashamed of *upbraidings* speeches before friends: and after thou hast given *upbraid* not. *Ecclus. xli. 22.*
5. To bring reproach upon; to shew faults by being in a state of comparison.
Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son, and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness? *Sidney.*
The counsel which I cannot take,
Instead of healing, but *upbraid*s my weakness. *Addison.*
6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.
There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native fire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd. *Fairy Queen.*
UPBRAIDINGLY. *adv.* By way of reproach.
The time was, when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Johnson.*
TO UPBARE. *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by Spenser, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.
Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbraid*,
And shew'st th' ensample of thy childish might,
With silly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenser.*
UPBROUGHT. *part. pass. of upbring.* Educated; nurtured.
Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenser.*
UPHAND. *adj.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand.
The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
UPCAST. [*Participle from to cast up.* The verb *to upcast* is not in use.] Thrown upwards.
Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shades,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*

UPCAST.

UPH

Old Saturn, here with *upcast* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*
UPCAST. n. f. A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.
Was there ever man had such luck? when I kist'd the
jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away! *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*
TO UPGATHER. v. a. [*up* and *gather*.] To contract.
Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*
UPHELD. pret. and part. pass. of uphold. Maintained; sustained.
He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, 'till then, as one secure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*
UPHILL. adj. [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of
climbing an hill.
What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has
those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which
others are taught at ten. *Clarissa.*
TO UPHOARD. v. a. [*up* and *hoard*.] To treasure; to store;
to accumulate in private places.
Heaps of huge words *uphoarded* hideously
With horrid found, though having little sense,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy,
And made a monster of their fantasia. *Spenser.*
If thou hast *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treasure, in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakspeare.*
TO UPHOLD. v. a. preter. *upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and
upholden. [*up* and *hold*.]
1. To lift on high.
The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,
Befought his pity. *Dryden.*
2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.
While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shakspeare.*
This great man found no means to continue and *upheld*
his ill-purchased greatness, but by rejecting the English laws,
and assuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous customs of the
Irish. *Davies's Ireland.*
Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the strength of imagina-
tion. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. To keep from declension.
There is due from the judge to the advocate some com-
mendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in
the client the reputation of his council, and beats down in
him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*
Never was a time, when the interposition of the magistrate
was more necessary, to secure the honour of religion, and
uphold the authority of those great principles, by which his own
authority is best *upheld*. *Atterbury.*
4. To support in any state of life.
Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to
uphold themselves. *Raleigh.*
5. To continue; to keep from defeat.
Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked
with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against
bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole
proceedings. *Hooker.*
6. To keep from being lost.
Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakspeare.*
7. To continue without failing.
A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's
mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communi-
cation of discourse with him. *Holder.*
8. To continue in being.
As Nebuchodonosor liveth, who hath sent thee for the *up-*
holding of every living thing.
A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the
natural body of man, as the body politick of the state, for
the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*
UPHOLDER. n. f. [*from uphold*.]
1. A supporter.
Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wise:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*
2. A sustainer in being.
The knowledge thereof is so many manucutions to the
knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the crea-
tor and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*
3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.
The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of
the subjects. *Arbutnot.*
Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band,
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
'Tis *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

UPO

UPHOLSTERER. n. f. [*A corruption of upholster*.] One who
furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and
furniture.
If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for
the *upholsterer*. *Swift.*
Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*. *Pope.*
UPLAND. n. f. [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground.
Men at first, after the flood, liv'd in the *uplands* and sides
of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. *Bu net.*
UPLAND. adj. Higher in situation.
Those in Cornwall do no more by nature than others else-
where by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society
from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against
them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Sometimes with secure delight,
The *upland* Hamlets will invite. *Milton.*
UPLANDISH. adj. [*from upland*.] Mountainous; inhabiting
mountains.
Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compell'd
Of eminent strength; stalks out and preys upon a filly
sheep. *Chapman's Iliad.*
TO UPLAY. v. a. [*up* and *lay*.] To hoard; to lay up.
We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day. *Dome.*
TO UPLIFT. v. a. [*up* and *lift*.] To raise aloft.
Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The banish'd Bolingbroke repeats himself,
And, with *uplifted* arms, is safe arriv'd
At Ravenspurg. *Shakspeare. Rich. II.*
Together both, with next t' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Milton.*
Satan talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the waves, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aside. *Addison's Cato.*
Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whisk them back to Evans, Young and Swift. *Pope.*
UPMOST. adj. [*An irregular superlative formed from up*.]
Highest; topmost.
Away! ye skum,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils;
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*
UPON. prep. [*up* and *on*.]
1. Not under; noting being on the top or outside.
As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
2. Thrown over the body, as cloaths.
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown
upon her. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
3. By way of imprecation or infliction.
Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shakspeare.*
4. It expresses ostentation, or pretension.
How? that I should murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood! *Shak.*
5. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.
If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others,
we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the
lump. *Burnet.*
6. In consequence of. Now little in use.
Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint
whatsoever. *Shakspeare. Measure for Measure.*
Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the
greatness of Spain, *upon* a general apprehension of the am-
bitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*
They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that
could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon.*
I wish it may not be concluded, lest, *upon* second cogita-
tions, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*
These forces took hold of divers; in some *upon* discontent,
in some *upon* ambition, in some *upon* levity, and desire of
change, and in some few *upon* confidence and belief, but in most
upon simplicity; and in divers out of dependance *upon* some of
the better sort, who did in secret favour these bruits. *Bacon.*
He made a great difference between people that did rebel
upon wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*
Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are
again demanded. *Hayward.*
Promises can be of no force, unless they be believed to be
conditional, and unless that duty proposed to be enforced by
them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, *upon*

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performance of which those promises do, and *upon* the neglect
of which those promises shall not belong to any. *Hammond.*
The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an
excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprise, advanced. *Clarendon.*
The king had no kindness for him *upon* an old account,
as remembering the part he had acted against the earl of
Strafford. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Though sin offers itself in never to pleading and alluring a
dread at first, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul,
upon the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint
and transient gratifications. *South's Sermons.*
The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare
stock of its original depravation, does not usually proceed
so far. *South's Sermons.*
When we make judgments *upon* general presumptions,
they are made rather from the temper of our own spirit, than
from reason. *Burnet.*
'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing
it, that makes good or evil. There's a great difference betwixt
what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Estrange.*
The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following
the direction of that guide. *Locke.*
There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their pa-
rents; the one valuing himself too much *upon* his birth, and
the other *upon* his possessions. *Spektator, N° 164.*
The design was discovered by a person, as much noted for
his skill in gaming, as in politics, *upon* the base, mercenary
end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*
6. In immediate consequence of.
Waller should not make advantage *upon* that enterprise,
to find the way open to him to march into the west. *Clarendon.*
A louder kind of sound was produced by the impetuous
eruptions of the halituous flames of the salt-petre, *upon* cast-
ing a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*
So far from taking little advantages against us for every
failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscar-
riages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotson.*
Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you fall the price of
your native commodities, or lessen your trade. *Locke.*
The mind, *upon* the suggestion of any new notion, runs
immediately after similes, to make it the clearer. *Locke.*
If, *upon* the perusal of such writings, he does not find
himself delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired passages in
such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his
thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of
discovering them. *Spektator, N° 409.*
This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*
7. In a state of view.
Is it *upon* record? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shakspeare. Rich. III.*
The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus
Numa. *Temple.*
The theists taken notice of among the antients, are left
branded *upon* the records of history. *Locke.*
8. Supposing a thing granted.
If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions,
and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things
were slowly invented, this is a good answer *upon* our sup-
position. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
9. Relating to a subject.
Ambitious Conscience would not cease,
'Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shakspeare. K. John.*
Yet when we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would spend it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
Upon this, I remember a strain of refined civility, that
when any woman went to see another of equal birth, the
worked at her own work in the other's house. *Temple.*
10. With respect to.
The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined
upon all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*
11. In consideration of.
Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt
there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*
Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual
repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*
12. In noting a particular day.
Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon*
the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*
13. Noting reliance or trust.
We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakspeare. Hen. IV.*
God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and
his holy words, to believe a fact, that we do not understand;
and this is no more than what we do every day in the works
of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*
14. Near to; noting situation.
The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those
from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the
river Kennet, over which he was to pass. *Clarendon.*

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The Lucquefe plead prescription for hunting in one of the
duke's forests, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addison.*
15. On pain of.
To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought
him, that the caute him send us word, that *upon* our lives
we should do whatsoever the commanded us. *Sidney, b. ii.*
16. At the time of; on occasion of.
Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presby-
terians *upon* these two great events, and the pretensions to fa-
vour which they challenge *upon* them. *Swift.*
17. By inference from.
Without it, all discourses of government and obedience,
upon his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*
18. Noting attention.
He presently lost the sight of what he was *upon*; his mind
was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*
19. Noting particular pace.
Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be
sure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardest trot. *Dryden.*
20. Exactly; according to.
In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakspeare.*
21. By; noting the means of support.
Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are
affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies,
lying on the sea-shores, *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*
UPPER. adj. [*a comparative from up*.]
1. Superiour in place; higher.
Give the forehead a majestic grace, the mouth smiling;
which you shall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and shadow-
ing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peasbom.*
Our knight did bear no less a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almost got the *upper*
Hand of his head, for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*
The understanding was then clear, and the soul's *upper*
region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior
affections. *South's Sermons.*
With speed to night repair:
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryden.*
Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky;
So far the proud ascending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*
2. Higher in power.
The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far,
and got the *upper*-hand of right reason with the greatest
part. *Hooker, b. i.*
UPPERMOST. adj. [*superlative from upper*.]
1. Highest in place.
The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are
but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermost*
air. *Raleigh.*
In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the
bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermost*
parts. *Dryden.*
2. Highest in power or authority.
The lower powers are gotten *uppermost*, and we see like
men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right
hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville.*
'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermost*. *L'Estr.*
This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all
parties, so far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*,
his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*
3. Predominant; most powerful.
As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all;
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*
UPRISH. adj. [*from up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.
TO UPRASE. v. a. [*up* and *rase*.] To raise up; to exalt.
This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion, and our joy *upraise*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
In his disturbance.
TO UPREAR, v. a. [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high.
Heav'n-born charity! thy blessings shed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her sickly head. *Gay.*
UPRIGHT. adj. [*up* and *right*.] This word, with its derivatives,
is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems
to be accented indifferently on the first or second.
1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.
Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands *upright*. *Shak.*
They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jer. x.*
In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion,
as milk, furthers nourishment: but this would be done sitting
upright, that the milk may pass more speedily to the sto-
mach. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

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A tree at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them upright. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Circe, the daughter of the sun; whose charms
 Whoever tasted lost his upright shape,
 And downward fell into a grov'ling swine. *Milton.*
 Forthwith upright he rears from off the pool
 His mighty stature. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
 You have the orthography, or upright of this ground-plot,
 And the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*
 2. Erected; pricked up.
 All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise unto rebellion. *Spenser.*
 Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
 With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*
 3. Honest; not declining from the right.
 Such neighbour nearness should not partialize
 Th' unloping firmness of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*
 How hast thou infill'd
 Thy malice into thousands, once upright
 And faithful, now prov'd false! *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 The most upright of mortal men was he;
 The most sincere, and holy woman, she. *Dryden.*
 UPRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from upright.]
 1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
 2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.
 Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and uprightly dealt with. *Sidney.*
 Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*
 To live uprightly then is sure the best,
 To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryden.*
 UPRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from upright.]
 1. Perpendicular erection.
 So the fair tree, which still preserves
 Her fruit and state, while no wind blows,
 In storms from that uprightness swerves,
 And the glad earth about her throws
 With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
 2. Honesty; integrity.
 The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and unalterable in his purpose. *Asterbury.*
 TO UPRISE. *v. n.* [up and rise.]
 1. To rise from decumbiture.
 Early, before the morn with crimson ray,
 The windows of bright heaven opened had,
 Through which into the world the dawning day
 Might look, that maketh every creature glad,
 Uprose Sir Gyon. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine uprising. *Ps. cxxxix.*
 Uprose the virgin with the morning light,
 Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*
 2. To rise from below the horizon.
 Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*
 3. To rise with acclivity.
 Was that the king that spur'd his horse so hard
 Against the steep uprising of the hill? *Shakespeare.*
 UPRISE. *n. f.* Appearance above the horizon.
 Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
 That gives sweet tidings of the sun's uprise? *Shakespeare.*
 UPROAR. *n. f.* [uproer, Dutch. This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.
 The Jews which believed not, set all the city on an uproar. *Acts xviii. 5.*
 It were well if his holiness had not set the world in an uproar, by nourishing of war. *Raleigh.*
 He levied forces in a disorder'd uproar, albeit the treason rested in him and some other his complices. *Hayward.*
 Others with vast Typhaean rage more fell,
 Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
 In whirlwind; hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*
 Horror thus prevail'd,
 And wild uproar! ah, who at length will end
 This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*
 The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an uproar; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*
 TO UPROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion.
 Not in use.
 Had I power, I should
 Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
 Uproar the universal peace, confound
 All unity on earth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 TO UPROOT. *v. a.* [up and root.] To tear up by the root.
 Mean upstarts, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*
 And trees uprooted left their place,

UPS

Sequacious of the lyre:
 But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher;
 When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
 An angel heard, and straight appear'd,
 Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*
 TO UPSURSE. *v. a.* [up and surse.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action.
 Thou art upsur'd by some distemperature. *Shakespeare.*
 UPSHOT. *n. f.* [up and shot.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.
 With this he kindleth his ambitious spight
 To like desire and praise of noble fame,
 The only upshot, whereto he doth aim. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the upshot. *Shak.*
 In this upshot, purposes mistook
 Fall on th' inventor's heads. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Every leading demonstration to the main upshot of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *More.*
 Upon the upshot, affections are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of setting matters right. *L'Estrange.*
 Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet: here is the upshot and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the upshot of our affair. *Arbutnot.*
 At the upshot, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the fame or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoy'd to eternity. *Pope.*
 UPSIDE DOWN. [an adverbial form of speech.] With total reverberation; in complete disorder; with the lower part above the higher.
 In his lap a mass of coin he told,
 And turned upside down to feed his eye,
 And covetous desire, with his huge treasure. *Fairy Queen.*
 The flood did not to turn upside down the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreed. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 The severe notions of christianity turned all this upside down, filling all with surprize and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *South.*
 UPSPRING. *n. f.* [up and spring.] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted.
 The king doth wake to-night, and takes his route;
 Keeps wassail, and the swagg'ring upspring reels. *Shakespeare.*
 TO UPSTAND. *v. n.* [up and stand.] To be erected.
 Sea calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
 The water snakes with scales upstanding die. *Moy.*
 TO UPSTAY. *v. a.* [up and stay.] To sustain; to support.
 Them the upstays.
 Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while
 Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r. *Milton.*
 TO UPSTART. *v. n.* [up and start.] To spring up suddenly.
 He upstart brave
 Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
 As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*
 Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then,
 Upstarting from his throne, the king of men,
 His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*
 UPSTART. *n. f.* [up and start.] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.
 Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden upstarts, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser's Ireland.*
 My rights and royalties
 Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
 To upstart unthrifts. *Shakespeare.*
 Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unknown, and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach mushrooms.
 The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and upstart weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*
 A place of bliss
 In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd
 A race of upstart creatures, to supply
 Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
 Inordinate desires,
 And upstart passions, catch the government
 From reason. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Mean upstarts, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*
 Trade,

URC

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of upstarts, as rich as men of the most ancient families. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 22.*
 TO UPSWARM. *v. a.* [up and swarm.] To raise in a swarm; Out of use.
 You've taken up the subjects of my father;
 And both against the voice of heav'n and him
 Have here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
 TO UPRAKE. *v. a.* [up and rake.] To take into the hands.
 He hearkned to his reason, and the child
 Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear. *Fairy Queen.*
 TO UPTRAIN. *v. a.* [up and train.] To bring up; to educate. Not used.
 King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
 But had no issue male him to succeed,
 But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd
 In all that seem'd fit for kingly feed. *Fairy Queen.*
 TO UPURN. *v. a.* [up and turn.] To throw up; to furrow.
 So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd
 His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*
 Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
 Down rushing, it upturns a hill of ground. *Pope.*
 UPWARD. *adv.* [up and year, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.
 Spread upon a lake, with upward eye,
 A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*
 The angel said,
 With upward speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*
 UPWARD. *n. f.* The top. Out of use.
 From th' extremest upward of thy head,
 To the descent and dust below thy foot,
 A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
 UPWARDS. *adv.* [up and year, Saxon.]
 1. Towards a higher place.
 I thought
 To smooth your passage, and to soften death:
 For I would have you, when you upward move,
 Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*
 In sheets of rain the sky descends,
 And ocean swell'd with waters upwards tends;
 One rising, falling one; the heav'n and sea
 Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*
 A man on a cliff, is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards upwards, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*
 2. Towards heav'n and God.
 Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking upward,
 we speak and prevail. *Hooker, b. v.*
 3. With respect to the higher part.
 Dagon, sea-monster! upward man,
 And downward fish. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
 4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.
 Their counsel must seem very uncalonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own accounts, twelve hundred years acquaintance and upwards, enough to take away suspicion. *Hooker, b. v.*
 I have been your wife in this obedience
 Upward of twenty years; and have been blest
 With many children by you. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
 5. Towards the source.
 Be Homer's works your study;
 Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring,
 And trace the mules upward to their spring. *Pope.*
 TO UPWARD. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upward.* [up and wind.] To convolve.
 As the lay upon the dirty ground,
 Her huge long tail her den all overspread;
 Yet was in knots and many boughs upwind. *Fa. Queen.*
 URBANITY. *n. f.* [urbanité, Fr. urbanitas, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.
 A useful severity banishes all urbanity, whose harmless condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of urbanity, good humour falters. *L'Estr.*
 Moral doctrine, and urbanity, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*
 URBIN. *n. f.* [beureuchin, Armorick; erimaceus, Lat.]
 1. A hedge-hog.
 Urcin shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
 All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 A thousand fiends, a thousand hissing snakes,
 Ten thousand swelling toads, as many urcins,
 Would make such fearful and confused cries,
 As any mortal body, hearing it,
 Would straight fall mad. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus.*
 That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures, by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedge-hog, or urchin. *Ray.*

URG

2. A name of slight anger to a child.
 Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride;
 And who's blind now, mamma? the urchin cry'd.
 'Tis Cloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast:
 Friend Howard's genius fancy'd all the rest. *Prior.*
 URG. *n. f.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete.
 Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in ure for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*
 He would keep his hand in ure with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *L'Estrange.*
 URETER. *n. f.* [uretero, Fr.] Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. They lie between the doubling of the peritonaeum, and descending in the form of an S, pierce the bladder near its neck, where they run first some space betwixt its coats, and then they open in its cavity. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Whiny.*
 The kidneys and ureters serve for expurgation. *Weyman.*
 URETHRA. *n. f.* [uretra, Fr.] The passage of the urine.
 Caruncles are loose flesh, arising in the urethra. *Weyman.*
 TO URGE. *v. a.* [urges, Lat.]
 1. To incite; to push.
 You do mistake your business: my brother
 Did urge me in his act. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 He pleaded still not guilty;
 The king's attorney, on the contrary,
 Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
 Of divers witnesses. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
 What I have done my safety urg'd me to. *Shakespeare.*
 This urges me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*
 High Epidaurus urges on my speed,
 Fam'd for his hills, and for his horses breed. *Dryden.*
 The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what urges men most powerfully to forsake their sins.
 He, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night,
 Through the thick darkness headlong urg'd his flight. *Pope.*
 2. To provoke; to exasperate.
 Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
 But think upon my grief. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To follow close, so as to impell.
 Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou have?
 Heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*
 4. To labour vehemently.
 5. To press; to enforce.
 The enemy's in view; draw up your powers;
 Your haste is now urg'd on you. *Shakespeare.*
 Urge your petitions in the street. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.*
 And great Achilles urge the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*
 6. To press as an argument.
 Urge the necessity and state of times,
 And be not peevish. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
 7. To importune; to solicit.
 He urg'd fore,
 With piercing words and pitiful implore,
 Him hasty to arise. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 8. To press in opposition, by way of objection.
 Though every man have a right in dispute to urge a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scurrilously to sport with that which others account religion. *Tillotson.*
 TO URGE. *v. n.* To press forward.
 A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,
 Stands such, or else decays:
 But he which dwells there is not so; for he
 Strives to urge upward, and his fortune raises. *Donne.*
 URGENT. *n. f.* [from urgent.] Pressure of difficulty or necessity.
 Being for some hours extremely press'd by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between urgency and shame. *Gulliver's Travels.*
 URGENT. *adj.* [urgent, Fr. urgens, Lat.]
 1. Cogent; pressing; violent.
 Things so ordained are to be kept; howbeit not necessarily, any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 Not alone
 The death of Fulvia, but more urgent touches,
 Do strongly speak 't us. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 This ever hath been that true cause of more wars, than upon all other occasions, though it least partakes of the urgent necessity of state. *Raleigh.*
 Let a father seldom strike, but upon very urgent necessity, and as the last remedy. *Locke on Education.*
 2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.
 The Egyptians were urgent upon the people, that they might send them out in haste. *Exod. xii. 33.*
 URGENTLY. *adv.* [from urgent.] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

Acrimony

US

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*
URGER. *n. f.* [from *urges*.] One who presses; importuner.
 I with Pope were as great an *urges* as I. *Swift.*
URGEWONDER. *n. f.* A sort of grain.
 This barley is called by some *urgeswonder*. *Mortimer.*
URIM. *n. f.*
Urim and *thummim* were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, critics and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and *thummim* perfection. It is most probable that they were only names given to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers which were obtained by the high priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in contradiction to the obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect answers of the heathen oracles. *Newton's Notes on Milton.*
 He in celestial panoply, all arm'd
 Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*
URINAL. *n. f.* [from *urine*, Fr. from *urine*.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.
 These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal*. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
 A candle out of a mulket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*
 This hand, when glory calls,
 Can brandish arms, as well as *urinals*. *Garth.*
 Some with scimitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spectator*, No 159.
URINARY. *adj.* [from *urine*.] Relating to the urine.
 The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharges the watery and *urinary* part of its contents. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 Diuretics that relax the *urinary* passages, should be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
URINATIVE. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.
 Medicines *urinate* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
URINATOR. *n. f.* [from *urinator*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water.
 The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urimators*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
 Those relations of *urimators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*
URINE. *n. f.* [from *urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water.
 Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of nose-painting, sleep, and *urine*. *Shakespeare.*
 As though there were a femininity in *urine*, or that, like the feed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat. *Arbutnot.*
TO URINE. *v. n.* [from *urine*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.
 Places where men *urine* commonly, have some smell of violets. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
URINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of urine.
 The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
URN. *n. f.* [from *urna*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]
 1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.
 Minos, the strict inquisitor,
 Lives, and crimes, with his assessor, hears;
 Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;
 Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*
 2. A water pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.
 The fish oppose the maid, the watery *urn*
 With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn. *C. eccl.*
 3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.
 Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,
 Tomblets, with no remembrance over them. *Shakespeare.*
 A rustick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*
 His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
 And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*
UROSCOPY. *n. f.* [from *urine* and *scopos*.] Inspection of urine.
 In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroscopy* would permit. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
URRY. *n. f.* A mineral.
 In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
US. the oblique case of *us*.
 The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of us here alive this day. *Dent. v.*

USE

Many, O Lord, are thy wonderful works, and thy thoughts which are to *us* ward. *Pf. xl. 5.*
USAGE. *n. f.* [from *usage*, Fr.]
 1. Treatment.
 Which way
 Might'st thou deserve, or they impose this *usage*,
 Coming from us? *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
 The lustre in your eye, heav'n in your cheeks,
 Plead you fair *usage*. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*
 My brother
 Is prisoner to the bishop, at whose hands
 He hath good *usage*, and great liberty. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
 What *usage* have I met with from this adversary, who passes by the very words I translated, and produces other passages; and then hectors and cries out of my dissimilarity. *Still.*
 Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the lure; and lions reclaimed by good *usage*? *L'Estrange.*
 Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
 And Eurus never such hard *usage* found
 In his *Æolian* prison. *Dryden.*
 2. Custom; practice long continued.
 Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law. *Hooker, b. ii.*
 3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete.
 A gentle nymph was found,
 Hight *Uffery*, excelling all the crew,
 In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue. *Spenser.*
USAGER. *n. f.* [from *usage*, Fr. from *usage*.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.
 He consum'd the common treasury;
 Whereof he being the simple *usager*
 But for the state, not in propriety,
 Did alien t' his minions. *Daniel's Civil War.*
USANCE. *n. f.* [from *usance*, Fr.]
 1. Use; proper employment.
 What art thou,
 That here in desert hast thine habitation,
 And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart
 From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*? *Spenser.*
 2. Usury; interest paid for money.
 He lends out money gratis, and brings down
 The rate of *usance*. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
USE. [from *usus*, Lat.]
 1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose.
 The fat of the beast that dieth of itself, may be used in any other *use*. *Lev. vii. 24.*
 Number, the mind makes *use* of in measuring all things by us measurable. *Locke.*
 Consider the history, with what *use* our author makes of it. *Locke.*
 2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.
 Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach, that proceed from cold or moist humours; a great digester and restorer of appetite. *Temple.*
 3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.
 This will secure a father to my child;
 That done, I have no father *use* for life. *A. Phillips.*
 4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.
 More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let; because the picture has no *use* for them. *Dryden's Dystich.*
 5. Convenience; help.
 Distinct growth in knowledge, carries its own light in every step of its progression; than which nothing is of more *use* to the understanding. *Locke.*
 Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeness, than some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language. *Swift.*
 When will my friendship be of *use* to thee? *A. Phillips.*
 6. Usage; customary act.
 That which those nations did *use*, having been also in *use* with others, the ancient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 He, that first brought the word *sham*, wheedle, or banter in *use*, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*
 7. Practice; habit.
 Sweetness, truth, and ev'ry grace,
 Which time and *use* are wont to teach,
 The eye may in a moment reach,
 And read distinctly in her face. *Waller.*
 8. Custom; common occurrence.
 O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,
 And I do fear them. *Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar.*
 9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.
 If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use*, and principal to him. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
 Most of the learned, both heathen and christian, assert the taking of *use* to be utterly unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South's Sermons.*

USE

TO USE. *v. a.* [from *usus*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.]
 1. To employ to any purpose.
 You're welcome,
 Most learned rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom;
 Use us and it. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
 They could *use* both the right hand and the left, in hurling stones and shooting arrows. *Chr. xii. 2.*
 Two trumpets of silver, that thou mayest *use* for the calling of the assembly. *Num. x. 2.*
 He was unhappily too much *used* as a check upon the Lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counsels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the Lord Manchester was fill called upon. *Clarendon.*
 These words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, understood in a quite different sense than what our author *uses* them in. *Locke.*
 That prince was *using* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly professed. *Swift.*
 2. To accustom; to habituate.
 He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,
 Must *use* himself to hunger, heat and cold. *Rafcommen.*
 Those who think only of the matter, *use* themselves only to speak extempore. *Locke on Education.*
 I've hitherto been *used* to think
 A blind officious zeal to serve my king,
 The ruling principle. *Addison's Cato.*
 A people long *used* to hardships, lose by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at mercy. *Sw.*
 3. To treat.
 Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakespeare.*
 When he came to ask leave of Solymán that he might depart, he was courteously *used* of him. *Kneller.*
 I know
 My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *used* me so. *Dryden.*
 If Virgil or Ovid be thus *used*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*
 I love to *use* people according to their own sense of good-breeding. *Tatler, No 86.*
 Cato has *used* me ill; he has refus'd
 His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addison's Cato.*
 Gay is *used* as the friends of Tories are by Whigs, and generally by Tories too. *Pope to Swift.*
 4. To practise.
 Use hospitality one to another, without grudging. *1 Pet. iv.*
 5. To behave. Out of use.
 Pray forgive me, if I have *used* myself unmannerly. *Shakespeare.*
TO USE. *v. n.*
 1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily.
 They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
 In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap. *Bacon.*
 A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *use* to do. *South's Sermons.*
 2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont.
 Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes, than open them. *Bacon.*
 Snakes that *use* within the house for shade,
 Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade
 Thy cattle with venom. *Mary's Virgil.*
 The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the sea *use* to do, retired leisurely. *Barnet.*
 Conduct me well
 In these strange ways, where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*
 3. To frequent. Obsolete.
 Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers *use*
 Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*
USEFUL. *adj.* [from *usus*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose.
 Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *Moré's Antidote.*
 Gold and silver being little *useful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the consent of men. *Locke.*
 That the legislature should have power to change the succession, is very *useful* towards preserving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*
 Deliver a particular account of the great and *useful* things already performed. *Swift.*
USEFULLY. *adv.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end.
 In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike, without copying, nor so *usefully* differing, without contrivance. *Bentley's Sermons.*
USEFULNESS. *n. f.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

USU

The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation, than any real *usefulness*. *Addison.*
USELESSLY. *adv.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose.
 In a sauntering humour, some, out of custom, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business or recreation. *Locke.*
USELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end.
 He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *usefulness*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Estrange.*
 He would convince them of the vanity and *usefulness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man. *South.*
USELESS. *adj.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end.
 So have I seen the lost clouds pour
 Into the sea an *useless* show'r;
 And the vex'd sailors curse the rain,
 For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*
 The hurtful teeth of vipers are *useless* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*
 His friend, on whose assistance he most relied, either proves false and forsakes him, or looks on with an *useless* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 The waterman forlorn along the shore,
 Penive reclines upon his *useless* oar. *Gay.*
USER. *n. f.* [from *use*.] One who uses.
 Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *user* thereof welcome, as music, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Sidney.*
 My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given. *Watson.*
USHER. *n. f.* [from *usher*, Fr.]
 1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.
 The wife of Antony
 Should have an army for an *usher*, and
 The neighs of horse to tell her approach
 Long ere she did appear. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 You make guards and *ushers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler, No 53.*
 Gay paid his courtship with the crowd,
 As far as modest pride allow'd;
 Rejects a fervent *usher's* place,
 And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift.*
 2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.
 Though grammar profits less than rhetoric's,
 Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryden.*
TO USHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.
 No fun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,
 Or gild again the noble troops that waited
 Upon my smiles. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*
 The fun,
 Declin'd, was halting now with prone career
 To th' ocean illes, and in th' ascending scale
 Of heav'n, the stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*
 As the deluge is represented a disruption of the abyss, so the future combustion of the earth is to be *usher'd* in, and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 With songs and dance we celebrate the day,
 And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryden.*
 The Examiner was *usher'd* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*
 Oh name for ever sad! for ever dear!
 Still breath'd in sighs, still *usher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*
USQUEBAUGH. *n. f.* [An Irish and Eric word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish fort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland fort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *ushisky*.
USTION. *n. f.* [from *ustio*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.
USTIOUS. *adj.* [from *ustio*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning.
 The power of a burning glass is by an *ustious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*
USUAL. *adj.* [from *usus*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.
 Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times.
 Could I the care of Providence deserve,
 Heav'n must destroy me, if it would preserve:
 And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent
 Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*
USUALLY.

U S U

USUALLY, *adv.* [from *usual*.] Commonly; frequently; customarily.
 If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South's Sermons.*
 Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*
USUALNESS, *n. f.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.
USUCAPTION, *n. f.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing, by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Dich.*
USURU'CT. *n. f.* [*usufructus*, Fr. *usus* and *fructus*, Lat.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.
 The persons receiving the same, have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*
USURU'CTUARY, *n. f.* [*usufructuarius*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.
 The persons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee simple vested in them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
TO USURE, *n. f.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practice usury; to take interest for money.
 Is this the balsam that the *usuring* senate
 Pours into captains wounds? *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*
USURER, *n. f.* [*usurier*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.
 Fie; thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;
 Which, like an *usurer*, abound'st in all,
 And usest none in that true use indeed,
 Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shak.*
 When *usurers* tell their gold i' th' field,
 And bawds and whores do churches build, *Shakespeare.*
 If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Ex. xxii. 25.*
 There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Child on Trade.*
 The avarice usury occasioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law; and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
USURIOUS, *adj.* [*usuaire*, Fr. from *usury*.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.
 For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,
 I will allow,
Usurious god of love, twenty to thee,
 When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne.*
TO USURP, *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr. *usurper*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right.
 So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful; or if lawful, then granted or consented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*
 In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, humane inventions *usurp* the room and title of divine worship. *Hooker, b. v.*
 Victorious prince of York!
 Before I see thee seated in that throne,
 Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,
 These eyes shall never close. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
 What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,
 Together with that fair and warlike form?
 Their fox-like thefts are so rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurp'd* from one author. *B. Johnson.*
 So he dies,
 But soon revives; death over him no pow'r
 Shall long *usurp*: ere the third dawning light
 Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
 Out of his grave. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
 All fountains of the deep
 Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*
 Beyond all bounds, 'till inundation rise
 Above the highest hills. *Milton.*
 Farewell court,
 Where vice not only hath *usurp'd* the place,
 But the reward, and even the name of virtue. *Denham.*
 Your care about your banks infers a fear
 Of threatening floods and inundations near:
 If so, a just reproof would only be
 Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*
 Who next *usurps*, will a just prince appear,
 So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

U T I

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,
 And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous God;
 The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
 With more and far superior force he press'd,
 Commands his entrance, and, without controul,
Usurps her organs, and inspires her soul. *Dryden.*
 Who's this, that dares *usurp*
 The guards and habit of Numidia's prince? *Addison's Cato.*
USURPATION, [*usurpation*, Fr. from *usurp.*] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.
 The Piercies,
 Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
 Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakespeare.*
 Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjust *usurpations*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *K. Char.*
 To raise a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*
 O baseness to support a tyrant throne,
 And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!
 Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,
 To espouse the tyrant's person and her crimes. *Dryden.*
 Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations* of K. James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*
USURPER, *n. f.* [from *usurp.*] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.
 Ever since he hath continued his first *usurped* power,
 And now exacteth upon all men what he list: so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprise, but a restitution of ancient right unto the crown. *Spenser.*
 Richard duke of York,
 Was rightful heir unto the English crown;
 And that your majesty was an *usurper*. *Shakespeare.*
 But this *usurper*, his encroachment proud,
 Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
 Siege and defiance. *Milton.*
 Few *usurpers* to the shades descend
 By a dry death, or with a quiet end.
 He griev'd, the land he freed should be oppress'd,
 And he less for it than *usurpers* do. *Dryden.*
USURPINGLY, *adv.* [from *usurp.*] Without just claim.
 Lay aside the sword,
 Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,
 And put the same into young Arthur's hand,
 Thy right royal sovereign. *Shakespeare's K. John.*
USURY, [*usure*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.]
 1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.
 He that high does sit, and all things see,
 With equal eyes, their merits to relore;
 Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
 And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*. *Fairy Queen.*
 The wished day is come at last,
 That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,
 Pay to her *usury* of long delight. *Spenser.*
 Our angles are like money put to *usury*; they may thrive,
 though we sit still and do nothing. *Walton's Angler.*
 What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
 2. The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach.
Usury bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end, most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*
UTENSIL, *n. f.* [*utensile*, Fr. *utensile*, low Lat.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.
 Burn but his books; he has brave utensils,
 Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal. *Shaksp.*
 Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,
 And waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Milton.*
 Tithes and lands given to God are never; and plate, vestments, and other sacred utensils, are seldom consecrated. *South.*
 The springs of life their former vigour feel;
 Such zeal he had for that vile utensil. *Garrick's Dispensary.*
UTERINE, *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb.
 In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceive constitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
 The vessels of the interior glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the uterine substance. *Ray.*
UTERUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] The womb.
UTILITY, *n. f.* [*utilite*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness.
 Those things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconstancy. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

U T T

Should we blindly obey the restraints of physicians and astrologers, we should confine the *utility* of physick unto a very few days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
 M. Zulichem desired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to so great numbers as were subject to that disease. *Temple.*
UTIS, *n. f.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least, is not now understood.
 Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*
UTMOST, *adj.* [utmost, Saxon; from *utcep*.]
 1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.
 Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit
 In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;
 If ought do touch the *utmost* thread of it,
 She feels it instantly on e'er'y side. *Davies.*
 As far remov'd from God and light of heav'n,
 As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole. *Milton.*
 I went
 To view the *utmost* limits of the land. *Dryden.*
 2. Being in the highest degree.
 I'll undertake to bring him,
 Where he shall answer by a lawful form,
 In peace, to his *utmost* peril. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
UTMOST, *n. f.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree.
 What miseries,
 Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
 To the *utmost* of a man. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 I will be free,
 Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shakespeare.*
 Such a confidence, as has employed the *utmost* of its ability to give itself the best information, and clearest knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build such an hope upon. *South.*
 Try your fortune.—
 —I have to the *utmost*. Dost thou think me desperate
 Without just cause? *Dryden's All for Love.*
 A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikeliness, and done his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which side the probability rests. *Locke.*
 The enemy thinks of raising threecore thousand men: let us perform our *utmost*, and we shall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addison.*
UTTER, *adj.* [utter, Saxon.]
 1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the center.
 In my flight
 Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,
 I sung of chaos, and eternal night. *Milton's P. Lost, b. iii.*
 2. Placed without any compass; out of any place.
 Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
 From all heav'n's bounds, into the *utter* deep. *Milton.*
 3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be Milton's meaning here.
 Such place eternal justice had prepar'd
 For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd
 In *utter* darkness; and their portion set
 As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
 As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole. *Milton.*
 4. Complete; irrevocable.
 The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away, absolutely necessary for the preservation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*
 There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*
TO UTTER, *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or let out; *palam facere*.]
 1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.
 Men spake not with the instruments of writing, neither writ with the instruments of speech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*
 These very words I've heard him *utter*. *Shakespeare.*
 There's more gold: but, firrah,
 We lay the dead as well. Bring it to that,
 The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
 Down thy ill-*uttering* throat. *Shakespeare.*
 Conceiving and *uttering* from the heart words of falsehood. *Isa. lix. 13.*
 Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words out of their heart? *Job viii. 10.*
 Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
 Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
 And the last words he *utter'd*, call'd me cruel! *Addison.*

V U L

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.
 When do partial and finisler affections more *utter* themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitby.*
 Were it folly to be modest in *uttering* what is known to all the world?
 I meant my words should not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was most true. *Dryden's All for Love.*
 3. To sell; to vend.
 Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
 Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shaksp. Rom. and Juliet.*
 They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*
 The Devonshire and Somersetshire graiers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 4. To disperse; to emit at large.
 To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*
UTTERABLE, *adj.* [from *utter*.] Expressible; such as may be uttered.
UTTERANCE, *n. f.* [from *utter*.]
 1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.
 He, with *utterance* grave, and countenance sad,
 From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Fa. Queen.*
 2. [*Ourance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility.
 Of him I gather'd honour;
 Which he to seek of me again perforce,
 Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
 Mine eternal jewel
 Giv'n the common enemy of man,
 To make them kings; the seed of Banquo kings!
 Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,
 And champion me to th' *utterance*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.
 'Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,
 At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd. *Milton.*
 Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of *utterance* of voice, used as signs, having by content several determinate significancies. *Holder.*
 There have been some inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
 Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*
UTTERER, *n. f.* [from *utter*.]
 1. One who pronounces.
 2. A divulger; a discloser.
Utters of secrets he from thence debar'd;
 Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fa. Queen.*
 3. A seller; a vender.
UTTERLY, *adv.* [from *utter*.] Fully; completely; perfectly.
 For the most part, in an ill sense.
 God, whose property is to shew his mercies then greatest, when they are nearest to be *utterly* despair'd. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only so far forth as hath been declared, but further also be of some force in human sciences; which force, be it never so small, doth shew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker, b. ii.*
 All your interest in those territories
 Is *utterly* bereft you; all is lost. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
 He was so *utterly* tired with an employment so contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 While in the flesh we cannot be *utterly* infensible of the afflictions that befall us. *Atterbury.*
UTTERMOST, *adj.* [from *utter*.]
 1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.
 Bereave me not,
 Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
 Thy counsel, in this *uttermost* distress. *Milton.*
 2. Most remote.
 The land, from the *uttermost* end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*
UTTERMOST, *n. f.* The greatest degree.
 There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her *uttermost* for her father's service. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermost* we can do, we must. *Hooker, b. i.*
UVEOUS, *adj.* [from *uva*, Lat.]
 The uveous coat, or iris of the eye, hath a mucous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray on the Creation.*
VULCANO, *n. f.* [Italian.] A burning mountain; volcano.
 Earth calcin'd, flies off into the air; the ashes of burning mountains, in *vulcano's*, will be carried to great distances. *Arb.*
VULGAR, *adj.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Lat.]
 1. Plebeian; suited to the common people; practised among the common people. *Men*

VUL

Men who have passed all their time in low and vulgar life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison.*

2. Mean; low; being of the common rate.
It requiring too great a sagacity for vulgar minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them. *South.*
Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
Yet by the fuddle you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*

3. Publick; commonly bruited.
Do you hear aught of a battle toward? —
—Most sure, and vulgar; every one hears that. *Shakespeare.*
VULGAR. *n. f.* [vulgaire, Fr.] The common people.
I'll about;
Drive away the vulgar from the streets. *Shakespeare.*
Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the afflicted vulgar, as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *K. Charles.*
The vulgar imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counsellors. *Swift.*
VULGARITY. *n. f.* [from vulgar.]
1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.
Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of vulgarity and demerocratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*
True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their vulgarities, if I say they are daily mocked into error by deifiers. *Brown.*
2. Particular instance or specimen of meanness.
Is the grand sophos of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and vulgarity of expression? *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
VULGARLY. *adv.* [from vulgar.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.
He was, which people much respect
In princes, and which pleases vulgarly,
Of goodly pers'nage, and of sweet aspect. *Daniel.*
He, that believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call vulgarly a desperate person. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*
As it is vulgarly understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VULNERABLE. *adj.* [vulnerable, Fr. vulnerabilis, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

UXO

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Achilles though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only vulnerable in the inferior and brutal part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VULNERARY. *adj.* [vuleraire, Fr. vulnerarius, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds.
Try whether the same effect will not ensue, by common vulnerary plasters. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him vulneraries. *Wise man's Surgery.*
To VULNERATE. *v. a.* [vulnero, Lat.] To wound; to hurt. *De facto* there is such an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the vulnerated body. *Glenn's Surgery.*
VULPINE. *adj.* [vulpinus, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.
VULTURE. *n. f.* [vultur, Lat.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.
Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,
Nor grievly vultures make us once afraid.
We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many,
As will to greatness dedicate themselves.
A rav'nous vulture in his open'd side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd. *Dryden.*
VULTURINE. *adj.* [vulturinus, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.
VULVA. *n. f.* [vulva, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Diet.*
By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the vulva. *Wise man's Surgery.*
UXORIOUS. *adj.* [uxorius, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.
Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respectful. *Bacon.*
That uxorious king, whose heart, though large,
Begu'd by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols foul. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
How would'st thou insult,
When I must live uxorious to thy will
In perfect thralldom, how again betray me?
UXORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from uxorius.] With fond submission to a wife.
If thou art thus uxoriously inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
UXORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from uxorius.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.



W.

We'll wade to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare.*
She waded through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakespeare.*
I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
He staid seven days at the Craffus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be waded over. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
Then since fortune's favours fade;
You that in her arms do sleep,
Learn to swim, and not to wade,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Watson's Poems.*
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,
And swims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*
It is hard to wade deep in baths where springs arise. *Brown.*
Fowls that frequent waters, and only wade, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like oars. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
Those birds only wade in the water, and do not swim. *More.*
As when a dabchick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, he flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*
2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.
They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to wade through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with. *Hooker, b. iii.*
I have waded through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth. *Hooker.*
The substance of those controversies whereunto we have begun to wade, be rather of outward things appertaining to the church, than of any thing wherein the being of the church consisteth. *Hooker, b. iii.*

WAD

W. Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.
W is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *v*, *u*, *u*, *u*, *u*, the sound of *u* consonant is uniform.
To WAD. *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To shake; to move from side to side.
If in your work you find it waddle; that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up. *Mason.*
WAD. *n. f.* [peeb hay, Saxon.]
1. A bundle of straw thrust close together.
2. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*
WADDING. *n. f.* [from wad, wad, Islandick] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.
To WAD. *v. n.* [wagghelen, Dutch, to waggle; whence, by a casual corruption, waddle.] To shake, in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.
She could have run and waddled all about. *Shakespeare.*
The strutting petticoat smooths and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women. *Spectator, N° 127.*

The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door fill,
And hardly waddles forth to cool
Her belly in the neighbor's pool.
A dabchick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*
Dulness, of business the directing soul,
To human heads like bias to the bowl;
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely waddling to the mark in view. *Pope.*
To WADE. *v. n.* [from wadam, Lat. pronounced wadam.]
1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.
We'll wade to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare.*
She waded through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakespeare.*
I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
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W.

WAF

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to wade. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury wade to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*
'Tis not to my purpose to wade into those bottomless controversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up so much time of learned men. *Deacy of Piety.*
The dame
Now try'd the stairs, and wading through the night,
Search'd all the deep recess, and issu'd into light. *Dryden.*
The wrathful God then plunges from above,
And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,
There lights, and wades through fumes, and gropes his way,
Half-sing'd, half-still'd. *Dryden.*
Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he waded but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought. *Addison.*
WAFER. *n. f.* [wafel, Dutch.]
1. A thin cake.
Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;
Make wafers and cakes, for our sheepe must be shorn. *Tusser.*
Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but wafers and marmalade. *Pope.*
2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.
That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin wafer; yet so, that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Hall.*
3. Paste made to close letters.
To WAF. *v. a.* [probably from wafel.]
1. To carry through the air, or on the water.
A braver choice of dauntless spirits,
Than now the English bottoms have waf'd o'er,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*
Our high admiral
Shall waf't them over with our royal fleet. *Shakespeare.*
Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to waf't up their bodies, which are in others overpoised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Nor dares his transport-vessel cross the waves,
With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves:
A hundred years they wander on the shore;
At length, their penance done, are waf'd o'er. *Dryden.*
Lend to this wretch your hand, and waf't him o'er
To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore. *Dryden.*
From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the soul was waf'd and carried away. *Ray.*
They before waf'd over their troops into Sicily in open vessels. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
In vain you tell your parting lover,
You with fair winds may waf't him over:
Alas! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waf't a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*
2. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.
To WAF. *v. n.* To float.
It waf'd nearer yet, and then she knew,
That what before she but surmisd, was true. *Dryden.*
Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the shouts waf't near the citadel. *Dryden.*
WAF. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A floating body.
From the bellowing east oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide waf't. *Thomson's Winter.*
2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.

WAG

WAGGAGE. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] Carriage by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Epidamnus stays for me? —
—A ship you sent me to, to hire *waggage*. *Shakespeare.*
I talk about her door.

Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waggage*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

WAGGER. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] A passage boat. *Ainsworth.*

WAGTUNE. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] The act of waving. Not in use.

You answer'd not;
But with an angry *wag* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [Daxian, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw. *Shakespeare.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven. *Shakespeare.*

All that pass, hiss and *wag* their head at thee. *La. ii. 15.*

Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The least light motion, but it tends to sin. *Dryden.*

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpye high,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both short and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shakespeare.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. To go; to be moved.

I will provoke him to, or let him *wag*. *Shakespeare.*

Her charms she mutter'd o'er;
And yet the reddy sieve *wags* d'ne'er the more;
I wept for woe. *Dryden's Theodorus.*

WAG. *n. f.* [Daxian, Saxon; to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had
Wife counsellors, stout captains pliant;
And ty'd them fast to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meanness things. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakespeare.*

We wink at *wags*, when they offend,
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in
his hand, which he used to twist about a finger all the
while he was speaking: the *wags* used to call it the thread of
his discourse. *Addison.*

WAGE. *n. f.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wagen*, or
wagen, German; *gages*, Fr.]

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deservings. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

The last petition is for my men; they are the poorest,
But poverty could never draw them from me;
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And something over to remember me. *Shakespeare.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page;
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty *wage*,
To secretly carry. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

The thing itself is not only our duty, but our glory: and
he who hath done this work, has, in the very work, partly
received his *wages*. *South.*

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is
now only used in the phrase to *wage war*, is not easily dis-
covered: *waegen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dan-
gerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskillful,
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd;
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To *wage* against the enemy o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal
family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd, which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal war with wit. *Dryden.*

3. [From *wag*, *wages*.] To set to hire.

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *F. Queen.*

WAG

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages.

I seem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag*'d me with his countenance; as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of so good be-
nefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded,
exactly to look into the found building of ships. *Raleigh.*

The king had erected his courts of ordinary resort, and
was at the charge not only to *wage* justice and their ministers,
but also to appoint the safe custody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of
waged soldiers. *Davies's Ireland.*

5. [In law.]

When an action of debt is brought against one, as for
money or chattels, left or lent the defendant, the defendant
may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with
him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he
hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager*
of law; and when it is accomplished, it is called the making
or doing of law. *Blount.*

WAGER. *n. f.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should have most
power in me. *Sidney.*

The sea strove with the winds which should be louder;
and the shrouds of the ship, with a ghastful noise to them that
were in it, witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the
other's contention. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Full fast the fled, ne ever look'd behind;
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Fairy Queen.*

Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as
the persons please. *Temple.*

Faction, and favouring this or t'other side,
Their *wagers* back their wishes. *Dryden.*

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager*, against such
an inexhaustible disproportion; let him never hereafter accuse
others of credulity. *Bentley's Sermon.*

2. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See to wage in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were formerly, and
thereby *wager* of law outed, which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

To WAGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a
bet; to pledge upon some casualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wager*'d on your angling. *Shakespeare.*

He that will lay much to stake upon every flying story,
may as well *wager* his estate which way the wind will sit
next morning. *Government of the Tongue.*

I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common stock? *Dryden.*

WAGES. *n. f.* See WAGE.

WAGGERY. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; ro-
guish trick; farcical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practised among school-
boys, that make an able man; but the principles of justice,
generosity, and sobriety. *Locke.*

WAGGISH. *adj.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mi-
schievous; frolicsome.

Change fear and niceness,
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage. *Shakespeare.*

This new conceit is the *waggish* suggestion of some lly and
sculking atheists. *Moré's Divine Dialogue.*

A company of *waggish* boys watching of frogs at the side of
a pond, still as any of them put up their heads, they would
be pelting them down with stones. Children, says one of
the frogs, you never consider, that though this may be play
to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Estrange.*

As boys, on holidays let loose to play,
Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way;
Then shout to see in dirt and deep distress
Some silly cit. *Dryden.*

WAGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief.

A christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been
stoned for giggling, in a *waggishness*, a long billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WAGGLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, German.] To waddle; to
move from side to side.

The sport Basilus would shew to Zelmane, was the
mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting up on his
waggle wings with pains, as though the air next to the
earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now
grown to diminish the sight of himself. *Sidney.*

Why do you go nodding and *waggle* so, as if hip-shot?
says the goose to her gosseling. *L'Estrange.*

WAGON. *n. f.* [Daxian, Sax. *waghen*, Dutch; *wagen*, Hollandic.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.

The Hungarian tents, were enclosed round with *waggons*,
one chained to another. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

Waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Milton.*

2. A chariot. Not in use.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste,
His weary *waggon* to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Then

WAI

Then to her *waggon* she betak'd,
And with her bears the witch. *Spenser.*

O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's *waggon*. *Shakespeare.*

Her *waggon* spoked made of long spinners legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers. *Shakespeare.*

WAGGONER. *n. f.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wa-
gon.

By this, the northern *waggoner* had set
His sevenfold team behind the steadfast star,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Tow'rd Phœbus' mansion! such a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the west. *Shakespeare.*

A *waggoner* took notice upon the creaking of a wheel,
that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

The *waggoners* that curst their standing teams,
Would wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*

I described to him the life and the nature of it; and the
next day the *waggoners* arrived with it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

WAGTAIL. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WAIL. *v. a.* [I suppose for *wailed*.] Crushed.

His horse *wail* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakespeare.*

WAIL. *n. f.* [*waium*, *waium*, law Lat. from *waium*.] Goods
found, but claim'd by no body; that of which every one
waves the claim. Commonly written *wail*. *Ainsworth.*

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*guaiare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to
bemoan.

Wife men ne'er *wail* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wail*. *Shakespeare.*

Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust?
Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*,
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Son of man *wail* for the multitude. *Ez. xxxii. 18.*

I will *wail* and howl. *Mic. i. 8.*

WAIL. *n. f.* Audible sorrow.

Around the woods
She sighs her long, which with her *wail* resound. *Thomson.*

WAILING. *n. f.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible
sorrow.

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which
would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them,
which should never see their brethren. *Knolles.*

Other cries amongst the Irish, favour of the Scythian bar-
barism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful
outcries, and immoderate *wailing*. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with
tears. *Jer. ix. 18.*

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

WAILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful; mourn-
ful.

Lay time to tangle her desires
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakespeare.*

WAIN. *n. f.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.

There ancient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *wain*. *Spenser.*

Yours be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gain,
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain*. *Dryden.*

WAINROPE. *n. f.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord, with which
the load is tied on the wagon.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakespeare.*

WAINSCOT. *n. f.* [*waghschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden co-
vering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as
oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hang-
ings. *Arbutnot.*

A rat your utmost rage defies,
That safe behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To WAINSCOT. *v. a.* [*waghschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Musick foundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, than
hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line in general.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testa-
ceous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the
tubuli marini. *Grew.*

One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is
wainscotted with looking-glasses. *Addison's Guardian.*

WAKE. *n. f.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long,
and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAKE. *n. f.* [*gwaf*, Welsh; from the verb *gwafon*, to press
or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *wake*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

WAI

She, as a veil, down to her slender *wake*,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore, *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

Dishevel'd.
They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *wake*. *Denham.*

Stiff stays constrain her slender *wake*. *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,
Which hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And stop the fiery pest: four ships alone
Burn to the *wake*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakespeare.*

Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*

Such courage did the ancient heroes show,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee;
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is *waited* for the sword. *Job xv. 22.*

To WAIT. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my
change come. *Job xiv. 14.*

The poultry stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance.

Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait* on her. *Milton's Arcades.*

One morning *waiting* on him at Caulham, smiling upon
me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself. *Denham.*

Fortune and victory he did pursue,
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait* on you. *Dryden.*

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and
then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*

3. To attend. A phrase of ceremony.

The dinner is on the table; my father desires your wor-
ship's company. —
—I will *wait* on him. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. To stay; not to depart from.

How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline
persecution. *South's Sermon.*

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden.*

I know, if I am deprived of you, I die:
But oh! I die, if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you
speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men who dwell careless, to enter into
serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits*
on such a supine temper. *Decoy of Piety.*

WAIT. *n. f.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts.

If he hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die; he that
smote him shall be put to death. *Nam. xxxv. 20.*

Why fast thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton.*

WAITER. *n. f.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends
for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues must be
ty'd. *B. Johnson's Tavern Academy.*

The least tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by. *Bp. Corbet.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the

W A N

He *wan* the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*
WAND. *n. f.* [*vaand*, Danish.]
 1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.
 The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain *wands*. *Shakef.*
 With a whip or *wand*, if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*
 His spear, to equal which the tallest pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast Of some great admiral, were but a *wand*. *Milton.*
 A child runs away laughing, with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke on Education.*
 2. Any staff of authority, or use.
 Though he had both spurs and *wands*, they seem'd rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *Sidney.*
 He held before his decent steps a silver *wand*. *Milton.*
 3. A charming rod.
 Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*, Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Milton.*
 Pious bore a buckler in his hand; His other way'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*
TO WANDER. *v. n.* [*wandman*, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. It has always an ill sense.
 I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakespeare.*
 I will go lose myself.
 And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*
 The old duke is banish'd; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakespeare.*
 Then came *wandering* by
 A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood, and he flurk'd out aloud. *Shakespeare.*
 They *wander'd* about in sheep's and goats skins. *Heb. xi.*
 Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Pf. lix.*
 From this nuptial bow'r,
 How shall I part, and whither *wander* down Into a lower world? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
 Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise;
 But my fixt thoughts my *wandering* eye betrays. *Denham.*
 A hundred years they *wander* on the shore. *Dryden.*
 Virgil introduces his *Aeneas* in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden's Dufresney.*
 2. To deviate; to go astray.
 O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Pf. cxix.*
 They give the reins to *wandering* thoughts,
 Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
 They revel more. *Milton.*
TO WANDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.
 The nether flood
 Runs diverse, *wandering* many a famous realm. *Milton.*
 Those few escap'd
 Famine and anguish, will at last consume,
Wandering that wat'ry desert. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
 See harnes'd steeds desert the stony town,
 And *wander* roads unstable, not their own. *Gay.*
WANDERER. *n. f.* [*from wander*.] Rover; rambler.
 Nor for my peace will I go far,
 As *wanderers* that still do roam;
 But make my strengths such as they are,
 Here in my bosom, and at home. *B. Johnson.*
 He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
 By fly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*
 The whole people is a race of such merchants as are *wanderers* by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spectator, N° 495.*
 Talte, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies,
 From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*
WANDERING. *n. f.* [*from wander*.]
 1. Uncertain peregrination.
 He asks the god, what new appointed home Should end his *wandering*, and his toils relieve? *Addison.*
 2. Aberration; mistaken way.
 If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.
 A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts, would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*
TO WANE. *v. n.* [*wanian*, to grow less, Saxon.]
 1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon.
 The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and *waning* of the moon. *Hakewill.*
Waning moons their settled periods keep,
 To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addison.*
 2. To decline; to sink.
 A lady far more beautiful Than any woman in this *waning* age. *Shakespeare.*
 I will interchange
 My *waning* state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakespeare.*

W A N

Your father were a fool
 To give thee all; and in his *waning* age
 Set foot under thy table. *Shakespeare.*
 In these confines sily have I lurk'd,
 To watch the *waning* of mine enemies. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
 Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waning* time, and suspect of satiety.
 I'm *waning* in his favour, yet I love him.
 You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form,
 A working sea remaining from a storm;
 When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
 And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryden.*
 Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*
 Her *waning* form no longer shall incite
 Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rew's Jane Shore.*
WANE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Decrease of the moon.
 The sowing at the *wane* of the moon, is thought to make the corn found.
 Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*
 This is fair Diana's case;
 For all astrologers maintain,
 Each night a bit drops off her face,
 When mortals say she's in her *wane*. *Swift.*
 2. Decline; diminution; declension.
 You're cast upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*
WANNED. *adj.* [*from wan*.] Turned pale and faint coloured.
 Is it not monstrous that this player here,
 But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
 Could force his soul so to his own conceit,
 That, from his working, all his visage *wann'd*. *Shakespeare.*
WANNES. *n. f.* [*from wan*.] Paleness; languor.
TO WANT. *v. a.* [*wana*, Saxon.]
 1. To be without something fit or necessary.
 I want no money, Sir John; you shall want none. *Shakespeare.*
 A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Ecc. vi. 2.*
 2. To be defective in something.
 Smells do most of them want names. *Locke.*
 Nor can this be,
 But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,
 Obedience to the law. *Milton.*
 3. To fall short of; not to contain.
 Nor think, though men were none,
 That heav'n wou'd want spectators, God want praise. *Mit.*
 4. To be without; not to have.
 By descending from the thrones above,
 Those happy places, thou hast design'd a while
 To want, and honour these. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 How loth I am to have recourse to rites
 So full of horror, that I once rejoice
 I want the use of fight.
 The unhappy never want enemies. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
 5. To need; to have need of; to lack.
 It hath caus'd a great irregularity in our calendar, and wants to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed.
 God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want helps; he neither stands in need of logic, nor uses it. *Baker.*
 6. To wish for; to long for.
 Down I come, like glitt'ring Phaeton,
 Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakespeare.*
 The sylfuns to their shades retire,
 Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
 And want a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dry.*
 What wants my son? for know
 My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison's Ovid.*
 Men who want to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means. *Clarissa.*
TO WANT. *v. n.*
 1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.
 Nor did there want corn or freeze. *Milton.*
 Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants;
 Cities in deserts, woods in cities plant. *Denham.*
 We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*
 As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
 What wants in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope.*
 The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are wanting, or imperfect, so much wants in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*
 2. To fail; to be deficient.
 Not shall I to the work thou enterprisest
 Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*
 Though

W A N

Though England is not wanting in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confin'd me to a narrow choice. *Dryden's Dedication to Lord Clifford.*
 Whatever fortune, good or bad betide,
 No time shall find me wanting to my truth. *Dryden.*
 Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be wanting in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be wanting to yourself. *Swift.*
 3. To be miss'd; to be not had.
 Twelve, wanting one, he flew,
 My brethren: I alone surviv'd. *Dryden.*
 Granivorous animals have a long colon and cecum, which in carnivorous are wanting. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
WANT. *n. f.*
 1. Need.
 It infers the good
 By thee communicated, and our want. *Milton.*
 Parents should distinguish between the wants of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*
 2. Deficiency.
 This proceeded not from any want of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*
 One objection to Civita Vecchia, is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from want of inhabitants. *Addison.*
 The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as want of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 3. The state of not having.
 You shall have no reason to complain of me, for want of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*
 4. Poverty; penury; indigence.
 Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in want. *Swift.*
 5. [*want*, Saxon.] A mole.
WANTON. *n. f.* [*I* his word is derived by *Minshaw* from *want* one, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Juvius* silently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]
 1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.
 Thou art forward by nature, enemy to peace,
 Lascivious, wanton; more than well become
 A man of thy profession. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
 Entic'd to do him wanton rites. *Milton.*
 2. Licentious; dissolute.
 My piteous joys,
 Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
 In drops of sorrow. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 Men grown wanton by prosperity,
 Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Roscommon.*
 3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy.
 As flies to wanton boys, we are to th' gods:
 They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
 Note a wild and wanton herd,
 Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
 Fetching mad bounds. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*
 Time drives the flocks from field to fold;
 The flow'rs do fade, and wanton fields
 To wayward winter reckoning yields.
 How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
 As if it fed ye; and how sleek and wanton
 Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Loose; unrestrained.
 How does your tongue grow wanton in her praise! *Addison.*
 5. Quick, and irregular of motion.
 6. Luxuriant; superfluous.
 What we by day lop overgrown,
 One night or two, with wanton growth derides,
 Tending to wild.
 Women richly gay in gems and wanton drefs.
 Tending to wild. *Milton.*
 7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.
 The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
 For want of tread are undistinguishable. *Milton.*
WANTON. *n. f.*
 1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.
 An old wanton will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South's Sermons.*
 To lip a wanton in a secure couch,
 And to suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
 2. A trifier; an insignificant flatterer.
 Shall a beardless boy,
 A cocker'd, fliken wanton brave your fields,
 Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
 And find no check? *Shakespeare's K. John.*
 Pals with your best violence;
 I am afraid you make a wanton of me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

W A R

3. A word of slight endearment.
 Peace, my wantons; he will do,
 More than you can aim unto. *B. Johnson.*
TO WANTON. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To play lasciviously.
 He from his guards and midnight tent,
 Disguis'd o'er hills and valleys went,
 To wanton with the sprightly dame,
 And in his pleasure lost his fame. *Prior.*
 2. To revel; to play.
 Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praise;
 Speak things of him might charm the ears.
 Nature here
 Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
 Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*
 O ye mules! deign your blest retreat,
 Where Horace *wantons* at your spring,
 And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*
 3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.
WANTONLY. *adv.* [*from wanton*.] Lasciviously; frolicsome-ly; gayly; sportively; carelessly.
 Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,
 Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear:
 But do not wantonly my passion move,
 I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*
WANTONNESS. *n. f.* [*from wanton*.]
 1. Lasciviousness; lechery.
 The spirit of *wantonness* is fear'd out of him. *Shakespeare.*
 Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*
 2. Sportiveness; frolic; humour.
 When I was in France,
 Young would be as sad as night,
 Only for *wantonness*. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
 Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;
 Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day:
 As flow'ry bands in *wantonness* are worn,
 A morning's pleasure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*
 3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.
 The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *K. Charles.*
 Till *wantonness* and pride
 Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*
WANTWIT. *n. f.* [*want* and *wit*.] A fool; an idiot.
 Such a wantwit sadness makes of me,
 That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakespeare.*
WANTY. *n. f.* [*I* know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse.
 A panel and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,
 With line to fetch litter. *Tusser.*
WAPED. *adj.* [*Of* this word I know not the original, except that to *wape*, to flock, or deject, is found in *Spenser*; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; crushed by misery.
 His makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shakespeare.*
WAPENTAKE. *n. f.* [*from wapen*, Saxon, and *take*, *wapentakium*, *wapentogium*, low Latin.]
Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as upon a meeting for that purpose, they touch'd each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowley.*
 Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*, so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*
WAR. *n. f.* [*warre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.]
War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of *war* becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*
 On, you noblest English,
 Whose blood is fetcht from fathers of *war* proof. *Shakespeare.*
 After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*
 I saw the figure and armour of him, that headed the peasants in the *war* upon Bern, with the several weapons found on his followers. *Addison.*
 2. The instruments of war, in poetical language.
 The god of love inhabits there,
 With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
 His complement of stores, and total *war*. *Prior.*
 3. Forces; army. Poetically.
 On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
 And overwhelm the *war*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
 4. The profession of arms.

Thine

WAR

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce
man of war into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisdom.*
5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.
Duncan's horses
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make war with man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
To WAR, *v. n.* [from the noun] To make war; to be in a
state of hostility.
Was this a face,
To be expos'd against the warring winds? *Shakespeare.*
Why should I war without the walls of Troy,
That find such cruel battle here within? *Shakespeare.*
Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord.—
—Have you that holy feeling in your soul,
To counsel me to make my peace with God,
And are you yet to your own soul's loss blind,
That you will war with God, by murdering me? *Shakespeare.*
He teacheth my hands to war. *2 Sam. xxii.*
This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, that thou
by them mightest war a good warfare. *1 Tim. i. 18.*
He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but
in no wife to war upon the French. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
We seem ambitious God's whole work 't undo;
With new diftates on ourselves we war,
And with new physick, a worse engine far. *Dante.*
His next design
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And war on Thebes. *Dryden.*
To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place,
nations warring with one another reformed with their goods,
and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
To WAR, *v. a.* To make war upon. A word not any longer
used.
And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire warred. *Spenser.*
To them the same was render'd, to the end,
To war the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
To WARBLE, *v. a.* [*warben*, old Teutonic; *wervelen*, Ger-
man; to twirl, or turn round.]
1. To quaver any sound.
2. To quaver.
Follow me as I sing,
And touch the warbled string. *Milton.*
3. To utter musically.
She can thaw the numbing spell,
If she be right invok'd with warbled song. *Milton.*
To WARBLE, *v. n.*
1. To be quavered.
Such strains ne'er warble in the linnets' throat. *Gay.*
2. To be uttered melodiously.
A plain song, plain-singing voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*
There birds resort, and in their kind, thy praise
Among the branches chant in warbling lays. *Wotton.*
3. To sing.
Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches warbling; all things sim'l'd. *Milton.*
She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note, *Dryden.*
A bard amid the joyous circle sings
High airs attempt'd to the vocal strings;
Whilst warbling to the varied strain advance,
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*
WARBLER, *n. s.* [from warble.] A singer; a songster.
Hark! on every bough,
In lulling strains the feather'd warblers woo. *Tickell.*
WARD, A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as
heavenward, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way;
from *peano*, Saxon
Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking
from her-ward, a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*
To WARD, *v. a.* [*peapian*, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *garder*,
French.]
1. To guard; to watch.
He marched forth towards the castle wall,
Whole gates he found fast shut, no living sight
To ward the fame, nor answer comers' call. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To defend; to protect.
Tell him it was a hand that warded him
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischie-
vous.
Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,
No way to ward or thru her blows he tries.
Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

WAR

Toxens amaz'd, and with amazement flow,
Or to revenge, or ward the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*
The pointed javelin warded off his rage. *Addison.*
The provision of bread for food; clothing to ward off
the inclemency of the air, were to be first look'd after. *Wood.*
It instructs the scholar in the various methods of warding
off the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling
the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*
To WARD, *v. n.*
1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.
So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other
shift than to ward and go back. *Sidney, &c.*
Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,
And on their warding arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*
WARD, *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Watch; act of guarding.
Still when he slept, he kept both watch and ward. *Spenser.*
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd;
And dire Tiphoeus there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the fowls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*
2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.
By reason of these two forts, though there be but
small wards left in them, there are two good towns now
grown, which are the greatest stay of both those two coun-
tries. *Spenser.*
Th' affixed castles ward
Their steadfast froids did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.
Thou know'st my old ward; here I lay, and thus I bore
my point. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
Come from thy ward,
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shakespeare, Temp.*
Now, by proof it shall appear,
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.
At this, I threw: for want of other ward,
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*
4. Fortrefs; strong hold.
She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now
could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could
drive her from the ward of her purity, her reputation, and a
thousand other her defences, which now are too too strongly
embattled against me. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
5. [Ward, law Lat.] District of a town.
Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every ward. *Dryden.*
6. Custody; confinement.
That wretched creature being deprehended in that impiety,
was held in ward. *Hoster.*
Stopt there was his too vehement speech with speed,
And he sent clofe to ward from where he stood. *Daniel.*
7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper
key, hinders any other from opening it.
In the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and ev'ry bolt and bar. *Milton.*
As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several
inventions in the making and contriving their wards, or
guards. *Moxon's Mach. Exerc.*
The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted ward to ward,
by the same wisdom. *Greav's Cosmology.*
8. One in the hands of a guardian.
The king causeth bring up his wards, but bestoweth no
more of their rents upon them than is useful. *Drummond.*
You know our father's ward,
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?
Is it so guarded that you could not love her? *Ottway.*
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed, before she was my ward. *Dryden.*
When stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We last the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*
Titles of honour and privileges, the rich and the great can
never deserve, unless they employ them for the protection of
these, the true wards and children of God. *Spenser.*
9. The state of a child under a guardian.
I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now
in ward, evermore in subjection.
Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the
greatness and power of the peers, would say, that he had
brought the crown out of ward. *Bacon.*
10. Guardianship; right over orphans.
It is also inconvenient in Ireland, that the ward and mar-
riages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of
any of those lords. *Spenser.*
WARDEN, *n. s.* [*warden*, Dutch.]
1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer.
The warden of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*
A magi-

WAR

3. Warden of the cinque ports.
A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of these havens in the
east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or
five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the ad-
miral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why
one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be,
because in respect of their situation, they formerly required
a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater dan-
ger of invasion by our enemies. *Cowel.*
4. [Pyram volunum, Lat. I know not whence denominated.] A
large pear.
Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set,
Cullumian, Syrian pears, and warden's great. *May's Virg.*
Ox-check when hot, and warden's bak'd some cry. *King.*
WARDER, *n. s.* [from ward.]
1. A keeper; a guard.
Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, felly drew
Those warden's strange, and all that else he met. *Hubbard.*
Where be these warders, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Though bladed corn be lodg'd and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their warders' heads. *Shakespeare.*
The warders of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*
2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.
Sound trumpets, and set forward combatants.
—But stay, the king hath thrown his warden down. *Shakespeare.*
Then, then, when there was nothing could have fluid
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his warden down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw. *Shakespeare.*
WARDMOT, *n. s.* [*peano* and *more*, or *gemot*, Saxon; *ward-*
motus, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or dis-
trict in London for the direction of their affairs.
WARDROBE, *n. s.* [*garderobe*, French; *garderoba*, low Lat.] A
room where cloaths are kept.
The third had of their wardrobe custody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Fairy Queen.*
I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his ward-robe piece by piece
Until I meet the king. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Behold!
What from his wardrobe her belov'd allows,
To deck the wedding-day of his unsupported spouse. *Dryden.*
It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of
an old Roman wardrobe, where you should see toga's and tu-
micks, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different vests and
ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman au-
thors. *Addison.*
WARDSHIP, *n. s.* [from ward.]
1. Guardianship.
By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for re-
spect of homage be encreased, and the profits of wardship can-
not but be much advanced. *Bacon.*
2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.
The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves
from the wardship of tumults. *King Charles.*
WARE, The prerogative of ware, more frequently ware.
A certain man ware no cloaths. *Luke viii. 27.*
WARE, *adj.* [For this we commonly say aware.]
1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.
The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he look-
eth not for him, and in an hour that he is not ware of him. *Matth. xxiv. 50.*
2. Cautious; wary.
What man so wise, what earthly wit so ware,
As to defy the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth mask in Vizor fair. *Fairy Queen.*
Bid her well be ware and still erect. *Milton.*
To WARE, *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.
A shuffled, fullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,
Then ware a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*
WARE, *n. s.* [*paan*, Saxon; *ware*, Dutch; *warda*, Swedish.]
Commonly something to be fold.
Let us, like merchants, show our foulest wares,
And think, perchance, they'll sell. *Shakespeare.*
If the people bring ware or any victuals to sell, that we
would not buy it. *Nehem. x. 31.*
I know thou whole art but a shop
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,
To take the weak, and make them stop;
Yet art thou falsest than thy ware. *Ben. Johnson.*
Why should my black thy love impair?
Let the dark shop commend the ware. *Cleveland.*
He turns himself to other wares which he finds your mar-
kets take off. *Lake.*

WAR

WAREFUL, *adj.* [*ware* and *full*.] Cautious; timorously pru-
dent.
WAREFULNESS, *n. s.* [from *wareful*.] Cautiousness. Obsolete;
With pretence from Strephon her to guard, *Sidney.*
He met her full; but full of warefulness.
WAREHOUSE, *n. s.* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse of mer-
chandise.
His understanding is only the warehouse of other mens lum-
ber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings rather than a
repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*
She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of mer-
chandise in her warehouse than at present. *Addison.*
She the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson's Autumn.*
WARELESS, *adj.* [from *ware*.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spens.*
WARELY, *adv.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously.
They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did warely keep. *Fairy Queen.*
WAREFARE, *n. s.* [*war* and *fare*.] Military service; mili-
tary life.
In the wilderness
He shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth
To conquer sin and death. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause. *Milton.*
Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the war
which was his field of battle: the knowledge of warfare is
thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he
knows. *Dryden.*
The state of Christians, even when they are not actually
persecuted, is a perpetual state of warfare and voluntary suf-
ferings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
The scripture has directed us to refer these misadventures in
our Christian warfare to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*
To WAREFARE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military
life.
That was the only amulet in that credulous warfaring age
to escape dangers in battles. *Camden's R. mains.*
WARFABLE, *adj.* [*war* and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or able.]
Military; fit for war.
The weary Britons, whose warfable youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woeful ruth,
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Fairy Queen.*
WARILY, *adv.* [from wary.] Cautiously; with timorous pru-
dence; with wise forethought.
The charge thereof unto a courteous spirit
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And warily awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Fairy Queen.*
The change of laws, especially concerning matters of reli-
gion, must be warily proceeded in. *Hooker.*
It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and warily,
by still observ'ng what it commands; but especially what it for-
bids. *South's Sermons.*
They searched diligently and concluded warily. *Spenser.*
WARINESS, *n. s.* [from wary.] Caution; prudent forethought;
timorous scrupulousness.
For your own conscience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a discreet wariness. *Donne.*
To determine what are little things in religion, great wa-
riness is to be used. *Spenser's Sermons.*
The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding
gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were
forced to march with the greatest wariness, circumspection and
silence. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Most men have so much of ill nature, or of wariness, as
not to tooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addison.*
I look upon it to be a most clear truth; and expected it
with more wariness and reserve than was necessary. *Atterbury.*
WARKE, *n. s.* [Anciently used for work; whence *butwork*.]
Building.
Thou findest fault where any's to be found,
And buildest strong work upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*
WARLIKE, *n. s.* [*war* and *like*.]
1. Fit for war; disposed to war.
She us'd so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper,
made her people by peace warlike. *Sidney.*
Old Sward with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
When a warlike state grows soft and effeminate, they may
be sure of a war. *Bacon.*
O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense
The warlike English. *Philips.*
2. Military; relating to war.
The great arch-angel from his warlike toil
Surceas'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WARLING, *n. s.* [from war.] This word is I believe only
found in the following adage, and seems to mean, one often
quarrelled with.
30 H Better

WAR

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's warling.
WARLOCK. *n. f.* [wardlock, Islandick, a charm; perlog, Saxon, an evil spirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. Wile.] A male witch; a wizard.
Warlock in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which *Dryden* mentions, who did not understand the word.
 He was no *warlock*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*
WARM. *adj.* [warm, Gothick; peapin, Sax. warm, Dutch.]
 1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.
 He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed warm. *2 Kings* iv. 34.
 Main ocean flow'd, not idle, but with warm
 Prolifick humour, foaming all her globe. *Milton.*
 2. Zealous; ardent.
 I never thought myself so warm in any party's cause as to deserve their money. *Pope.*
 Scaliger in his poetical is very warm against it. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
 3. Violent; furious; vehement.
 Welcome day-light; we shall have warm work on't:
 The Moor will gage
 His utmost forces on his next assault,
 To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
 4. Busy in action.
 I hate the ling'ring summons to attend,
 Death all at once would be a nobler end;
 Fate is unkind; methinks a general
 Should warm, and at the head of armies fall. *Dryden.*
 5. Fanciful; enthusiastick.
 If there be a fober and a wife man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the warm-headed man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*
TO WARN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.
 It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and warm himself. *Isa.* xiv. 15.
 There shall not be a coal to warm at, nor fire to sit before it. *Isa.* xlvii. 14.
 The mounted sun
 Shot down direct his fervid rays to warm
 Earth's inmost womb.
 These soft fires with kindly heat
 Of various influence, foment and warm. *Milton.*
 2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.
 The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*
WARMING-PAN. *n. f.* [warm and pan.] A covered bras pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.
WARMING-STONE. *n. f.* [warm and stone.] To these useful stones and the warming-stone, digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray on the Creation.*
WARMLY. *adv.* [from warm.]
 1. With gentle heat.
 There the warming sun first warmly smote
 The open field. *Milton.*
 2. Eagerly; ardently.
 Now I have two right honest wives
 One to Attides I will send,
 And t'other to my Trojan friend;
 Each prince shall thus with honour have
 What both so warmly seem to crave. *Prior.*
 The ancients expect you should do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters: I hope you think more warmly than ever of that design. *Pope.*
WARMNESS. *n. f.* [from warm.]
WARMTH. *n. f.* [from warm.]
 1. Gentle heat.
 Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal; from the loathed warmth wherof deliver me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun increasing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 He vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth
 Throughout the fluid mals. *Milton.*
 Here kindly warmth their mounting juice ferments
 To nobler tastes, and more exalted scents. *Addison.*
 2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.
 What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already chose? *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

WAR

Our duties towards God and man, we should perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to Christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which becomes Christian prudence and charity; with that warmth and affection which agrees with Christian zeal. *Sermon.*
 Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more warmth here than I did when first I saw his book against myself. *Pope.*
 3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.
 The same warmth of head disposes men to both. *Temple.*
TO WARN. *v. a.* [warnen, Saxon; waeren, Dutch; warn, Swedish; warn, Islandick.]
 1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.
 What do'st thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?
 And tooth the devil that I warn thee from? *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Our first parents had been warn'd
 His mortal sin. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to strike, but it must be seen; so that it warns while it threatens; but a false insidious tongue may whisper a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to hear yet you shall not hear. *South.*
 Tuturna warns the Daunian chief,
 Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief. *Dryden.*
 If we consider the mistakes in mens disputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or mistaken significations; this we are the more carefully to be warn'd of, because the arts of improving it have been made the business of mens study. *Locke.*
 The father, whilst he warn'd his erring son,
 The sad examples which he ought to shun
 Describ'd.
 When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,
 Ere warning Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
 Perhaps he seem'd above the critic's law,
 And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw. *Pope.*
 2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.
 Cornelius was warn'd from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts* x. 22.
 He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their usurping master: he had warn'd them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*
 3. To notify previously good or bad.
 He wonders to what end you have assembled
 Such troops of citizens to come to him,
 His grace not being warn'd thereof before. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 He charg'd the soldiers with preventing care,
 Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
 Warn'd of the ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war.
 Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,
 Which like a warning-piepe must be shot off,
 To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
WARNING. *n. f.* [from warn.]
 1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.
 I will thank the Lord for giving me warning in the night. *Ps.*
 He groaning from the bottom of his breast,
 This warning in these mournful words express'd. *Dryden.*
 Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
 Could warning make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*
 You have fairer warning than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements to provide for your latter end. *Watts.*
 A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and warning to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. *Swift's Story of the Injured Lady.*
 2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.
 Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excus'd himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a warning. *L'Estrange.*
 I saw with some disdain, more nonsense than either I or as bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's warning; in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden.*
WARP. *n. f.* [warp, Saxon; warp, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.
 The fourteenth is the placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the warp and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural History.*
TO WARP. *v. n.* [warp, Saxon; warpen, Dutch; to throw; whence we sometimes say, the work casts.] To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another.
 This fellow will but join you together as they join waincoats, then one of you will prove a shrunken-pannel, and like green timber warp. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
 They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from casting or warping. *Mason's Mech. Exercise.*

WAR

2. To lose its proper course or direction.
 There's our commission
 From which we would not have you warp. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 This is strange! methinks
 My favour here begins to warp. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little warp. *Dryden.*
 This we should do as directly as may be, with as little warping and declension towards the creature as is possible. *Norris.*
 3. To turn.
 The potent rod
 Of Amram's son in Egypt's evil day
 Way'd round the coasts, up call'd a pitchy cloud
 Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind,
 That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
 Like night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
TO WARP. *v. a.*
 1. To contract; to shrink.
 2. To turn aside from the true direction.
 This first avow'd, nor folly warp'd my mind;
 Nor the frail texture of the female kind
 Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*
 Not foreign or domestick treachery
 Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*
 A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to warp the sacred rule of the word of God. *Locke.*
 I have no private considerations to warp me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it.
 Not warp'd by passion, aw'd by rumour,
 Not grave through pride, or gay through folly;
 An equal mixture of good humour,
 And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*
 A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might warp the judgment aside from truth. *Watts.*
 3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of frost.
 Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
 Thou dost not bite so nigh
 As benefits forgot:
 Though thou the waters warp,
 Thy sting is not so sharp
 As friends remember'd not. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
TO WARRANT. *v. n.* [garantir, French.]
 1. To support or maintain; to attest.
 She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was warrant'd by the sacred name of father. *Sidney.*
 He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth warrant. *Hooker.*
 If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*
 2. To give authority.
 Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
 Be like our warrant'd quarrel. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 3. To justify.
 How can any one warrant himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general? *South.*
 True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
 That justice warrants and that wisdom guides;
 All else is tow'ring fire and distraction. *Addison.*
 4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.
 If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not warrant'd her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*
 These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, warrant you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself. *Sidney.*
 I'll warrant him from drowning.
 In a place
 Less warrant'd than this, or less secure,
 I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. *Milton.*
 5. To declare upon surety.
 What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I warrant ye. *L'Estrange.*
 The Moors king
 Is safe enough, I warrant him for one. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
WARRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A writ conferring some right or authority.
 Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
 We are, my lord, and come to have the warrant. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
 That we may be admitted where he is. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*
 He sent him a warrant for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*
 2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.
 There was a dam'd delin, cries one, no doubt;
 For warrants are already issued out. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 3. A justificatory commission or testimony.
 His promise is our plain warrant, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

WAR

Is this a warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*
 The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets which succeeded him; both which I take for my warrant to guide me in this discovery. *Raleigh.*
 His warrant does the Christian faith defend;
 On that relying, all their quarrels end. *Waller.*
 The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of Omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*
 4. Right; legality. Obsolete.
 I attach thee
 For an abuser of the world, a practitioner
 Of acts inhibited and out of warrant. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Therefore to horse,
 And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
 But shift away: there's warrant in that theft,
 Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
WARRANTABLE. *adj.* [from warrant.] Justifiable; defensible.
 To purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*
 His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and refreshing. *South.*
 If I can mend my condition by any warrantable industry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. *L'Estrange.*
WARRANTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from warrantable.] Justifiableness.
 By the foil thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the warrantableness of your favour to me. *Sidney.*
WARRANTABLY. *adv.* [from warrantable.] Justifiably.
 The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed warrantably have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. *Watts.*
WARRANTER. *n. f.* [from warrant.]
 1. One who gives authority.
 2. One who gives security.
WARRANTISE. *n. f.* [warrantis, law Latin; from warrant.] Authority; security.
 There's none protector of the realm but I;
 Break up the gates, I'll be your warrantise. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*
WARRANTY. *n. f.* [warrantia, law Latin; guarantee, guarant, French.]
 1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*
 2. Authority; justificatory mandate.
 Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd
 As we have warranty: her death was doubtful;
 And but that great command o'er-ruled the order,
 She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd
 Till the last trumpet. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 In the use of those epithets we have the warranty and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy. *Taylor.*
 3. Security.
 Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver; those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy: the stamp was a warranty of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*
TO WARRANT. *v. a.* [from war.] To make war upon.
 But Ebranc salved both their infancies
 With noble deeds, and warroyd on Brunchild
 In Hainault, where yet of his victories
 Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envies. *F. 2.*
 Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
 And puissant kings, which all the world warraid,
 And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Fairy Queen.*
 This continual, cruel, civil war,
 The which myself against myself do make,
 Whilst my weak powers of passions warraid are,
 No skill can flint, nor reason can assuage. *Spenser.*
 Six years were run since first in martial guise
 The Christian lords warraid the eastern land. *Fairfax.*
WARRE. *adj.* [warp, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.
 They say the world is warre than it wont,
 All for her shepherds is beauly and bloont;
 Others saie, but how truly I note,
 All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser's Past.*
WARREN. *n. f.* [warande, Dutch; guerre, French.] A kind of park for rabbits.
 I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a warren. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*
 The coney convenes a whole warren, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*
 Men

WAS

Men should set snares in their warrens to catch polecats and foxes. Dryden's *Spanish Flyer*.
 WARRENER. *n. f.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.
 WARRIOUR. *n. f.* [from *war*.] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
 Brought to this town by that most famous warrior,
 Duke Menaphon. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors*.
 Pierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,
 In ranks and squadrons and right form of war,
 Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*
 I sing the warrior and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*
 The warrior horses ty'd in order fed. *Dryden's En.*

The mute walls relate the warrior's fame,
 And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden's En.*
 Camilla led her troops, a warrior dame;
 Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,
 She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden's En.*

WART. *n. f.* [peave, Saxon; *warte*, Dutch.] A cornuous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
 Millions of acres on us, till our ground,
 Singing his praise against the burning sun,
 Make Ossa like a wart. *Shak. Hamlet.*

In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, inasmuch as it hanged upon the stone like warts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,
 Or warts, or weals, it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*
 In painting, the warts and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden's Daphney.*
 He is taken with those warts and moles, and hard features, by those who represent him on the stage, or he is no more Achilles. *Dryden.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such warts, tumours and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebræ, infill into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray on the Creation.*

WARTWORT. *n. f.* [wart and wort.] Spurge.
 WARTY. *adj.* [from wart.] Grown over with warts.

WARWORN. *adj.* [war and worn.] Worn with war.
 Their gesture sad,
 Invest in lank lean cheeks and warworn coats,
 Presented them unto the gazing moon
 So many horrid ghosts. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

WARV. *adj.* [peep, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.
 He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behooveth our words to be wary and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet wary and subtle, as all the heads of the Arrians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either term. *Hooker.*

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;
 For on a day his wary dwarf had spy'd,
 Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay,
 Of captive wretched thralls that waited night and day. *F. & S.*
 Each thing feigned ought more wary be. *Hubb. Tale.*

Each warus a warrior carriage in the thing,
 Left blind presumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*
 Others grow wary in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Addison's Spectator.*

WAS. The preterite of *To Be*.
 Enoch walked with God, and was not; for God took him. *Gen. v. 24.*

To WASH. *v. a.* [peccan, Saxon; *wasshen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.
 How fain, like Pilate, would I wash my hands
 Of this most grievous guilty murder done! *Shaksp. R. III.*
 Look, how she rubs her hands.
 —It is an accusom'd action with her to seem thus washing her hands. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. *Pf. li. 2.*
 Thou didst wash thyself. *Ez. xxiii. 40.*
 Shall he that gives fire to the train pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that is done by the playing of the fables. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. To moisten.
 3. To affect by ablution.
 Be baptized, and wash away thy sins. *Acts xxii. 16.*
 Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for as to crave pardon, and be washed off by repentance. *Taylor.*
 Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be washed all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To colour by washing.
 To wash over a coat or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier of the Aspect.*

To WASH. *v. n.* [from *wash*.] To perform the act of ablution.
 I will go wash;
 And when my face is fair, you shall perceive.
 Whether I blush or no. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 Wash and be clean. *2 Kings v. 13.*
 Are not the rivers of Damascus better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them? *2 Kings v. 12.*
 Let each be calm his troubled breast,
 Wash and partake serene the friendly feast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To cleanse cloths.
 She can wash and scour.
 —A special virtue; for then she need not be washed and scoured. *Shak. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

WASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.
 The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.
 Full thirty times hath Phœbus car gone round
 Neptune's salt wash, and Tellus' orb'd ground. *Shaksp. Neptune.*
 The best part of my power
 Were in the washes all unwarily
 Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shaksp. King John.*

4. A medical or cosmetic lotion.
 Try whether children may not have some wash to make their teeth better and stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 They paint and patch their imperfections
 Of intellectual complections,
 And dash their tempers o'er with washes. *Hudibras.*
 He tried all manner of washes to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*
 None are welcome to such, but those who speak paint and wash; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, since it is the thing they need. *South's Sermon.*

To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,
 A brighter wash. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*
 Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
 Some fill'd with washes, some with paste. *Swift.*

5. A superficial stain or colour.
 Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the wash, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

6. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.
 The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
 That spoil'd your summer-fields and fruitful vines,
 Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
 In your embowell'd bowoms. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

7. The act of washing the cloaths of a family; the linen washed at once.
 WASHBALL. *n. f.* [wash and ball.] Ball made of soap.
 I asked a poor man how he did; he said, he was like a wash-ball, always in decay. *Swift.*

WASHER. *n. f.* [from wash.] One that washes.
 Quickly is his laurels, his washers, and his wringer. *Shak. Washer.*

WASHY. *adj.* [from wash.]

1. Watry; damp.
 On the washy ouse deep channels wore,
 Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not solid.
 A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over-thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

WASP. *n. f.* [yearp, Saxon; *wassa*, Latin; *guêpe*, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

More wasps, that buzz about his nose,
 Will make this sting the sooner. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Encountering with a wasp,
 He in his arms the fly doth clasp.
 Why, what a wasp-tongue'd and impatient
 Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
 Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own? *Shak. H. IV.*

WASPY. *adj.* [from wash.] Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.
 I'll use you for my laughter,
 When you are waspy. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*
 Comes, you wasp, you are too angry.
 —If I be waspy, best beware my sting. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
 By the stern brow and waspy action,
 Which the did use as he was writing of it,
 He bears an angry tenour. *Shak. As you like it.*
 The taylor's wife was only a good hearty threw, under the impotency of an unruly waspy humour: she would have her will. *L'Estrange.*
 Upon this gross mistake the poor waspy creature runs on for many leaves. *Stillingfleet.*

WAS

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
 This jealous, waspy, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

WASPY. *adv.* [from waspy.] Peevishly.
 WASPYNESS. *n. f.* [from waspy.] Peevishness; irritability.
 WASP. *n. f.* [from *waspy*.] A toper; a drunkard.
 I'm loth to meet the rudeness, and will'd intolerance
 Of such late waspsailers. *Milton.*

WAST. The second person of *was*, from *To be*.
 To WASTE. *v. a.* [apeccan, Saxon; *wasten*, Dutch; *guastare*, Italian; *vestire*, Latin.]

1. To diminish.
 The fire that mounts the liquor 'till it run o'er,
 Seeming to augment it, wastes it. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*
 First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;
 Rich of three souls, and lives all three to waste. *Dryden.*
 Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and spirits from the wasting of your's, your friends would encourage your passion. *Temple.*

2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander.
 The people's praying after the minister, they say, wasteth time. *Hooker.*
 There must be providence used, that our ship-timber be not wasteth. *Bacon.*

No ways and means their cabinet employ,
 But their dark hours they waste in barren joy. *Garth.*

3. To defray; to defoliate.
 He only their provisions wastes and burns. *Daniel.*
 Peace to corrupt, no less than war to waste. *Milton.*
 The Tyber
 Insults our walls, and wastes our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*
 Now wasting years my former strength confound,
 And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
 Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
 And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Brome.*

4. To wear out.
 Here condemn'd
 To waste eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

5. To spend; to consume.
 O were I able
 To waste it all myself, and leave you none. *Milton.*

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.
 Man dieth and wasteth away. *Job xiv. 10.*
 Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; wasting and destruction are in their paths. *Is. lix. 7.*

The latter watch of wasting night,
 And setting stars to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Destroyed; ruined.
 Sophi leaves all waste in his retreat. *Milton.*
 The multiplication and obliquity of disputes, which have so laid waste the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill use of words. *Locke.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love,
 In my swollen bosom, with long war had strove,
 Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
 And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

2. Defolate; uncultivated.
 There be very waste countries and wildernesses; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*
 He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.
 Quite furchard with her own weight,
 And strangled with her waste fertility. *Milton.*

4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made.
 That of which no account is taken, or value found.
 It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not be for waste paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering; consumption; loss.
 Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well bestowing of time, account waste. *Hooker.*
 Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preserveth the found better from waste. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 Freedom who loves, must first be wife and good;
 But from that mark how far they rove we see,
 For all this waste of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton.*
 It was providently designed to repair the waste daily made by the frequent attrition in mastication. *Ray on the Creation.*
 So foolish and lavish are we, that too often we use some words in mere waste, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*

2. Useless expense.
 But youth, the perishing good, runs on too fast,
 And unenjoy'd it spends itself to waste;
 Few know the use of life before 'tis past. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. f.* [from waste.]

1. Desolate or uncultivated ground.
 Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of pasturage, tillage, or planting, is called waste. *Locke.*
 Lifted aloft he 'gan to mount up higher,
 And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight
 Thro' all that great wide waste, yet wanting light. *Spenser.*

2. These gentlemen, on their watch,
 In the dead waste and middle of the night,
 Had been thus encountered. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Forty days Elijah, without food,
 Wander'd this barren waste. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
 Lords of the world's great waste, the ocean, we
 Whole forests fend to reign upon the sea. *Waller.*
 From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry waste,
 Such length of years, such various perils past. *Dryden.*
 Thee I pursue, oh great ill-fated youth!
 Through the dismal waste of gloomy death. *Smith.*
 See the man who spacious regions gave,
 A waste for beasts, himself deny'd a grave. *Pope.*

3. Region ruined and deserted.
 All the leafy nation sinks at last,
 And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the waste. *Dryden's En.*

4. Mischief; destruction.
 The spirit of wantonness is sure scarce out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shaksp.*

WASTEFUL. *adj.* [waste and full.]

1. Destructive; ruinous.
 The folly of man
 Let in these wasteful furies. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.
 To smooth the ice, or add another hue
 Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
 To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,
 Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shaksp. K. John.*
 In such cases they set them off more with wit and activity, than with costly and wasteful expences. *Bacon.*

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.
 How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
 And scatter'd blessings with a wasteful hand! *Addison.*

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.
 In wilderness and wasteful deserts stray'd,
 To seek her knight. *Fairy Queen.*
 Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*

WASTEFULLY. *adv.* [from wasteful.] With vain and dissolute consumption.
 Never any man would think our labour mis-spent, or the time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*

To her new-made favourite, Morat,
 Her lavish hand is wastefully profuse. *Dryden's Aureng.*

WASTEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from wasteful.] Prodigality.
 WASTENESS. *n. f.* [from waste.] Defoliation; solitude.
 She, of nought afraid,
 Through woods and wasteness wide him daily fought. *Spenser.*
 That day is a day of wrath, a day of wasteness. *Lev. i. 15.*

WASTER. *n. f.* [from waste.] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.
 Divers Roman knights,
 The profuse wasters of their patrimonies,
 So threatened with their debts, as they will now
 Run any desperate fortune. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*
 Plenty, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers and wasters. *Locke.*
 Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and to be incapacitated for those encroaching wasters of useful time. *Locke.*
 Sconces are great wasters of candles. *Swift.*

WASTREL. *n. f.* [from waste.]

Their works, both stream and load, lie in fereval, or in wastrel, that is, in inclosed grounds, or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. f.* [pæce, Saxon.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.
 2. Attendance without sleep.
 All the long night their mournful watch they keep,
 And all the day stand round the tomb and weep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation.
 In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
 I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,
 The self-same way, with more advised watch,
 To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
 I oft found both. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Guard; vigilant keep.
 Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward. *F. & S.*
 He thee to thy charge;
 Use careful watch, chuse trusty centinels. *Shaksp. R. III.*
 Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if watch be not well kept. *Bacon.*

5. Watchman; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.
 Before her gate, high God did sweat ordain,
 And wakeful watches ever to abide. *Fairy Queen.*

WAS

Secure the workings of your soul from running to waste, and even your looser moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*

WAT. *n. f.* [from *was*.]

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 2. Attendance without sleep.
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 And all the day stand round the tomb and weep. *Addison.*

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4. Guard; vigilant keep.
 Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward. *F. & S.*
 He thee to thy charge;
 Use careful watch, chuse trusty centinels. *Shaksp. R. III.*
 Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if watch be not well kept. *Bacon.*

5. Watchman; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.
 Before her gate, high God did sweat ordain,
 And wakeful watches ever to abide. *Fairy Queen.*

WAT. *n. f.* [from *was*.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.
 2. Attendance without sleep.
 All the long night their mournful watch they keep,
 And all the day stand round the tomb and weep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation.
 In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
 I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,
 The self-same way, with more advised watch,
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W A T

Such stand in narrow lanes, *Shak. Hamlet.*
And beat our watch, and rob our passengers. *Shak. Hamlet.*
The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a watch on them,
that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. *Bacon.*
With armed watch, that render all access.
Impregnable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to
lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of
a watch. *South's Sermons.*
6. Place where a guard is set.
He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shak. Othello.*
7. Post or office of a watchman.
As I did stand my watch upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shak. Macbeth.*
8. A period of the night.
Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull watch of the night,
Is now transported with a gondalier,
To the grofs claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shak. Othello.*
All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends beneath, till morning watch.
The latter watch of wafting night,
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden's Æn.*
9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring.
A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the
month, and the place of the sun in the zodiac. *Hale.*
On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we
talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch often drawn out of
the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*
That Cloe may be serv'd in state,
The hours must at her toilet stand;
Whilst all the reasoning fools below
Wonder their watches go so slow. *Prior.*
To WATCH, *v. n.* [from *Latin*, *Speculo*.] *Prior.*
1. Not to sleep; to wake.
I have two nights watch'd with you; but can perceive no
truth in your report. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a fore-disease
breaketh sleep. *Lucius xxxi. 2.*
2. To keep guard.
Sleep, lifting thee, will watch. *Milton.*
3. To guard; to have in keep.
I will watch over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer. xlv.*
In our watching we have watched for a nation that could not
save us. *Lam. iv. 17.*
He gave signal to the minister that watch'd. *Milton.*
4. To look with expectation.
My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that watch
for the morning. *Pf. cxxx. 6.*
5. To be attentive; to be vigilant.
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*
6. To be cautiously observant.
Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impar-
tially. *Taylor.*
7. To be insidiously attentive.
He somewhere nigh at hand,
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage us afunder,
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*
8. To guard; to have in keep.
Flaming ministers watch and tend their charge. *Milton.*
9. To observe in ambush.
Saul sent messengers unto David's house to watch him, and
to slay him. *1 Sa. xix. 11.*
He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the
motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the
sky. *Walton.*
They under rocks their food
In jointed armour watch. *Milton.*
3. To tend.
Paris watched the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Brome.*
4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.
WATCHER, *n. f.* [from *watch*.] *Shak. Macbeth.*
1. One who watches.
Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
And shew us to be watchers. *Shak. Macbeth.*
2. Diligent overlooker or observer.
And made them watchers of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shak.*
It is observed, by those that are more attentive watchers of
the works of nature, that the more points there are in the
WATCHER, *adj.* [from *watch*, *weak*.] *Skinner.* Blue;
pale blue.
Whom midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?
Who stares in Germany at watchet eyes? *Dryden's Juven.*
WATCHFUL, *adj.* [from *watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive;
cautious; nicely observant.
Call home our exil'd friends,
That shed the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shak. Macbeth.*

W A T

Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Rev. iii.*
Nodding a while, and watchful of his blows.
He fell, and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dry.*
Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a
sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always watch-
ful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Lect.*
WATCHFULLY, *adv.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilantly; cau-
tiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.
If this experiment were very watchfully tried in vessels of
several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*
WATCHFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *watchful*.] Diligence;
vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; dili-
gent observation.
The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration
of the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*
Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid
To stir abroad 'till watchfulness be laid;
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,
And leads his vot'ries fate through pathless ways. *Prior.*
Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their
wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and
so to neglect a due watchfulness over their manners. *Arbutnot.*
Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and watch-
fulness over our passions, that they may never interpose when
we are called to pass a judgment.
By a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of
being mended, it will be contrained.
2. Inability to sleep.
Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes
too great sleepiness.
WATCHHOUSE, *n. f.* [from *watch* and *house*.] Place where the
watch is set.
Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands. *Gop.*
WATCHING, *n. f.* [from *watch*.] Inability to sleep.
The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great
pain and watching. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
WATCHMAKER, *n. f.* [from *watch* and *maker*.] One whose trade
is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.
Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file,
from the anchor-smith to the watchmaker; they all using the
same tools, though of several sizes.
WATCHMAN, *n. f.* [from *watch* and *man*.] Guard; sentinel; one
set to keep ward.
On the top of all I do espy
The watchman waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fa. Quen.*
Turn him into London-streets, that the watchmen might
carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*
Drunkennes calls off the watchmen from their towers; and
then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue,
and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*
Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight. *Swift.*
WATCHTOWER, *n. f.* [from *watch* and *tower*.] Tower on which
a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.
In the day-time the fitteth in a watchtower, and sleeth most
by night. *Bacon.*
Up unto the watchtower gets
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Dinne.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night,
From his watchtower in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*
The senses in the head, as sentinels in a watchtower, con-
vey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Roy.*
WATCHWORD, *n. f.* [from *watch* and *word*.] The word given to
the sentinels to know their friends.
All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword
shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*
We have heard the chimes at midnight, matter shallow.
— That we have, sir John: our watchword, hem, boys. *Shak.*
A watchword every minute of the night goeth about the
walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Saunders.*
WATER, *n. f.* [from *Latin*, *Aqua*.] *Shak. Hamlet.*
1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very
fluid salt, volatile, and void of all flavour or taste; it seems
to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles,
of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr.
Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces
so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on
all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily
over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them by
from touching one another in more points than one; and by
both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is ren-
dered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the in-
compressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture
of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is
at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is
nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently
rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

W A T

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their water-flowing tears. *Shak. H. VI.*
Your water is a fore-dcayer of your whorlous dead body.
The sweet manner of it forc'd
Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd,
But I had not so much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shak. Henry V.*
Men's evil manners live in brafs, their virtues
We write in water. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon:
here's that which is too weak to be a finner, honest water,
which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shak. Timon.*
Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and
solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of in-
spid water: therefore water seems to be proper drink for every
animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. The sea.
Travel by land or by water. *Common Prayer.*
By water they found the sea, westward from Peru, always
very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
3. Urine.
If thou could'st, doctor, cast
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a found and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Go to bed, after you have made water. *Swift.*
4. To let WATER. To be found; to be tight. From a ves-
sel that will not leak.
A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece,
and inequalities of proceeding will never hold water. *L'Estr.*
5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.
'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a water, look ye. *Shak. Timon.*
6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with
water, being in water, or growing in water.
She might see the same water-spaniel, which before had
hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose
fine proportion shew'd well what a dainty guest was wont
there to be lodged. *Sidney.*
Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the fun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myself away in water-drops. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the water-newt. *Shak.*
Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, water-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shak. King Lear.*
Let not the water-flood overflow me.
They shall spring up as among the grafs, as willows by the
water-courses. *Pf. lix. 15.*
As the hart panteth after the water-brook, so panteth my
soul after thee, O God. *Pf. xlv. 4.*
Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-spouts.
He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the water-springs
into dry ground. *Pf. xlvii. 33.*
There were set six water-pots of stone.
Hercules's fountain, Hylas, went with a water-pot to fill it at a
pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon's Natural History.*
As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his cunning, so
the roach is accounted the water sheep. *Walton's Angler.*
Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The water-snakes with scales upstanding die. *Moy's Virgil.*
By making the water-wheels larger, the motion will be so
slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward
streams. *Willins's Dædalus.*
Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay
in the water-course. *L'Estrange.*
Oh help, in this extremest need,
If water-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*
The water-snake, whom fish and paddocks feed,
With staring scales lies poison'd in his bed. *Dryden Virgil.*
Because the outermost coat of the eye might be picked, and
this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to
repair it by the help of certain water-pipes, or lymphaducts,
inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules
that separate this water from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*
The *Lucerna aquatica*, or water-newt, when young, hath
four near ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little
above its forelegs; to poise and keep its body upright, which
it falls off when the legs are grown. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
Other mortar used in making water-courses, cisterns, and
fishponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*
The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyp-
tians, who, as Strabo faith, would sail sometimes in boats
made of earthen ware. *Arbutnot.*
A gentleman watered St. fo in dry weather at new sow-
ing, and, when it came up, with a water-cart, carrying his
water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which
lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Morr.*
In Hampshire they sell water-trefoil as dear as hops. *Morr.*

W A T

To WATER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.
A river went out of Eden to water the garden. *Gen. ii. 10.*
A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him
seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*
Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense; some do
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds, and some
That sacred stream, should never water weeds. *Waller.*
Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to make it grow
again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far
from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and
share it. *Temple.*
You may water the lower land when you will. *Motimer.*
2. To supply with water for drink.
Now 'gan the golden Phebus for to sleep
His fiery face in billows of the west;
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep, and
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Fa. Quen.*
Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall,
and lead him away to watering? *Lu. xiii. 15.*
His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could,
without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knolles.*
Water him, and, drinking what he can, *Dryden.*
Encourage him to thirst again with brandy. *Dryden.*
3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.
Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the
other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water
it. *Addison on Italy.*
4. To diversify as with waves.
The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and
watered silk, does the like. *Locke.*
To WATER, *v. n.* [from *water*.] *Locke.*
1. To shed moisture.
I stain'd this napkin with the blood;
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made issue from the bosom of the boy; and when
And if thine eyes can water for his death, *Shak. Henry VI.*
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Mine eyes,
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to water. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*
The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture
to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will
water. *Bacon's Natural History.*
How troublesome is the least mote, or dust falling into the
eye! and how quickly does it weep, and water upon the least
grievance! *South's Sermons.*
2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.
He set the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters
in the watering troughs. *Gen. xxx. 38.*
Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebu-
siers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to
keep the Christians from watering there. *Knolles.*
3. The mouth WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement
desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat
which they cannot get.
Cardinal Wolsey's teeth watering at the bishoprick of Win-
chester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for
to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age
had made him blind; which motion Fox did take in fo ill part,
that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although
now I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness.
These reasons made his mouth to water,
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*
I hope who contend for 4 per cent. have set men's mouths
a-watering for money at that rate. *Locke.*
WATERCOLOURS, *n. f.* [from *water* and *colour*.]
Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or
oil; those they call watercolours, and these they term oilco-
lours.
Lest should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,
And watercolours of these days:
These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift.*
WATERCRESSSES, *n. f.* [*Hyssybrum*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a flower composed of four leaves, which are placed
in form of a cross, out of whose empalement rises the pointal,
which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into
two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves ad-
here on both sides, and furnished with seeds which are round-
ish. To these marks must be added, that the whole appear-
ance of the plant is peculiar to the species of this genus. There
are five species. *Miller.*
The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their
heads are garlands of watercresses. *Peacham on Drawing.*
WATERER, *n. f.* [from *water*.] One who waters.
This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up
by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre
the warmers and waterers, hath been ever parched up. *Carw.*
WATERFAL, *n. f.* [from *water* and *fall*.] A place where the water
falls from a height into a pool.

WAT

WATERFALL. *n. f.* [water and fall.] Cataract; cascade. I have seen in the Indies far greater waterfalls than those of Nilus. *Raleigh.*
 Not Lacedemon charms me more, *Than high Albani's airy walls.* *Addison.*
 Resounding with her waterfalls. *Addison.*
WATERFOWL. *n. f.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water. *Bacon.*
Waterfowl joy most in that air, which is likest water. *Bacon.*
Waterfowl supply the weariness of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in islands, and in the main ocean. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 Fish and waterfowl, who feed of turbid and muddy slimy water, are accounted the cause of phlegm. *Floyer.*
 The stomachs of waterfowl that live upon fish, are human. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
WATERGRUEL. *n. f.* [water and gruel.] Food made with oatmeal and water. *Locke.*
 For breakfast milk, milk-pottage, watergruel, and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*
 The aliment ought to be slender, as watergruel acidulated. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
WATERINESS. *n. f.* [from watery.] Humidity; moisture. The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, night-mares, weakness, wateriness, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbutnot.*
WATERISH. *adj.* [from watery.] 1. Resembling water. Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the waterish matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*
 2. Moist; insipid. Some parts of the earth grow moorish or waterish, others dry. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
WATERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from waterish.] Thinness; resemblance of water. A pendulous limeness answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours, or waterishness, which is like the ferocity of our blood. *Ploer.*
WATERLEAF. *n. f.* A plant. It hath a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, and cut into several segments: from the bottom part of the flower arises the point, which afterwards becomes a fruit, opening in two parts, inclosing seeds of the same shape as the vessel. *Miller.*
WATERLILLY. *n. f.* [nymphæa, Lat.] A plant. The characters are; the flower consists of several leaves, which expand in form of a rose; out of the flower cap arises the point, which afterwards becomes an almost globular fruit, consisting of many cells, filled with seeds, which are for the most part oblong. *Miller.*
 Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the water-weeds, as waterlilies and bull-rushes. *Walton's Angler.*
WATERMAN. *n. f.* [water and man.] A ferryman; a boatman. Having blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the watermen to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden.*
 Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the watermen told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places. *Addison on Italy.*
 The waterman forlorn, along the shore, Pensive reclines upon his useless oar. *Gay.*
WATERMARK. *n. f.* [water and mark.] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. Men and beasts Were borne above the tops of trees that grew On th' utmost margin of the watermark. *Dryden.*
WATERMELON. *n. f.* A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing untenantable fruit. *Miller.*
WATERMILL. *n. f.* A mill turned by water. Forth flowed fresh A gushing river of black gory blood, That drowned all the land whereon he stood: The stream thereof would drive a watermill. *Fairy Queen.*
 The picture may be set forth with farm houses and water-mills. *Peacham on Drawing.*
 Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the watermills stood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
WATERMINT. *n. f.* A plant. *WATERRADISH. *n. f.* A species of water-creffes, which see. *WATERRAT. *n. f.* A rat that makes holes in banks. There be land-rats and water-rats. *Shakespeare.*
 The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or water-rat, or mouse. *Walton.*
WATERROCKET. *n. f.* A species of water-creffes. *WATERVIOLET. *n. f.* [battonia, Lat.] A plant. It hath a rose-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which is divided into two parts, almost to the bottom: in the center of the flower arises the point, which afterwards becomes a cylindrical fruit, in which are contained spherical seeds. *Miller.****

WAW

WATERSAPPHIRE. *n. f.* A sort of stone. *Watersapphire* is the occidental sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*
WATERWITH. *n. f.* [water and with.] A plant. The waterwith of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the drouthy traveller or hunter. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
WATERWORK. *n. f.* [water and work.] Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulic performance. Engines invented for mines and waterworks often fail in the performance. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
 The French took from the Italians the first plans of their gardens, as well as waterworks. *Addison.*
WATERY. *adj.* [from water.] 1. Thin; liquid; like water. Quicksilver, which is a most crude and watery body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*
 The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and watery parts of the aliment together. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. Tattels; insipid; vapid; spiritless. We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, watery pumpion. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 No heterogeneous mixture use, as some With watery turneps have debas'd their wines. *Philips.*
 3. Wet; abounding with water. When the big lip, and wat'ry eye Tell me, the rising storm is nigh: 'Tis then thou art yon angry main, Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain. *Prior.*
 4. Relating to the water. On the brims her fire, the wat'ry god, Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryden.*
 5. Consisting of water. The wat'ry kingdom is no bar To stop the foreign spirits; but they come, As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakespeare.*
 Those few escap'd Famine, and anguish, will at last consume, Wand'ring that wat'ry desert. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
 Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow, And wat'ry deserts. *Dryden's Indian Emperer.*
 Together to the wat'ry camp they halte. *Dryden.*
 Perhaps you'll say, That the attracted wat'ry vapours rise From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies. *Blackmore.*
WATTEL. *n. f.* [from waghelen, to shake, German. Skinner.] 1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill. The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel. *Walton.*
 The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or wattel, at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. *Walton.*
 His comb and wattels are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*
 2. A hurdle. *To WATTLE*. *v. a.* [parcelas, Saxon; twigs.] To bind with twigs; to form, by plating twigs one within another. Might we but hear The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes, Or found of pastoral reed with oaten stops. *Milton.*
 A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge wattled standing. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
WAVE. *n. f.* [pæge, Saxon; waegh, Dutch; vagus, French.] 1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities. The shore, that o'er his wave-worn basis bow'd, *Shakespeare.*
 The waves that rise would drown the highest hill; But at they check they flee, and when they hear Thy thund'ring voice, they post to do thy will. *Watson.*
 Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night; Now hissing waters the quench'd guns restore; And weary waves withdrawing from the fight, Are lull'd, and pant upon the silent shore. *Dryden.*
 The wave behind impels the wave before. *Pope.*
 Luxuriant on the wave-worn bank he lay Stretch'd forth, and panting in the sunny ray. *Pope.*
 2. Unevenness; inequality. Thus it happens, if the glass of the prism be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those numberless waves, or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smoothened in polishing with putty. *Newton.*
TO WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To play loosely; to float. I may find Your warlike enflam'd waving in the wind. *Dryden.*
 He laces on, and wears the waving crest. *Dryden.*
 2. To

WAW

To be moved as a signal. A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine Lighted, above the capitol, and now It waves unto us. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*
 3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate. They wave in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. *Hosker, b. v.*
 If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he wav'd indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
TO WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To raise into inequalities of surface. He had a thousand noses, Horns welk'd and wav'd like the enridged sea. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To move loosely. They wav'd their fiery swords, and in the air Made horrid circles. *Milton.*
 Aeneas wav'd his fatal sword High o'er his head. *Dryden.*
 He beckoned to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he sat. *Addison.*
 3. To wait; to remove any thing floating. Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should wave one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. Look with what courteous action It waves you to a more removed ground: But do not go with it. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [Guefer, Fr. Skinner.] To put off. He resolv'd not to wave his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he was afraid of danger, he should never live without. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*
 These, waving plots, found out a better way; Some good descended, and preserv'd the play. *Dryden.*
 6. To put aside for the present. I have wav'd the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*
 Since her interest for the nation's wav'd, Then I who fav'd the king, the nation fav'd. *Dryden.*
TO WAVE. *v. n.* [pajan, Saxon.] 1. To play to and fro; to move loosely. I took two triangular glasses, and one of them being kept fixt in the same posture, that the Iris it projected on the floor might not waver, I cast on the same floor another Iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*
 The whitening shower descends, At first then wavering. *Thomson's Winter.*
 2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. In which amazement, when the miscreant Perceived him to waver, weak and frail, Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt, And hellish anguish did his soul assail. *Fairy Queen.*
 Remember where we are; In France, among a fickle, wavering nation, Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith, To hold opinion with Pythagoras, That souls of animals infuse themselves Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare.*
 Hold fast the faith without wavering. *Heb. x.*
 The wav'ring faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*
 Faith as absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all wavering, as our knowledge itself; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can, whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*
 What if Hospinian should have said, that Luther wav'd in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so? *Atterbury.*
 They, who at this distance from the first rise of the gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, waver in their faith, would have wav'd, though they had seen the first promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*
WAVENER. *n. f.* [from wav'ing.] One unsettled and irresolute. Come, young wavener, come, and go with me; In one respect I'll thy assistant be. *Shakespeare.*
WAVY. *adj.* [from wave.] 1. Rising in waves. For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her wavy breast; And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest. *Dryden.*
 2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations. Where full-ear'd sheaves of rye Grow wavy on the tilth, that soil select For apples. *Philips.*
 Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn; Let fecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*
WAVES, or **WAVES**. *n. f.* A word used by Spenser, according to the Saxon pronunciation.

WAY

1. For waves. Another did the dying brands repair With iron tongs, and sprinkled off the fame With liquid waves. *Fairy Queen.*
 2. In the following passage it seems to be for woes [pa, Saxon.] Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws, They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless waves. *Spenser.*
TO WAWL. *v. n.* [pa, grief, Saxon.] To cry; to howl. The first time that we smell the air, We wawle and cry. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
WAX. *n. f.* [pæxe, Saxon; wax, Danish; wacks, Dutch.] 1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey. Wax consists of an acid spirit, of a nauseous taste, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arb.*
 They give us food which may with nectar vie, And wax, that does the absent sun supply. *Roscommon.*
 All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, wax candles, and incense. *Stillin.*
 While visits shall be paid on solemn days, When num'rous wax lights in bright order blaze; So long my honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*
 2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters. We soften the wax, before we set on the seal. *Moré.*
 3. A kind of concretion in the flesh. A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many wax-kernels about it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
TO WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax. He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are; Unequal in their length, and wax'd with care, They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*
TO WAX. *v. n.* pret. *waxed*, part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [peaxan, Saxon; wachsen, German.] 1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Uted of the moon, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less. The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the waxing and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*
 Land and trade are twins, they wax and wane together. *Child.*
 2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. It is in either sense now almost diffused. Where things have been instituted, which being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time wax otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them. *Hooker.*
 Careless the man soon waxes, and his wit weak Was overcome of things that did him please. *Fairy Queen.*
 Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shakespeare.*
 We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen. xix. 13.*
 Flowers removed *wax* greater, because the nourishment is more easily come by in the loose earth. *Bacon.*
 This answer given, Argantes wild drew near, Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage; Nor could he hold. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
 If I wax but cold in my desire, Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*
 Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterbury.*
WAXEN. *n. f.* [from wax.] Made of wax. Swarming next appear'd The female bee, that feeds her husband drone Deliciously, and builds her *waxen* cells With honey stor'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
 I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*
 So weary bees in little cells repose; But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive, An humming through their *waxen* city grows, And out upon each other's wings they drive. *Dryden.*
 Others with sweets the *waxen* cells distend. *Gay.*
WAY. *n. f.* [pæz, Saxon; weig, Dutch.] 1. The road in which one travels. I am amaz'd, and lose my way, Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakespeare.*
 You cannot see your way. — I have no way, and therefore want no eyes: I humbled when I saw. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
 To God's eternal house direct the way, A broad and ample road. *Milton.*
 Flutt'ring the god, and weeping laid, Pity poor Cupid, generous maid! Who happen'd, being blind, to stray, And on thy bosom lost his way. *Prior.*
 Know'st thou the way to Dover? — Both stile and gate, horse-way, and foot-path. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A length of journey. An old man that had travelled a great way under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him. *L'Estrange.*
 4. Course

WAY

4. Course; direction of motion.
I now go toward him, therefore follow me.
And mark what way I make. *Shakef. Winter Tale.*
He stood in the gate, and ask'd of ev'ry one,
Which way she took, and whither she was gone. *Dryden.*
Attending long in vain, I took the way,
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay. *Dryden.*
With downward force he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*
My seven brave brothers, in one fatal day,
To death's dark mansions took the mournful way. *Dryden.*
To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps
the understanding steady and right in its way to know-
ledge. *Locke.*
5. Advance in life.
The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that
he was to make his way by his own industry. *Spektator, N° 123.*
6. Passage; power of progression made or given.
Back do I tols these treasons to thy head:
This sword of mine shall give them instant way,
Where they shall rest for ever. *Shakef. K. Lear.*
Th' angelick choirs,
On each hand parting, to his speed gave way,
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:
Through armies this has made Melantius' way. *Waller.*
The reason may be, that men seldom come into those
posts, till after forty; about which time the natural heat be-
ginning to decay, makes way for those distempers. *Temple.*
The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by
degrees, as the earth and water above would give way. *Burnet.*
As a soldier, foremost in the fight,
Makes way for others. *Dryden.*
Some make themselves way, and are suggested to the mind
by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*
7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.
There would be left no difference between truth and false-
hood, if what we certainly know, give way to what we may
possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*
Nor was he satisfy'd, unless he made the pure profession of
the gospel give way to superstition and idolatry, wherever he
had power to expel the one, and establish the other. *Atterbury.*
I would give way to others, who might argue very well
upon the same subject. *Swift.*
8. Local tendency.
Come a little nearer this way.
I warrant thee no body hears. *Shakef. Mer. Wives of Wind.*
9. Course; regular progression.
But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*
10. Situation where a thing may probably be found.
These inquiries are never without baseness, and very
often useless to the curious inquirer. For men stand upon
their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets
out of their way. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
11. A situation or course obstructive and obviating.
The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interpolates
itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our way,
and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duffie.*
12. Tendency to any meaning, or act.
There is nothing in the words that sounds that way, or
points particularly at perfection. *Atterbury.*
13. Access; means of admittance.
Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my way with
some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*
14. Sphere of observation.
The general officers, and the publick ministers that fell in
my way, were generally subject to the gout. *Temple.*
15. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.
By noble ways we conquest will prepare;
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*
What conceivable ways are there, whereby we should
come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*
A child his mother so well instructed this way in geography,
that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*
It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more
ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal
things, than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*
16. Method; scheme of management.
He durst not take open way against them, and as hard it
was to take a secret, they being to continually followed by
the best, and every way ableft of that region. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?
Still am I fear'd? is there no way but death? *Daniel.*
As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to him-
self in the way of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is mis-
represented to others, in the way of slander. *South's Sermons.*
Now what impious ways my wishes took?
How they the monarch, and the man forsook? *Prior.*
The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people,
thought it their wisest course to give way also to the time. *Swift.*

WAY

17. Private determination.
He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his way,
as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*
If I had my way,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not i' th' senate;
I had sing'd his furs by this time. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*
18. Manner; mode.
She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do
by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any
way belong unto us. *Sidney.*
God hath so many times and ways spoken to men. *Hooker.*
Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not
something in their way of thinking or expressing, that is en-
tirely their own. *Spektator, N° 160.*
His way of expressing and applying them, not his inven-
tion of them, is what we admire. *Addison.*
19. Method; manner of practice.
Having lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the
height of terribleness. *Sidney.*
Matter of mirth,
She could devise, and thousand ways invent,
To feed her foolish humour, and vain jolliment. *Spenser.*
Taught
To liveth' easiest way, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*
20. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.
A physician, unacquainted with your body, may put you
in a way for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in
some other kind. *Bacon.*
To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thought comes short. *Milton.*
When a man sees the prodigious expanse our forefathers
have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but
fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only
been instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*
21. Right method to act or know.
We are quite out of the way, when we think that things con-
tain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*
They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are
marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them,
than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to en-
quire after the right way. *Locke.*
By me, they offer all that you can ask,
And point an easy way to happiness. *Reeve.*
22. General scheme of acting.
Men who go out of the way to hint free things, must be
guilty of absurdity, or rudeness. *Clarissa.*
23. By the way. Without any necessary connection with the
main design; en passant.
Note, by the way, that unity of continuance is easier to
procure, than unity of species. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Will Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked
me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him
to marry lady Betty Single, who, by the way, is one of the
greatest fortunes about town. *Spektator, N° 475.*
24. To go or come one's way, or ways; to come along, or depart.
A familiar phrase.
Nay, come your ways;
This is his majesty, say your mind to him. *Shakef. Lear.*
To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, fortune
came and wak'd him; prithee get up, and go thy way, thou'll
tumble in and be drown'd else. *L'Estrange.*
25. Way and ways, are now often used corruptly for wise.
But if he shall any ways make them void after he hath
heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity. *Numb. xxx. 15.*
They erect conclusions no way inferible from their pre-
misses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a
distance for the fleet, and being no ways a match for them,
set sail for Athens. *Swift.*
'Tis no way the interest even of priesthood. *Pope.*
- WAYBREAD. *n. s.* A plant.
- WAYFARER. *n. s.* [way and fare, to go.] Passenger; tra-
veller.
Howsoever, many wayfarers make themselves glee, by put-
ting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again,
especially the women, forswear not to bairn them. *Carew.*
- WAYFARING. *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.
They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be di-
rected into a path so plain and smoothed, that the wayfaring
men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknow-
ledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not
enter into God's rest. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- WAYFARING TREE. *n. s.* [vilburnum, Lat.] A plant.
The flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into five
parts, and expands in a circular order; these are collected in-
to the form of an umbella: the ovary, which is placed on
the upper part of the flower, becomes a soft berry, full of juice,
which contains one stony compressed furrowed seed. *Miller.*
To WAYLAY. *v. a.* [way and lay.] To watch insidiously in
the way; to beat by ambush. *I will*

WEA

- I will waylay thee going home, where if it be thy chance to
kill me, thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakef.*
The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or
purchasing; and usury waylay: both it dulls and damps all
industries. *Bacon.*
- How thou lurk'st
In valley or green meadow to waylay
Some beauty rare. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land beleets,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lay asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*
Like hunted castors, conscious of their store,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coasts they bring. *Dryd.*
WAYLAYER. *n. s.* [from waylay.] One who waits in ambush
for another.
- WAYLESS. *adj.* [from way.] Pathless; untracked.
When on upon my wayless walk,
As my desires me draw,
I, like a madman fell to talk
With every thing I saw. *Drayton's Queen of Cymbria.*
- WAYMARK. *n. s.* [way and mark.] Mark to guide in tra-
velling.
Set thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps. *Jer. xxxi. 21.*
To WAYMENT. *v. a.* [pa, Saxons.] To lament, or grieve.
Obsolete.
What boots it to weep and to wayment,
When ill is chanc'd, but doth the ill increase,
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Fairy Queen.*
- WAYWARD. *adj.* pa. woe, and peap, Saxons.] Froward;
peevish; morose; vexatious.
That night the elder it was, the more wayward it shewed
itself towards them. *Sidney.*
How wayward is this foolish love,
That, like a teffy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently all humbled, kifs the rod. *Shakef. Lear.*
Wayward beauty doth not fancy move,
A frown forbids, a smile engend'reth love. *Fairfax.*
To mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent;
Wayward, but wile; by long experience taught
To please both parties, for ill ends he fought. *Dryden.*
- WAYWARDLY. *adv.* [from wayward.] Frowardly; per-
versely.
Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: because extremely
faultry. *Sidney.*
Howsoever, some will still be waywardly disposed; yet if
such as be in authority will do their duties, they may by con-
venient discipline be kept within the bounds of modesty, or
else removed. *Whitefist.*
- WAYWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from wayward.] Frowardness; per-
verseness.
Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not
upon waywardness, but choice of worthiness. *Sidney.*
The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look
from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long en-
graved condition; but the unruly waywardness that infirm and
choleric years bring. *Shakef. Lear.*
A child will have as much wit as he hath waywardness. *Watson on Education.*
- WE. *pronoun.* [See I.]
1. The plural of I.
Retire we to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakef. Lear.*
Fair and noble hostess,
We are your guests to night. *Shakef. Lear's Macbeth.*
Notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason,
we find in them all the lower parts of our nature, in the
greatest strength. *Addison.*
2. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, us.
To poor us,
Thine enmity's most capital. *Shakef. Lear.*
- WEAK. *adj.* [pae, Saxons; weak, Dutch.]
1. Feeble; not strong.
He is weary and weak handed. *2 Sam. xvii. 2.*
Here only weak,
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*
Wer't thou not weak with hunger, mad with love,
My hand should force thee. *Dryden.*
Fame and reputation are weak ties: many have not the
weakest sense of them: powerful men are only awed by them as
they conduce to their interest. *Dryden.*
Children, being by the course of nature born weak, and un-
able to provide for themselves, they have, by the appointment
of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*
12. Infirm; not healthy.
Here I stand your brave,
A poor, infirm, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shakef. Lear.*
3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.
4. Low of sound.
A voice not soft, weak, piping and womanish; but audible,
strong and manlike. *Ascham.*

WEA

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.
As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue and
weak of brain, we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*
This murder'd prince, though weak he was,
He was not ill, nor yet so weak, but that
He shew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel.*
She first his weak indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms,
they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they
were so weak to believe. *Swift.*
6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as a weak tinc-
ture, weak beer.
7. Not powerful; not potent.
I must make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong. *Shakef. Lear.*
The weak, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to
venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and
the strong, by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby ren-
dered unactive and useless. *South's Sermons.*
If the poor found the rich disposed to supply their wants,
or if the weak might always find protection from the mighty,
they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*
8. Not well supported by argument.
A case so weak and feeble hath been much persifed in. *Hook.*
9. Unfortified.
To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this weak side, where most our nature fails,
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addison's Cato.*
To WEAKEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of
strength.
The first which weakened them was their security. *Hooker.*
Their hands shall be weakened from the work that it be not
done. *Neb. vi. 9.*
Intestine broils,
Weakening the scepter of old night.
Every violence offered to the body weakens and impairs it,
and renders it less durable. *Roy on the Creation.*
Let us not weaken still the weaker side
By our divisions. *Addison's Cato.*
Solemn impressions that seem to weaken the mind, may, by
proper reflection, be made to strengthen it. *Clarissa.*
- WEAKLY. *n. s.* [from weak.] A feeble creature.
Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight;
And, weakling, Warwick takes his gift again,
And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject. *Shakef. Lear.*
Æsop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they
found him a weakling, and bade him please himself. *L'Estrange.*
- WEAKLY. *adv.* [from weak.]
1. Feebly; with want of strength.
The motion of gravity worketh weakly, both far from the
earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*
Was plighted faith so weakly seal'd above,
That for one error, I must lose your love? *Dryden.*
2. Indifferently; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind;
This high gift of strength committed to me,
Under the seal of silence could not keep,
But weakly to a woman must reveal it. *Milton.*
Tancred, I neither am dispos'd to make
Request for life, nor offer'd life to take:
Much less deny the deed; but least of all
Beneath pretended justice weakly fall. *Dryden's Fables.*
- WEAKLY. *adj.* [from weak.] Not strong; not healthy.
Being old and weakly, twenty years in prison, it was ten
to one that ever I should have returned. *Raleigh.*
- WEAKNESS. *n. s.* [from weak.]
1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.
Troy in our weakness lives, not in her strength. *Shakef. Lear.*
Argument
Of human weakness rather than of strength.
The General's force, as kept alive by fight,
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can pursue:
Lasting till heav'n had done his courage right,
When he had conquer'd, he his weakness knew. *Dryden.*
New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without weakness, without glaring gay.
By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our weak-
nesses with good resolution, and so order our future conversa-
tion as may render us least exposed to falling. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Infirmity; unhealthiness.
Persons in those parts derive a weakness of constitution from
the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their
own education. *Temple.*
3. Want of cogency.
She seems to be conscious of the weakness of those testimo-
nies. *Tillotson.*
4. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.
Weakness is thy excuse,
And I believe it; weakness to resist
Philistian gold: if weakness may excuse,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it? *Milton.*
All wickedness is weakness. *5. Defect;*

WEA

5. Defect; failing.
If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weakness* and disadvantages, and so awe him. *Bacon.*
Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weakness* of an exalted character. *Addison's Spectator.*
WEAKSIDE. *n. f.* [*weak* and *side*.] Foible; deficiency; infirmity.
This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his *weakside*. *L'Estrange.*
Their application to trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their *weakside* in their last attempts. *Temple.*
WEAL. *n. f.* [*pelan*, Saxon; *wealust*, Dutch.]
1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.
Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakespeare.*
As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*
Thine, and of all thy sons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milton.*
Ireland ought to be considered, not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*
2. Republick; state; publick interest.
Blood hath been shed
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral *weal*. *Shakespeare.*
How shall the muse, from such a monarch steal
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal*. *Pope.*
WEAL. *n. f.* [*palan*, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe.
Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*
WEAL away. *interj.* Alas. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
WEALD, Wald, Walt. Whether singly or jointly signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon *weald*. *Gibson.*
WEALTH. *n. f.* [*paeld*, rich, Saxon.] Riches; money; or precious goods.
In desert hast thine habitation,
And these rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right uisance. *Fa. Queen.*
I should forge
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for *wealth*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I wish thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,
Both bodily and ghostly health:
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;
For much of either may undo thee. *Bishop Corbet.*
Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*
WEALTHILY. *adv.* [*from wealthy*.] Richly.
I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua. *Shakespeare.*
WEALTHINESS. *n. f.* [*from wealthy*.] Richness.
WEALTHY. *adj.* [*from wealthy*.] Rich; opulent; abundant.
If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. *Spenser.*
I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,
Ere three days pass. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
My speculations, when fold single, like cherries upon the stick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after some time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addison's Spectator.*
Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*
TO WEAN. *v. a.* [*penan*, Saxon.]
1. To put from the breast; to abactate.
She was *weaned* when it did taste the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool to see it fall out with the dug. *Shakespeare.*
I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Pf.*
In *weaning* young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*
A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To withdraw from any habit or desire.
Here the place whole pleasant sight,
From other shades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenser.*
I the rather *wean* me from despair,
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakespeare.*
Seriously reflect on the happy state he shall most certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himself from these worldly impediments here that clog his soul's flight. *Digby.*
Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were still present. *Stillingfleet.*
There the coarse cake, and homely husks of beans,
From pamp'ring riot the young stomach *weans*. *Dryden.*
They were intended by the Author of our beings, to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

WEA

- WEANING.** *n. f.* [*from wean*.]
1. An animal newly weaned.
Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfish sheep would catchen his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *wean*ed walf,
With that to the wood would he speed haffe. *Spenser.*
To gorge the flesh of lambs and *weaning* kids,
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
2. A child newly weaned.
WEAPON. *n. f.* [*peapon*, Saxon.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.
The giant
Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved up on high,
For to have slain the man that on the ground did ly. *Fa. Q.*
The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have laden me with many spoils,
Using no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Take this *weapon*
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Touch me with noble anger;
O let not womens *weapons*, water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
His fues, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*
With his full force he whist'd it first around,
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;
WEAPONED. *adj.* [*from weapon*.] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.
In what fort, so ill *weaponed*, could you atchieve this enterprise? *Sidney.*
Both the combatants entered, appared only in their doublets and hoses, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger. *Heyward.*
WEAPONLESS. *adj.* [*from weapon*.] Having no weapon; unarmed.
Ran on embattl'd armies, clad in iron,
And *weaponless* himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useles the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*
WEAPONALIVE. *n. f.* [*weapon* and *alive*.] A fave which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.
That the sympatetick powder and the *weaponalive* constantly perform what is promised of them, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*
TO WEAR. *v. a.* Preterite *wore*, participle *worn*. [*pepan*, Saxon.]
1. To waste with use or time.
O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to show himself a young gallant. *Shakespeare.*
Protogenes could lay his colours so artificially, that one being *worn* off, a fresh should succeed to the number of five. *Peacocks.*
Waters *wear* the stones. *Job xiv. 19.*
An hasty word, or an indiscreet action does not presently dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still found at heart; and so outgrow and *wear* off these little distempers. *South's Sermons.*
They have had all advantages to the making them wise unto salvation, yet suffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all those rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*
'Tis time must *wear* it off; but I must go. *Dryden.*
No differences of age, tempers, or education can *wear* it out, and set any considerable number of men free from it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life he was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To consume tediously.
What masks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shakespeare.*
In most places, their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the residue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Wifely and best men full oft beguill'd,
With goodness princip'd, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days. *Milton.*
To his name inscrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*
Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*
3. To carry appendant to the body.
This pale and angry rose
Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Why

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- Why art thou angry?—
That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honesty. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
What is this
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I am the first-born son of him, that last
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakespeare.*
Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. *1 Pet. iii. 3.*
Eas'd the putting off
These troublesome disguises which we *wear*. *Milton.*
He ask'd what arms the swarthy Memnon *wore*;
What troops he landed. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*
This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*. *Pope.*
4. To exhibit in appearance.
Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*
5. To affect by degrees.
Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us.
A man who has any relish for true writing, from the matterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Addison's Spectator.*
6. To *wear* out. To harass.
He shall *wear* out the saints. *Dan. vii. 25.*
7. To *wear* out. To waste or destroy by use.
This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn* out
With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*
TO WEAR. *v. n.*
1. To be wasted with use or time.
Thou wilt surely *wear* away. *Ezra. xiii. 18.*
In those who have lost their fight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear* out. *Locke.*
2. To be tediously spent.
Thus *wears* out night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest, high tow'ring to descry
The Morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*
3. To pass by degrees.
If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears* off; and inclination will easily learn to flight such scarecrows. *Locke.*
The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear* off, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers's Sermons.*
WEAR. *n. f.* [*from wear*.]
1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.
It was th' enchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of confidence. *Hudibras.*
2. [*pen*, Saxon; a *fen*, *weir*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *weir* or *wier*.
They will force themselves through flood gates, or over *wears*, hedges or stops in the water. *Walton's Angler.*
WEARD. *n. f.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *weard*, to ward or keep. *Gib.*
WEARER. *n. f.* [*from wear*.] One who has any thing appendant to his person.
The celestial habits, and the reverence
Of the grave *wearers*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not have t' to-day. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Cowls, hoods and habits with their *wearers* tost,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*
Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*
We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer*. *Addison on Italy.*
WEARING. *n. f.* [*from wear*.] Cloaths.
It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shakespeare.*
WEARINESS. *n. f.* [*from weary*.]
1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.
Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely favour; *weariness*
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long night by taking water.
Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South's Sermons.*
To full bowls each other they provoke;
At length, with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*
2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.
The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

WEA

3. Impatience of any thing.
4. Tediousness.
WEARISH. *adj.* [*I believe from weap*, Saxon; a quagnaire.] Buggy; watery.
A garment over-rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill disposed bodies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
WEARISOME. *adj.* [*from weary*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.
The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know.
These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*. *Shakespeare.*
Troops came to the army the day before, harass'd with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*
Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune in suits. *Bacon.*
Shrinking up, or stretching out are *wearisome* positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Brown.*
This must be our talk
In heav'n, this our delight; how *wearisome*
Eternity is spent, in worship paid
To whom we hate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Satiety from all things else doth come,
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome*. *Denham.*
WEARISOMELY. *adv.* [*from wearisome*.] Tediously; so as to cause weariness.
As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that great state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely* disputed without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*
WEARISOMENESS. *n. f.* [*from wearisome*.]
1. The quality of tiring.
2. The state of being easily tired.
A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newtangledness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
TO WEARY. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.]
1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.
Better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,
Doing himself offence. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Isab. ii. 13.*
Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd*.
Sea would be pools without the brushing air,
To curl the waves; and fire some little care
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*
You have already *weary'd* fortune so,
She cannot further be your friend or foe,
But fits all breathless. *Dryden.*
It would not be difficult to continue a paper by resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. To make impatient of continuance.
I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Should the government be *weary'd* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addison.*
3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.
Must ring all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries; the forceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*
WEARY. *adj.* [*pepiz*, Saxon; *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]
1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.
Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haste,
His *weary* waggon to the western vale,
Gentle Warwick.
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms,
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakespeare.*
I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd;
Have we no wine here? *Shakespeare.*
An old man broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*
Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. *Gal. vi. 9.*
Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made sorrow and despair attend for d-ath. *Dryden.*
2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.
The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*
My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*
3. Desirous to discontinue.
See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
4. Weary;

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4. Causing weariness; tirefome.
Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the weary way were travelling,
And one fat waiting ever them before
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Fa. Queen.*
The wearist and most loathed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare.*
Put on what weary negligence you please,
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to question. *Shak.*
WEA'SEL. *n. f.* [pejel, Saxon; *wesol*, Dutch; *mystela*, Latin.]
A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.
Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, faucy, and
As quarrellome as the *wesol*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
A *wesol* once made shift to sink
In a corn loft through a chink. *Pope.*
WE' SAND. *n. f.* [pajen, Saxon.] This word is very variously
written; but this orthography is nearest to the original word.
The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn
and emitted.
Marry Diggon, what should him affray,
To take his own where-ever it lay;
For had his *wesand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hider and shidder. *Spenser.*
Cut his *wesand* with thy knife. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass in-
to the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or *wesand*, and
from thence be coughed up and spit out by the mouth. *Wifem.*
The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck afloat; he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the *wesand*'s wound. *Dryden.*
The unerring steel descend'd while he spoke,
Pierc'd his wide mouth, and through his *wesand* broke. *Dryden.*
WEATHER. *n. f.* [peben, Saxon.]
1. State of air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or driness.
Who's there, besides foul weather?—One mended like the
weather, most unquietly. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I am far better born than is the king;
But I must make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong. *Shakespeare.*
Men must content themselves to travel in all weathers,
and through all difficulties. *L'Estrange.*
The sun
Foretells the change of weather in the skies,
Through mists he shoots his fullen beams,
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*
2. The change of the state of the air.
It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay;
how much more to behold an ancient family, which have stood
against the waves and weathers of time? *Bacon.*
3. Tempest; storm.
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud,
My thoughts preface. *Dryden's Virgil.*
To WEATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expose to the air.
He perch'd on some branch thereby,
To weather him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*
Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,
And weather it wel, yer ye give it a stripe. *Tusser.*
2. To pass with difficulty.
He weather'd tell Charibdis; but ere long,
The skies were darkened, and the tempests strong. *Garth.*
Could they weather and stand the shock of an eternal dura-
tion, and yet be at any time subject to a dissolution. *Hale.*
3. To WEATHER a point. To gain a point against the wind;
to accomplish against opposition.
We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and
have almost weather'd our point; a stretch or two more will
do the work. *Addison.*
4. To WEATHER out. To endure.
When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And weather'd out the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*
WEATHERBEATEN. *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard wea-
ther.
They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly ar-
rayed, extremely weatherbeaten; the old man blind, the young
man leading him. *Sidney.*
She enjoys sure peace for evermore,
As weatherbeaten ship arrived on happy shore. *Fairy Queen.*
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him bootless home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shak. H. IV.*
I hope when you know the worst, you will at once leap
into the river, and swim through handomely, and not wea-
therbeaten with the divers blasts of irresolution, stand shivering
upon the brink. *Suckling.*
A weatherbeaten vessel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*

WEA

- Dido received his weatherbeaten troops. *Dryden's Virgil.*
The old weatherbeaten soldier carries in his hand the Roman
eagle. *Addison.*
WEATHERBOARD, or Weatherbow. *n. f.* In the sea language,
that side of a ship that is to the windward. *Diet.*
WEATHERCOCK. *n. f.* [weather and cock.]
1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turn-
ing shows the point from which the wind blows.
But alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy faith be dark-
ened; the rocks stand still, though thou change like a weather-
cock. *Sidney.*
A kingfisher hanged by the bill, converting the breast to
that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow,
is a very strange introducing of natural weathercocks. *Brown.*
2. Any thing fickle and inconstant.
Where had you this pretty weathercock?—I cannot tell
what his name is my husband had him of. *Shakespeare.*
He break my promise and abolve my vow!
The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's that weathercock of state. *Dryden.*
WEATHERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.
Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was weather-
driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
WEATHERGAUGE. *n. f.* [weather and gauge.] Any thing that
shews the weather.
To vere and tack, and steer a cause,
Against the weathergauge of laws. *Hudibras.*
WEATHERGLASS. *n. f.* [weather and glass.] A barometer.
As in some weatherglass my love I hold,
Which falls or rises with the heat or cold,
I will be constant yet. *Dryden.*
John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spi-
rits rose and fell with the weatherglass. *Arbutnot.*
We shall hardly wish for a perpetual equinox to have the
charges of weatherglasses; for the two equinoxes of our year
are the most windy and tempestuous. *Bentley's Sermons.*
WEATHERSPEY. *n. f.* [weather and spey.] A star-gazer; an
astrologer; one that foretells the weather.
And sooner may a gulling weather-spey,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Denne.*
WEATHERWISE. *adj.* [weather and wise.] Skillful in foretel-
ling the weather.
WEATHERWISER. *n. f.* [weather and wiser, Dutch; to show.]
Any thing that foretells the weather.
Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm
sun shiny weather, and again close them toward the evening,
or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening
and shutting of which are the countryman's weatherwisser. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
To WEAVE. *v. a.* Preterite *wove*, *woven*, *part. pass. woven*,
woven; [weyan, Saxon; *woven*, Dutch.]
1. To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the
materials within another.
Here in her hairs
The painter plays the spider, and hath woven
A golden mesh to intrap the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shakespeare.*
The women wove hangings for the grove. *2 Kings xxiii. 7.*
White seem'd her robes, yet wove to they were,
As snow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*
These purple veils were wove'd by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has wove'd
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy sad distress:
And Venus shall the texture bles. *Prior.*
2. To unite by intermixture.
When religion was wove into the civil government, and
flourished under the protection of the emperors, mens thoughts
and discourses were full of secular affairs; but in the three first
centuries of christianity, men who embraced this religion
had given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a
perpetual preparation for the next. *Addison.*
3. To interpose; to insert.
The duke be here to-night! the better! best!
This wove itself perforce into my business. *Shakespeare.*
To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.
WEAVER. *n. f.* [from weave.] One who makes threads into
cloth.
Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all not able to maintain,
The many to them longing, have put off
The spinners, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*
My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle, and are spent
without hope. *Feb. vii. 6.*
The

WED

- The weaver may cast religion upon what loom he please. *How.*
Her flag aloft spreads ruffling to the wind,
And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire:
The weaver charm'd with what his loom design'd,
Goes on to see, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*
WEAVERFISH. *n. f.* [araneus piscis, Latin.] A fish. *Addison.*
WEB. *n. f.* [pebba, Saxon.]
1. Texture; any thing woven.
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a web her woovers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did again unweave. *Spenser.*
Spiders touch'd, seek their web's inmost part. *Davies.*
By day the web and loom,
And homely household talk shall be her doom. *Dryden.*
The fates, when they this happy web have spun,
Shall bles the faced clue and bid it smoothly run. *Dryden.*
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours. *Prior.*
2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete.
The sword, whereof the web was steel;
Pommel, rich stone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch. *Fairf.*
3. A kind of dufky film that hinders the sight; suffusion.
This is the foul flibbertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin,
squints the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakespeare.*
WEBBED. *adj.* [from web.] Joined by a film.
Such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are webbed to-
gether, their legs are generally short, the most convenient size
for swimming. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
WEBFOOTED. *adj.* [web and foot.] Palmipedous; having films
between the toes.
Webfooted fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor
far to enter the water. *Ray on the Creation.*
WEBSTER. *n. f.* [webstere, Saxon; a woman-weaver.] A
weaver. Obsolete.
After local names, the most in number have been derived
from occupations; as Taylor, Webster, Wheeler. *Camden.*
To WED. *v. a.* [peyan, Saxon.]
1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.
If one by one we wedded all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took something good
To make a perfect woman; the you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd. *Shakespeare.*
Never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first, and wedded thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, so inflame my senses.
Cloy, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dullness of some son of earth. *Pope.*
2. To join in marriage.
In Syracuse was I born, and wed
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakespeare.*
Then I shall be no more;
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The woman in us still prosecutes a deceit like that begun
in the garden; and our understandings are wedded to an Eve,
as fatal as the mother of their miseries. *Glanville.*
3. To unite for ever.
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakespeare's Rom. and Jul.*
4. To take for ever.
Though the principal men of the house of commons were
again elected to serve in this parliament, yet they were far
from wedding the war, or taking themselves to be concerned
to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*
They positively and concernedly wedded his cause. *Clarendon.*
5. To unite by love or fondness.
Men are wedded to their lusts, and resolved upon a wicked
course; and so it becomes their interest to with there were no
God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.
When I shall wed,
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakespeare.*
To love, to wed,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed
You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*
Nor took I Guiscard, by blind fancy led,
Or hasty choice as many women wed;
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*
WEDDING. *n. f.* [from wed.] Marriage; nuptials; the nup-
tial ceremony.
Come, away!
For you shall hence upon your wedding-day. *Shakespeare.*
I will dance and eat plums at your wedding. *Shakespeare.*
Let her beauty be her wedding dower;
For me and my possessions the effects not. *Shakespeare.*
When my son was entered into his wedding-chamber, he
fell down and died. *2 Esdr. x. 1.*
These three country bills agree, that each wedding produ-
ces four children. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

WEE

- His friends were invited to come and make merry with him;
and this was to be the wedding-feast. *L'Estrange.*
If she affirmed herself to be a virgin, she must on her wed-
ding-day, and in her wedding cloaths perform the ceremony
of going alone into the den, and stay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*
A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her wed-
ding-cloaths. *Spectator.*
WEDGE. *n. f.* [wegge, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.]
1. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing
thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.
A barbarous troop of clownish fone,
The honour of these noble bows down threw;
Under the wedge I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenser.*
The fifth mechanical faculty is the wedge used in the clea-
ving of wood. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
He left his wedge within the cloven oak
To whet their courage. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a
wedge of his own timber. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
2. A mass of metal.
As sparks from the anvil used to fly,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are swaid. *Fa. Qu.*
When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and a wedge of
gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them. *Josh. vii.*
3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.
In warlike multitudes they appear,
In rhombs and wedges and half-moons and wings. *Milton.*
To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with wedges;
to straiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges; to stop; to
obstruct.
My heart,
As wedged with a sigh would rive in twain,
Left Hector, or my father, should perceive me. *Shakespeare.*
Where have you been broiling?
—Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is
strongly wedged up in a blockhead. *Shakespeare.*
Part
In common, rang'd in figure wedge their way;
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Sergeffus in the centaur, soon he pass'd,
Wedg'd in the rocky shoals and sticking fast. *Dryden.*
Wedge on the keenest scythes,
And give us steeds that snort against the foe. *A. Phillips.*
What impulse can be propagated from one particle, entomb'd
and wedged in the very center of the earth, to another in the
center of Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*
WEDLOCK. *n. f.* [wed and lac, Sax. marriage and gift.] Mar-
riage; matrimony.
She doth stray about
By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakespeare.*
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;
Your father's wife did after wedlock bear him:
And if she did play false, the fault was her's. *Shakespeare.*
Can wedlock know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to nurse. *Cleaveland.*
He his happiest choice too late,
Shall meet already link'd, and wedlock-bound
To a fell adversary. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
May not a prison or a grave,
Like wedlock, honour's title have?
One thought the sex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of wedlock to be free:
And uncontrol'd to give account to none. *Dryden.*
A man determin'd about the fiftieth year of his age to en-
ter upon wedlock. *Addison.*
WEDNESDAY. *n. f.* [proben-day, Saxon; *adensday*, Swedish;
wensday, Dutch; *wensday*, Islandick.] The fourth day of
the week, so named by the Gothick nations from Woden or
Odin.
Where is the honour of him that died on wednesday. *Shak.*
WEE. *adj.* [A Saxon word of the same root with *weing*, Dutch;
wenig, German.] Little; small: whence the word *weasle* or
wesol is used for little; as a *wesol* face. In Scotland it de-
notes small or little; as *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee*
bit, a little bit.
Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's pa-
ring knife?—No, forsooth; he hath but a little *wee* face with
a little yellow beard. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
WEECHELM. *n. f.* [This is often written *witch elm*.] A spe-
cies of elm.
A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put
forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*
WEED. *n. f.* [peob, Saxon, tares.]
1. An herb noxious or useless.
If he had an immoderate ambition; which is a weed, if it be
a weed, apt to grow in the best soils, it doth not appear that
it was in his nature. *Clarendon.*
He

He wand'ring feeds
On slowly growing herbs and ranker weeds. *Sandys.*
Too much manuring fill'd that field with weeds,
While fests, like locusts, did destroy the seeds. *Denham.*
Stinking weeds and poisonous plants have their use. *Mora.*
When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the
weeds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed,
From the low earth tore some polluting weed;
And with the blood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, some tincture of the man. *Prior.*
2. [Weeda, Saxon; *weeda*, Dutch.] A garment; cloaths; habit;
drefs. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourn-
ing drefs of a widow. *Sidney.*
My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*
Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his servants
with one *weed*; nor theirs to cloath themselves so, if left to
their own judgments. *Hooker.*
They meet upon the way
An aged fire, in long black *weeds* yclad;
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had. *Fairy Queen.*
Livery is also called the upper *weed* which a serving man
wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at
pleasure. *Spenser.*
The snake throws her enamelled skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakespeare.*
Throng of knights and barons hold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies. *Milton.*
Lately your fair hand in woman's *weed*
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*
To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rid of noxious plants.
When you sow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders
for the first half year; for the weed giveth them shade. *Bacon.*
Your feedings having flood 'till June, bestow a *weeding* or
a slight howing upon them. *Mortimer.*
2. To take away noxious plants.
Oh Marcius,
Each word thou'lt spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.
He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana,
and manumiz'd it from that most dangerous confederacy.
Howel's Pseal Forest.
Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, fill so many pages
of our controversial writings, that, were those *weeded* out,
many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and
temper. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To root out vice.
Wife fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their
children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them
learning. *Sham's Schoolmaster.*
One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded*
out, without any signs that ever they had been there. *Locke.*
WEEDER. *n. f.* [from *weed*.] One that takes away any thing
noxious.
A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*
WEEDHOOK. *n. f.* [*weed* and *hook*.] A hook by which weeds
are cut away or extirpated.
In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tusser.*
WEEDLESS. *adj.* [from *weed*.] Free from weeds; free from
any thing useless or noxious.
So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin. *Donne.*
A crystal brook,
When troubled most it does the bottom show;
'Tis *weedless* all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*
WEEDY. *adj.* [from *weed*.]
1. Consisting of weeds.
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
2. Abounding with weeds.
Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of safety. *Dryden's En.*
If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground. *Mortimer.*
WEEK. *n. f.* [from *weke*, Saxon; *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swedish.]
The space of seven days.
Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this also. *Gen. xxix.*
WEEKDAY. *n. f.* [*week* and *day*.] Any day not Sunday.
One solid dish his *weekday* meal affords.
An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*
WEEKLY. *adj.* [from *week*.] Happening, produced, or done
once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of
Moses. *Hooker.*
So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with heirs their *weekly* bill. *Dryden.*
Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* papers, than affecting
to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then
loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*
WEEKLY. *adv.* [from *week*.] Once a week; by hebdomadal
periods.
These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns
weekly, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Asse.*
WEEK. *n. f.* [from *weke*, Saxon.]
1. A whirlpool.
2. A twiggan snare or trap for fish, [perhaps from *weigan*.]
To WEEN. *v. n.* [from *wean*, Saxon; *weanen*, Dutch.] To think;
to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Obsolete.*
Ah lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wondrous great. *Spenser.*
So well it her becoms, that ye would *ween*
Some angel had been. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*
When *weaning* to return, whence they did stray,
They cannot find that path which first was shown;
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Further from end then, when they nearest *ween*. *Fa. Queen.*
Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,
Levy'd an army, *weaning* to redeem
And reinstate me in the diadem. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Ween you of better luck,
I mean, in perjur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are, while here he liv'd
Upon this naughty earth. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
They *wean'd*
That self-same day, by fight or by surprise,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the envy of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*
To WEEN. *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *except, weened*. [Saxon.]
1. To show sorrow by tears.
In that sad time
My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear;
And what these sorrows could not hence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping*, *Shak.*
I fear he will prove the *weeping* philosopher when he grows
old, being so full of unmanly sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*
The days of *weeping* and mourning for Moses were ended.
Deutr. xxxiv. 8.
Have you *wept* for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrow-
ful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do
you so hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*
Away, with women *weep*, and leave me here,
Fix'd, like a man, to die without a tear,
Or save, or slay us both. *Dryden.*
A corps it was, but whose it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, how'er, she made the case her own;
Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man,
As for a stranger *weep*. *Dryden.*
When Darius *wept* over his army, that within a single age
not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artaba-
nus improv'd his meditation by adding, that yet all of them
should meet with so many evils, that every one should wish
himself dead long before. *Waller's Preparation for Death.*
This lovely *weeping* fair cannot be dearer to thee,
Than thou art to thy faithful Scordil. *Rare.*
2. To shed tears from any passion.
Then thou art for sudden joy did *weep*,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
3. To lament; to complain.
They *weep* unto me, saying, give us flesh that we may eat. *Nam.*
To WEEP. *v. a.*
1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.
If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakespeare.*
Nor was I near to close his dying eyes.
To wash his wounds, to *weep* his obsequies. *Dryden.*
We wand'ring go
Through dreary walds, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*
2. To shed moisture.
Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees *wept* od'rous gums and balm. *Milb.*
Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms command'd which those trees adorn. *Pope.*
3. To abound with wet.
Key-grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer.*
WEEP. *n. f.* [from *weep*.]
1. One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.
If you have served God in a holy life, send away the wo-
men

men and the *weepers*: tell them it is as much intemperance to
weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or
with fitting company, die as thou should'st; but do not die
impatiently, and like a fox caught in a trap. *Taylor.*
Laughter is easy; but the wonder lies,
What store of brine supply'd the *weeper's* eyes. *Dryden.*
2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.
WEIRISH. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by
Ascham in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have
known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the
body, weak and watery: here it seems to mean sour; furly.
A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible,
strong, and manlike: a countenance not *weirish* and crabbed,
but fair and comely. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
To WEIR. *v. n.* preterite *wet*, or *wete*. [Saxon; *weten*,
Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge.
Obsolete.
Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'sy read,
To *weir* why on your shield, so goodly fear'd,
Bears ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser.*
I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weir*
We stand upon perils. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
But well I *weir* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior.*
WEIRLESS. *adj.* [from *wet*.] Unknowing. *Spenser.*
WEIRIL. *n. f.* [from *wet*.] A grub.
A worm called a *weiril*, bred under ground, feedeth upon
roots; as parsnips and carrots. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not
produce the very *weirils* that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*
WEIRIL. *n. f.* [See WEASEL.]
I suck melancholy out of a fong, as a *weasel* sucks eggs. *Shak.*
The corn-devouring *weasel* here abides,
And the wife ant. *Dryden's Georg.*
WEIR. The old preterite and part. pass. from *To weir*. *Spens.*
WEIR. *n. f.* [from *weir*, French; *weir*, to wander, Islandick;
weir, Latin.]
1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wan-
dering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manour.
His horse, it is the herald's *weir*;
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*
2. It is in *Bacon* for *weir*, a gentle blast.
The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices,
and the strongest fort of smells are best in a *weir* afar off. *Bac.*
WEIR. *n. f.* [from *weir*, Saxon.] The wool of cloth.
WEIRAGE. *n. f.* [from *weir*.] Texture.
The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be
truly tanned; whereby the *weirage* of the fibres might more
easily be observed. *Grew's Museum.*
To WEIGH. *v. a.* [from *weagan*, Saxon; *weighen*, Dutch.]
1. To examine by the balance.
Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved,
so as not to be wet nor wasted, and *weighed* daily, will not alter
weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river begin-
neth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous,
'till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he *weigh'd*. *Milton.*
2. To be equivalent to in weight.
By the exsuction of the air out of a glass-vessel, it made
that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common lan-
guage, a body *weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.*
3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.
They that must *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakespeare.*
They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Lech. xi.*
4. To raise; to take up the anchor.
Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers,
weighed up the fourteen galleys he had sunk. *Kneller.*
Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kifs, and there his anchor *weigh'd*. *Dryden.*
5. To examine; to take up the anchor.
Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what
is spoken. *Hooker.*
I have in equal balance justly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer,
And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shak. H. IV.*
The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well
weighed. *Bacon.*
His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better
weighed and digested. *Clarendon.*
You chose a retreat, and not 'till you had maturely *weighed*
the advantages of rising higher, with the hazards of the
fall. *Dryden.*
All grant him prudent; prudence interest *weighs*,
And interest bids him seek your love and praise. *Dryden.*
The mind, having the power to suspend the satisfaction of
any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides,
and *weigh* them with others. *Locke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who *weighs*
the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions.
Addison's Spectator.
6. To WEIGH down. To overbalance.
Fear *weighs* down faith with shame. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
7. To WEIGH down. To overburden; to oppress with weight;
to depress.
The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the
plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the
bough, being overladen, *weigh* down. *Bacon.*
In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy spirits down. *Milton.*
Her father's crimes
Sit heavy on her, and *weigh* down her prayers;
A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,
His children murder'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
My soul is quite *weigh'd* down with care, and asks
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep. *Addison's Cato.*
Excellent persons, *weighed* down by this habitual sorrow of
heart, rather deserve our compassion than reproach. *Addison.*
To WEIGH. *v. n.*
1. To have weight.
Exactly *weighing* and frangling a chicken in the scales, upon
an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in
weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew
perfectly cold, it *weighed* most sensibly lighter. *Brown.*
2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intel-
lectual balance.
This objection ought to *weigh* with those, whose reading is
designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*
A wife man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same
argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands
before him, and is such as hath born down all opposition. *Addis.*
3. To raise the anchor.
When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he cries. *Dry.*
4. To bear heavily; to press hard.
Can't thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
WEIGHED. *adj.* [from *weigh*.] Experienced.
In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad per-
son of known experience, and not of a young man, not
weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*
WEIGHER. *n. f.* [from *weigh*.] He who weighs.
WEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *weigh*.] Quantity measured by the balance.
1. Quantity measured by the balance.
Tobacco cut and *weighed*, and then dried by the fire, loseth
weight; and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth weight
again. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Fain would I chuse a middle course to steer;
Nature's too kind, and justice too severe:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either side, the father and the king:
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;
Make it but scanty *weight*, and leave the rest to me. *Dryd.*
Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which
time it eat more than its own *weight*; and yet there was no
acid found in its body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.
Just balances, just *weights* shall ye have. *Lev. xix. 36.*
Undoubtedly there were such *weights* which the physicians
used, who, though they might reckon according to the *weight*
of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of
money. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
When the balance is intirely broke, by mighty *weights*
fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in
equal division, but run intirely into one. *Swift.*
3. Ponderous mass.
A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than with-
out; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, strengtheneth the
finews by contracting them; otherwise, where no contraction
is needful, *weight* hindereth: as we see in horseraces, men are
curious to foresee that there be not the least *weight* upon the
one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights*,
the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so
much the greater force. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Wolley, who from his own great store might have
A palace or a college for his grave,
Lies here interr'd:
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous *weight*
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:
If thus thou lie'st neglected, what must we
Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee? *Bp. Corbet.*
All their confidence
Under the *weight* of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*
Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up; our very virtues, when
so leavened, becoming *weights* and plummetts to sink us to the
deeper ruin. *Government of the Tongue.*

Then than the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindness, and constancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vast a weight as that of love. *Prior.*
Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the center.
Heaviness or weight is not here considered as being such a
natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves
tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby
they may be measured. *Wilkins.*
The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd, *Dryden.*
Drove through his neck.
What natural agent impel them so strongly with a transverse
fist blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when
whole worlds are falling? *Bentley.*
5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power.
Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight. *Shakespeare.*
So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight groaning. *Milton.*
We must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. *Denham.*
The prince may carry the plough, but the weight lies upon
the people. *L'Estrange.*
Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the cumbrous weight. *Swift.*
6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy.
How to make ye suddenly an answer,
In such a point of weight, so near mine honour,
In truth I know not. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
If this right of heir carry any weight with it, if it be the
ordinance of God, must not all be subject to it. *Locke.*
To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper,
and be of the more weight, other agreeable or disagreeable
things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*
An author's arguments lose their weight, when we are per-
suaded that he only writes for argument's sake. *Addison.*
See, Lord, the sorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late;
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give those sorrows weight. *Addison's Spectator.*
The solemnities that encompass the magistrate add dignity
to all his actions, and weight to all his words. *Asterbury.*
WEIGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty*.]
1. Heavily; ponderously.
2. Solidly; importantly.
Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak
weightily and sententiously? *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
WEIGHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *weighty*.]
1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.
2. Solidity; force.
I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than the weightiness
of any argument in it requires. *Locke.*
3. Importance.
The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the weighti-
ness of the adventure, caused many to marvel. *Hayward.*
WEIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *weight*.]
1. Light; having no gravity.
How by him balanc'd in the weightless air?
Can't thou the wisdom of his works declare? *Sandys.*
2. Not possible to be weighed. Improper.
It must both *weightless* and immortal prove,
Because the centre of it is above. *Dryden.*
WEIGHTY. *adj.* [from *weight*.]
1. Heavy; ponderous.
You have already weary'd fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe;
But sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so weighty, that it stops her wheel. *Dryden.*
2. Important; momentous; efficacious.
I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
No fool Pythagoras was thought;
Whilst he his weighty doctrines taught,
He made his lifting scholars stand;
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand;
Else, may-be, some odd-thinking youth,
Lest friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the music of the spheres. *Prior.*
Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a weighty affair. *Swift.*
3. Rigorous; severe. Not in use.
If, after two days thine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our weightier judgment. *Shakespeare. Timon.*
WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal*
away, that is, *happiness* is gone; so *Junius* explained it; but
the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *wee on wee*: from *welaway*, is
formed by corruption *weladay*.] *Alas.*
Harrow now out, and *welaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light! *Spenser.*

Ah, *welaway*! most noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure so piteous sight? *Fairy Queen.*
We'LAWAY, the while I was so fond, *Spenser.*
To leave the good that I had in hand, *Spenser.*
WE'LCOME. *adj.* [from *venu*, French; *pilume*, Saxon; *sul-*
kum, Dutch.]
1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or
enjoyment; grateful; pleasing.
I serve you, madam. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Your graces are right welcome. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And with it should proceed; for, unto men
Prest with their wants, all change is ever welcome. *B. Job.*
Here let me earn my bread, *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Till off invoked death. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains.
He that knows how to make those he converses with easy,
has found the true art of living, and being welcome and valued
every where. *Lake.*
2. To bid WELCOME. To receive with professions of kindness.
Some stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to welcome
us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their
gesture when they bid any welcome. *Bacon.*
WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer,
elliptically used for you are welcome.
Welcome, he said,
O long expected to my dear embrace. *Dryden.*
Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*
WE'LCOME. *n. s.*
1. Salutation of a new comer.
Welcome ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare.*
Lectures opening his free arms, and weeping.
His welcome forth. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
2. Kind reception of a new comer.
I should be free from injuries, and abound as much in the
true causes of welcome, as I should find want of the effects
thereof. *Sidney.*
I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit welcome. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Madam, new years may well expect to find
We come from you, to whom they are so kind:
Still as they pass they court and smile on you,
And make your beauty as themselves seem new. *Waller.*
Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and a welcome
too. *South's Sermon.*
To WE'LCOME. *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.
I know no cause
Why I should welcome such a guest as grief,
Save bidding farewell to so sweet a guest
As my sweet Richard. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*
They stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to welcome
us. *Bacon.*
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee, and with thee long. *Milton.*
To welcome home
His warlike brother, is Pithious come. *Dryden.*
The lark and linnet strain their warbling throats,
To welcome in the Spring. *Dryden.*
WE'LCOME to our House. *n. s.* An herb. *Anjouath.*
WE'LCOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *welcome*.] Gratefulness.
Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have
grown elder, by having been enjoyed so many ages; yet will
they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their
welcome, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite,
distance from a period. *Boyle.*
WE'LCOMER. *n. s.* [from *welcome*.] The saluter or receiver of
a new comer.
Farewel, thou woful welcomer of glory. *Shakespeare.*
WELD, or WOULD. *n. s.* [from *luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or
dyers weed.
Its leaves are oblong and intire: it has an anomalous flower,
consisting of many dissimilar leaves: the fruit is globular, hol-
low, and divided into three parts. The dyers use it for dying
bright yellows and lemon colours; and this is by some sup-
posed to be the plant used by the ancient Persians in painting
their bodies. *Miller.*
To WELD. *v. a.* To beat one mass into another, so as to in-
corporate them.
Sparkling or welding heat is used when you double up your
iron to make it thick enough, and so weld or work in the
doubling into one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
WE'LDER. *n. s.* A term perhaps merely Irish; though it may
be derived from *To weld*, to turn or manage: whence welder,
welder.
Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a
third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the welder,
as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives mile-
rably. *Swift.*
WE'LFARE. *n. s.* [from *well* and *fare*.] Happiness; success; prosperity.
If friends to a government forbear their assistance, they put

it in the power of a few desperate men to ruin the welfare of
those who are superior to them in strength and interest. *Add.*
Discretion is the perfection of reason: cunning is a kind of
craft that only looks out after our immediate interest and
advantage. *Addison's Spectator.*
To WELK. *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenser* I know not well the
meaning; *pelican*, in Saxon, is to roll; *welken*, in German,
and *pelcen*, in Saxon, are clouds; whence I suppose *welk*,
welk or *whilk* is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated
or convoluted body. *Wilk* is used for a small shell-fish.] To
cloud; to obscure.
Now sad Winter welked hath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes haik. *Spenser.*
As gentle shepherd 'gins to welk in West,
When ruddy Phœbus do bite their hasty supper best. *Fairy Queen.*
The welked Phœbus 'gan avail
His weary wain. *Spenser.*
WE'KED. *adj.* Wrinkled; wreathed.
Methought his eyes
Were two full moons: he had a thousand noses,
Horns welk'd and wad'd like the enridged sea. *Shakespeare.*
WE'KIN. *n. s.* [from *pelican*, to roll, or *pelcen*, clouds; Sax.]
1. The visible regions of the air. Out of use, except in poetry.
Ne in all the welkin was no cloud. *Chaucer.*
He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain,
And apt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen;
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Fa. Qu.*
The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And cloudy welkin cleareth. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
Spir your proud horses hard, and ride in blood;
Amaze the welkin with your broken flaves. *Shak. R. III.*
With feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the welkin burns. *Milton.*
Now my task is smoothly done,
I can fly, or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd welkin flow doth bend. *Milton.*
Their hideous yells
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*
2. WELKIN EYE, is, I suppose, blue eye; sky-coloured eye.
Yet were it true
To say this boy were like me! Come, sir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain. *Shakespeare.*
WELL. *n. s.* [from *well*, Saxon.]
1. A spring; a fountain; a source.
Begin then, sisters of the sacred well,
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. *Milton.*
As the root and branch are but one tree,
And well and stream do but one river make;
So if the root and well corrupted be,
The stream and branch the same corruption take. *Davies.*
2. A deep narrow pit of water.
The muscles are so many well-buckets: when one of them
ads and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey. *Dryden.*
3. The cavity in which flairs are placed.
Hollow newelled flairs are made about a square hollow
newel: suppose the well-hole to be eleven foot long, and six
foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of flairs from the first
floor eleven foot high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall
through the hollow newel. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
To WELL. *v. n.* [from *well*, Saxon.] To spring; to issue as from
a spring.
Therby a crystal stream did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain welled forth alway. *Fa. Qu.*
The bubbling wave did ever freshly well. *Fairy Queen.*
A dreary corse,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet welled fresh, alas! *Spenser.*
Himself affixes to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that welled from out the
wound. *Dryden's Æn.*
From his two springs,
Pure welling out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Damæa rolls his infant stream. *Thomson's Summer.*
To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.
To her people wealth they forth do well,
And health to every foreign nation. *Fairy Queen.*
WELL. *adj.* [Well seems to be sometimes an adjective, though
it is not always easy to determine its relations.]
1. Not sick; not unhappy.
Mark, we use
To say the dead are well. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Lady, I am not well, else I should answer
From a full flowing stomach. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me sick,
Being sick, hath in some measure made me well. *Shakespeare.*
While thou art well, thou mayest do much good; but when
thou art sick, thou canst not tell what thou shalt be able to do:

it is not very much nor very good: Few men mend with sick-
ness, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life
become devout. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
Men under irregular appetites never think themselves well,
so long as they fancy they might be better; then from better
they must rise to best. *L'Estrange.*
Tis easy for any, when well, to give advice to them that
are not. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
2. Convenient; happy.
Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well
was the landlord, who could get one to be his tenant. *Carver.*
Charity is made the constant companion and perfection of
all virtues; and well it is for that virtue where it most enters,
and longest stays. *Sprad's Sermons.*
This exactness is necessary, and it would be well too, if it
extended itself to common conversation. *Locke.*
It would have been well for Genoa, if she had followed
the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make
any purchase of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Ad.*
3. Being in favour.
He followed the fortunes of that family; and was well
with Henry the fourth. *Dryden.*
4. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.
I am sorry
For your displeasure; but all will sure be well. *Shakespeare.*
Just thoughts, and modest expectations are easily satisfied.
If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all will be well. *Ciliter.*
WELL. *adv.* [from *well*, Gothick; *pell*, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *wel*,
Hollandick.]
1. Not ill; not unhappily.
Some sense, and more estate, kind heav'n
To this well-lotted peer has given:
What then? he must have rule and sway;
Else all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior.*
2. Not ill; not wickedly.
My bargains, and well-won thrift he calls int'rest. *Shak.*
Thou one bad act with many deeds well done
Mayst cover. *Milton.*
3. Skillfully; properly.
A private caution I know not well how to fort, unless I
should call it political, by no means to build too near a great
neighbour. *Wotton.*
Beware and govern well thy appetite. *Milton.*
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heavenly praise so well. *Dryden.*
What poet would not mourn to see
His brother write as well as he? *Swift.*
4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously.
Solymann commended them for a plot to well by them laid,
more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not
grounded upon any good reason. *Kneller.*
The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*
Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and well. *Dryden.*
5. Not insufficiently; not defectively.
The plain of Jordan was well watered every where. *Genset.*
We are well able to overcome it. *Nim. xiii. 30.*
The merchant adventurers being a strong company, and
well underfet with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*
6. To a degree that gives pleasure.
I like well, in some places, fair columns upon frames of
carpenters work. *Bacon.*
7. With praise; favourably.
All the world speaks well of you. *Pope.*
8. Well is sometimes like the French *bien*, a term of concession.
The knot might well be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sidney.*
To know
In measure what the mind can well contain. *Milton.*
9. It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground
for a conclusion.
Well, let's away, and say how much is done. *Shakespeare.*
Well, by this author's confession, a number superior are
for the succession in the house of Hanover. *Swift.*
10. As well as. Together with; not less than.
Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia,
by the Nile, as well as of those commodities that came from
the west by Alexandria. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
11. Well is him or me; bene est, he is happy.
Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of understanding, and
that hath not slipped with his tongue. *Ecclesi. xxv. 8.*
12. Well might. Nearly; almost.
I freed well nigh half th' angelick name. *Milton.*
13. It is used much in composition, to express any thing right,
laudable, or not defective.
Antiochus understanding him not to be well affected to his af-
fairs, provided for his own safety. *2 Mac. iv. 21.*
There may be safety to the well-affected Persians; but to
those which do conspire against us, a memorial of de-
struction. *Eth. xvi. 23.*
Should a whole host at once discharge the bows,
My well-aim'd shaft with death prevents the foe. *Pope.*
What

WEL

What well-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakef.*
Well-appareld April on the heel
 Of limping winter treads. *Shakef. Romeo and Juliet.*
 The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,
 And ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,
 Admonish'd thus his well-attending mind. *Pope.*
 Such musick
 Before was never made,
 But when of old the sons of morning sung,
 Whilst the Creator great
 His constellations set,
 And the well-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*
 Learners must at first be believers, and their master's rules
 having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those
 who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of
 their way in a well-beaten track. *Locke.*
 He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
 His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:
 To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;
 A well-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*
 Those opposed files,
 Which lately met in the intestine shock,
 And furious close of civil butchery,
 Shall now, in mutual well-becoming rank,
 March all one way. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*
 O'er the Elean plains, thy well-breath'd horse
 Impels the flying car, and wins the course. *Dryden.*
 More dismal than the loud dispirited roar
 Of brazen engine, that ceaseless storms
 The bastion of a well-built city. *Philips.*
 He conducted his course among the same well-chosen
 friendships and alliances with which he began it. *Addison.*
 My son corrupts a well-derived nature
 With his inducement. *Shakefpeare.*
 If good accrue, 'tis conferr'd most commonly on the base
 and infamous; and only happening sometimes to well-de-
 serving. *Dryden.*
 It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his
 well-deserving life. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 What a pleasure is well-directed study in the search of
 truth! *Locke.*
 A certain spark of honour, which rose in her well-disposed
 mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone
 she desired to be. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 The unprepossessed, the well-disposed, who both together
 make much the major part of the world, are affected with a
 due fear of these things. *South's Sermons.*
 A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such a full
 and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward
 object, operating duly on a well-disposed organ. *Locke.*
 Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;
 Adium furveys the well-disputed prize. *Dryden.*
 The ways of well-doing are in number even as many, as
 are the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do
 in this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein
 by well-doing to be wise. *Hooker, b. ii.*
 The conscience of well-doing may pass for a recom-
 pence. *L'Estrange.*
 God will judge every man according to his works; to
 them, who by patient continuance in well-doing, endure
 through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the re-
 ward of their labour. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 As far the spear I throw,
 As flies an arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope.*
 Fair nymphs and well-dress'd youths around her throne,
 But ev'ry eye was fixt on her alone. *Pope.*
 Such a doctrine in St. James's air,
 Shou'd chance to make the well-drest rabble stare. *Pope.*
 The desire of esteem, riches, or powers, makes men espouse
 the well-endowed opinions in fashion. *Locke.*
 We ought to stand firm in well-established principles, and
 not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*
 Echenus sage, a venerable man!
 Whose well-taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope.*
 Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disguised, a
 well-eyed man may happily discover. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 How sweet the products of a peaceful reign?
 The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain:
 The well-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast;
 A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*
 Turkish blood did his young hands imbrue.
 From thence returning with deserv'd applause,
 Against the Moors his well-fleth'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*
 Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
 Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*
 A rational foul can be no more discerned in a well-form'd,
 than ill-shaped infant. *Locke.*
 A well-form'd proposition is sufficient to communicate the
 knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*
 Oh! that I'd dy'd before the well-fought wall!
 Had some distinguishing day renown'd my fall,
 All Greece had paid my solemn funerals. *Pope.*
 Good men have a well-grounded hope in another life; and

WEL

are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of
 God. *Atterbury.*
 Let firm, well-hammer'd soles protect thy feet
 Through freezing snows. *Gay's Trivia.*
 The camp of the heathen was strong, and well-harnessed,
 and compass'd round with horsemen. *ibid. iv. 7.*
 Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen,
 were dressed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has
 been a mark of such well-intentioned persons as would be-
 tray their country. *Addison.*
 He, full of fraudulent arts,
 This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*
 He, by enquiry, got to the well-known house of Ka-
 lander. *Sidney.*
 Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,
 That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*
 Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
 With opening streets, and shining structures spread,
 She past, delighted, with the well-known seats. *Pope.*
 From a confus'd well-manag'd store,
 You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*
 A noble soul is better pleas'd with a zealous vindicator
 of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or well-manner'd court-
 slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally ter-
 rible. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
 Well-meaners think no harm; but for the rest,
 Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*
 By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some well-
 meaning men to engage in their designs. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 He examines that well-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the
 conquest of France. *Arbutnot.*
 A critic supposes he has done his part, if he proves a
 writer to have fail'd in an expression; and can it be wonder'd
 at, if the poets seem resolv'd not to own themselves in any
 error? for as long as one side despises a well-meant endea-
 vour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate appro-
 bation. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*
 Many sober, well-minded men, who were real lovers of
 the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon.*
 Jarring int'rests of themselves create
 Th' according musick of a well-mix'd state. *Pope.*
 When the blast of winter blows,
 Into the naked wood he goes;
 And seeks the tusk'd boar to rear,
 With well-mouth'd hounds, and pointed spear. *Dryden.*
 The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous
 and well-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till
 they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke.*
 The fruits of unity, next unto the well-pleasing of God,
 which is all in all, are towards those that are without the
 church; the other toward those that are within. *Bacon.*
 The exercise of the offices of charity is always well-plea-
 sing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*
 My voice shall sound, as you do prompt mine ear;
 And I will stoop, and humble my intents
 To your well-practic'd wise directions. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*
 The well-proportion'd shape, and beauteous face,
 Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*
 'Twas not the hasty product of a day,
 But the well-ripen'd fruit of wise delay. *Dryden.*
 Procure those that are fresh gathered, strait, smooth, and
 well-rooted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 If I should instruct them to make well-running verses, they
 want genius to give them strength. *Dryden.*
 The eating of a well-season'd dish, suited to a man's pa-
 late, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accom-
 panies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*
 Instead of well-set hair, baldness. *Jsa. iii. 24.*
 Abraham and Sarah were old, and well-stricken in age. *Genesis.*
 Many well-shaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-
 bellied women. *Speccator, N. 127.*
 We never see beautiful and well-tafted fruits from a tree
 choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 The well-tim'd oars
 With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith.*
 Wisdom's triumph is well-tim'd retreat,
 As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope.*
 Mean time we thank you for your well-took labour.
 Go to your rest. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
 Oh you are well-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs
 that make this musick. *Shakef. Othello.*
 Her well-tun'd neck he view'd,
 And on her shoulders her dishevel'd hair. *Dryden.*
 A well-weighed judicious poem, which at first gains no
 more upon the world than to be just received, infinuates it-
 self by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*
 He rails
 On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrift,
 Which he calls interest. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*
 Each by turns the other's bound invade,
 As, in some well-wrought picture, light and shade. *Pope.*
 WELLADAY. *interj.* [This is a corruption of *welaway*. See
WELAWAY.] Alas. *O well-*

WEL

O welladay, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your
 husband, to give him such cause of suspicion. *Shakefpeare.*
 Ah, *welladay*! I'm flent with baneful smart. *Gay.*
 WELLBEING. *n. f.* [well and be.] Happiness; prosperity.
 Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of
 men for his wellbeing, but only on God and his own
 spirit. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
 For whose wellbeing
 So amply, and with hands so liberal,
 Thou hast provided all things. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
 The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude:
 such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to
 his sovereign. From the former there is required love and
 honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obe-
 dience and subjection, in recompence of protection and well-
 being. *South's Sermons.*
 All things are subservient to the beauty, order, and well-
 being of the whole. *L'Estrange.*
 He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives
 none of those advantages which are perfecting of his nature,
 and necessary to his wellbeing. *Speccator, N. 571.*
 WELLBORN. *n. f.* Not meanly descended.
 One whole extraction from an ancient line,
 Gives hope again that wellborn men may shine. *Waller.*
 Heav'n, that wellborn souls inspires,
 Prompts me, through lifted frowns, and rising fires,
 To rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*
 WELLBRED. *adj.* [well and bred.] Elegant of manners; polite.
 None have been with admiration read,
 But who, besides their learning, were wellbred. *Roscom.*
 Both the poets were wellbred and well-natur'd. *Dryden.*
 Wellbred spaniels civilly delight,
 In muzzling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*
 WELLNATURED. *adj.* [well and nature.] Good-natured;
 kind. *Arbutnot.*
 WELLTOBE. *interj.* A word of praise.
 Wellto be, thou good and faithful servant. *Matt. xxv. 21.*
 WELLFAVOUR'D. *adj.* [well and favour.] Beautiful; plea-
 sing to the eye.
 His wife seems to be wellfavoured. I will use her as the
 key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakefpeare.*
 WELLMET. *interj.* [well and met.] A term of salutation.
 Once more to-day wellmet, dissembler'd lords;
 The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakef.*
 On their life no grievous burthen lies,
 Who are wellnatur'd, temperate and wife:
 But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,
 Not any easy part in life can find. *Denham.*
 The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them
 were well-bred, wellnatured, amorous, and libertine at least
 in their writings; it may be also in their lives. *Dryden.*
 Still with esteem no less convers'd than read;
 With wit wellnatur'd, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*
 WELLNIGH. *adv.* [well and nigh.] Almost.
 The fame so fore annoy'd has the knight,
 That wellnigh choaked with the deadly fink,
 His forces fail. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 My feet were almost gone: my steps had wellnigh slip'd. *Pf.*
 England was wellnigh ruined by the rebellion of the barons,
 and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*
 Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the
 duties incumbent upon him, might conclude, that wellnigh the
 whole of christianity is laid on the shoulders of charity
 alone. *Sprat's Sermons.*
 Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole ag-
 gregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos,
 would retain wellnigh an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*
 WELLSPENT. *adj.* Passed with virtue.
 They are to lie down without any thing to support them in
 their age, but the conscience of a wellspent youth. *L'Estrange.*
 What a refreshment then will it be to look back upon a
 wellspent life? *Calamy's Sermons.*
 The constant tenour of their wellspent days,
 No less deserv'd a just return of praise. *Pope.*
 WELLSPRING. *n. f.* [well and spring, Saxon.] Fountain; source.
 The fountain and wellspring of impiety, is a resolved pur-
 pose of mind to reap in this world, what sensual profit or
 sensual pleasure forever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*
 Understanding is a wellspring of life. *Prov. xvi. 22.*
 WELLWILLER. *n. f.* [well and willer.] One who means
 kindly.
 Disarming all his own countymen, that no man might
 shew himself a wellwiller of mine. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 There are fit occasions ministered for men to purchase to
 themselves wellwillers by the colour, under which they of-
 tentimes prosecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*
 WELLWISH. *n. f.* [well and wish.] A wish of happiness.
 Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a well-
 wish for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with
 France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Add.*
 WELLWISHER. *n. f.* [from wellwish.] One who wishes the
 good of another. *Speccator, N. 127.*

WEN

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the
 law; the secret wellwisher of the cause is so before the tribu-
 nal of conscience. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 6.*
 Betray not any of your wellwishers into the like inconve-
 niences. *Speccator, N. 271.*
 No man is more your sincere wellwisher than myself, or
 more the sincere wellwisher of your family. *Pope.*
 WELT. *n. f.* A border; a guard; an edging.
 Little low hedges made round like welts, with some pretty
 pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*
 Certain sciolli, or smatterers, are busy in the skirts and out-
 sides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature
 to recommend them. They may have some edging or trim-
 ming of a scholar, a welt, or so; but no more. *B. Johnson.*
 To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.
 To WELTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon; welteren, Dutch; volu-
 tari, Lat.]
 1. To roll in water or mire.
 He must not float upon his watery bier
 Unweep'd, nor welter to the parching winds. *Milton.*
 The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
 He soon discerns; and wellring by his side
 The next himself. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
 The gasping head flies off; a purple flood
 Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood. *Dryden.*
 He sung Darius, great and good,
 By too severe a fate,
 Fallen from his high estate,
 And wellring in his blood. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*
 2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.
 If a man inglut himself with vanity, or welter in filthiness
 like a swine, all learning, all goodness is soon forgotten. *Afcham.*
 WEMM. *n. f.* [wemm, Saxon.] A spot; a scar.
 Although the wound be healed, yet the wemme or scar still
 remaineth. *Brewer's on Languages.*
 WEN. *n. f.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleshy or callous excrescence, or
 protuberance.
 Warts are said to be destroy'd by the rubbing them with a
 green elder stick, and then burying the stick to rot in muck.
 It would be tried with corns and wens, and such other ex-
 crescences. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural protu-
 berances upon the face of the earth. *More.*
 The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his
 poem: they are wens and other excrescences, which belong
 not to the body. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 A promontory wens with grisly grace,
 Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*
 WENCH. *n. f.* [pence, Saxon.]
 1. A young woman.
 What do I, silly wench, know what love hath prepared for
 me? *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Now—how dost thou look now? Oh ill-star'd wench!
 Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at court,
 This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,
 And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
 Ev'n like thy chastity. *Shakef. Othello.*
 Thou wouldst periwade her to a worse offence
 Than that, whereof thou dost accuse her wench. *Donne.*
 2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.
 But the rude wench her answer'd nought at all. *Spenser.*
 Do not play in wench-like words with that
 Which is so serious. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*
 Men have these ambitious fancies,
 And wanton wenchies read romances. *Prior.*
 3. A strumpet.
 It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon
 wenchies. *Speccator, N. 266.*
 WENCHER. *n. f.* [from wench.] A fornicator.
 He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no game-
 ster, wench, or top. *Grew's Cosmology.*
 To WEND. *v. n.* [penban, Saxon.]
 1. To go; to pass to or from. This word is now obsolete, but
 its preterite went, is still in use.
 Back to Athens shall the lovers wend
 With league, whole date till death shall never end. *Shakef.*
 They went on, and inferred, that if the world were a liv-
 ing creature, it had a soul. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Then Rome shall wend to Benevento;
 Great feats shall he achieve! *Arbutnot.*
 2. To turn round. It seems to be an old sea term.
 A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship
 of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the num-
 ber, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the
 greater can wend once. *Raleigh.*
 WENNEL. *n. f.* [a corrupted word for wensling.] An animal
 newly taken from the dam.
 Pinch never thy wensels of water or meat.
 If ever ye hope for to have them good neat, *Tusser.*
 WENNY. *adj.* [from wen.] Having the nature of a wen.
 Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them
 to be wenny. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

W E T

WENT. *pret.* See WEND and GO.
 WEPT. *pret.* and *part. of weep.*
 She for joy tenderly wept.
 WERE. *of the verb to be.*
 To give our fillet to one uncircumcised, were a reproach unto us.
 In infusions in things that are of too high a spirit, you were better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter.
 Henry divided, as it were.
 The person of himself into four parts.
 As though there were any variation in nature, or justness of imagination in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation.
 He had been well assur'd that art
 And conduct were of war the better part.
 O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let some unjust niggards make rivers to spoil thy beauty.
 Thou wert heard
 O that thou wert as my brother.
 All join'd, and thou of many wert but one.
 Whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon *werth*, used by them in the same sense.
 The *wet*, or windpipe, we call *aspera arteria*.
 The *wet* goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.
 The *wet* yet glimmers with some streaks of day:
 Now spurs the late traveller apace,
 To gain the timely inn.
 The moon in level'd *wet* was set.
 All bright Phoebus views in early morn,
 Or when his evening beams the *wet* adorn.
 Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.
 A mighty strong *wet* wind took away the locusts.
 This shall be your *wet* border.
 The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *wet*.
 To the west of any place.
 In goodly form comes on the enemy.
 What earth yields in India east or *wet*.
 West from Orontes to the ocean.
 Passing to the west.
 The star that rose at evening bright,
 Toward heav'n's descent had slop'd his *westerling* wheel.
 Tending or being towards the west.
 These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westerly* parts of England.
 Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.
 Now fair Phoebus 'gan decline in haste
 His weary waggon to the *western* vale.
 The *western* part is a continued rock.
 Towards the west.
 By water they found the sea *westward* from Peru, which is always very calm.
 The grove of sycamore,
 That *westward* rooteth from the city side.
 When *westward* like the fun you took your way,
 And from benighted Britain bore the day.
 The storm flies,
 From *westward*, when the show'ry kids arise.
 At home then stay,
 Nor *westward* curious take thy way.
 With tendency to the west.
 If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline;
 To me thou falsely thine,
 And I to thee mine actions shall disguise.
 Humid; having some moisture adhering.
 They are *wet* with the show'rs of the mountains.
 The foals of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-thod to those that use it not, affecteth both.
 Rainy; watery.
 Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise.
 Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.
 Plants appearing weather'd, flabby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*.
 Now the sun, with more effectual beams,
 Had cheer'd the face of the earth, and dry'd the *wet*
 From drooping plant.
 Tubercles will not endure the *wet*; therefore set your pots into the conserve, and keep them dry.
 Your master's riding-coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*.

W H A

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adhere.
 Better learn of him, that learned be,
 And han been watered at the mules well;
 The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
 And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell.
 A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wet*eth not.
 Wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs.
 2. To drench with drink.
 Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and to sing away all sad thoughts.
 I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
 Meetest for death.
 He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound.
 Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*, there are fewer.
 When Blowzelind expir'd, the *wether's* bell
 Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell.
 It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than if half that species were fairly knock'd on the head.
 The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.
 The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn.
 To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden.] To grow; to increase.
 She first taught men a woman to obey;
 But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,
 She it surrender'd.
 She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon would wane,
 And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again.
 Counting few'n from noon,
 'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon.
 The windpipe.
 Air is ingulfible, and by the rough artery, or *wexand*, conducted into the lungs.
 The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.
 God created the great *wahale*.
 Barr'd up with ribs of *wahale*-bone, she did leese
 None of the *wahale's* length, for it reach'd her knees.
 The greatest *wahale* that swims the sea,
 Does instantly my pow'r obey.
 The *wahame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bomyblous noise, or tickling them in flicking their nits on the hair.
 A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,
 And *wahy* eyes, the sign of jealousy,
 Was like the person's self, whom he did bear.
 A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of landing or emptying vessels.
 Duller should'st thou be, than the fat weed,
 That roots itself in ease on Lethe's *waharf*.
 Would'st thou not stir in this.
 There were not in London used so many *waharfs*, or keys, for the landing of merchants goods.
 Dues for landing at a wharf.
 One who attends a wharf.
 To pronounce the letter *w* with too much force.
 That which.
 What you can make her do,
 I am content to look on; *what* to 'speak,
 I am content to hear.
 In these cases we examine the why, the *whats*, and the how of things.
 He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,
 For *what* befalls at home, or *what* abroad.
 A satire on one of the common stamp, never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence.
 Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses.
 If any thing be stated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely.
 Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are *what* they are most industrious in cultivating.
 If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour.

W H A

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.
 I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her.
 4. Which of several.
 Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazling of his suspicions, or *what* it was, certain it is; that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature.
 Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth *what* kind of effect.
 See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures.
 Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution.
 An interjection by way of surprise or question.
 What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour,
 Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself?
 What! if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers.
 What! though a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did this make sacrifice of no effect?
 What! though none live my innocence to tell,
 I know it; truth may own a generous pride,
 I clear myself, and care for none beside.
 What! Time, *What* Day. At the time when, on the day when.
 What! Time the genial angel to our fire
 Brought her, more lovely than Pandora.
 Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,
 What! time the morn my mystic visions brings,
 While purer slumbers spread their golden wings.
 Me stole the daughter of the deep address'd;
 What! time with hunger pin'd, my absent mates
 Roam'd the wild life in search of rural cates.
 Which of many? interrogatively.
 What art thou?
 That here in desert halt thy habitation?
 What! is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
 Or without spices lets thy body burn?
 What! e'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st
 More than is requisite; and *what* of this?
 Why is it mention'd now.
 What! one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties
 ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in?
 When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it?
 To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or demonstratively.
 Am I so much deform'd?
 What! partial judges are our love and hate?
 It is used adverbially for partly; in part.
 The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place.
 Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom'd drunk.
 The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles.
 When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwix force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well, if he can but get off.
 What! with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry.
 What! with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes.
 They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflection.
 If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the coiners, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled.
 An interjection of calling.
 What! ho, thou genius of the clime, *what* ho,
 Ly'st thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?
 Stretch out thy lazy limbs.
 What! TEYER. [from *what* and *tever*.] *What's* is
 WHAT'SO. not now in use.
 Having one nature or another; being one or another either generally, specifically or numerically.
 To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
 Castles, and *what'sover*, and to be
 Out of the king's protection.
 If thence he 'scape into *what'sover* world.
 In *what'sover* shape he lurk I'll know.
 Wisely restoring *what'sover* grace
 It lost by change of times, or tongues or place.

W H E

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history *what'sover*.
 No contrivance, no prudence *what'sover* can deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us.
 Thus *whatever* successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity.
Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original.
 Any thing, be it what it will.
Whatever our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off.
Whatever thing
 The scythe of time mows down, devour.
 The fame, be it this or that.
 Be *what'sover* Vitruvius was before.
 All that; the whole that; all particulars that.
 From hence he views with his black lidded eye,
What's the heaven in his wide vault contains.
What's the ocean pales or sky inclips
 Is thine.
 At once came forth *what'sover* creeps.
 A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.
 The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts and raiseth little wheals or blisters.
 The grain of which bread is chiefly made.
 It hath an apetalous flower, disposed into spikes; each of them consists of many stamina which are included in a squamose flower-cup, having awns: the point rises in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and inclosed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The species are; 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in some places called Kentish *wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in some places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns: Of all these sorts cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preferred, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the seeds of all should be annually changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country.
 He mildeaws the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth.
 Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest.
 August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rice.
 Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly acedent.
 The damfels laughing fly: the giddy clown
 Again upon a *wheat*-theat drops a down.
 Made of wheat.
 Of *wheat*en flour shalt thou make them.
 Here summer in her *wheat*en garland crown'd.
 The affize of *wheat*en bread is in London.
 His talk it was the *wheat*en loaves to lay,
 And from the banquet take the bowls away.
 There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheat*en straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats.
 A small bird very delicate.
 What cook would lose her time in picking larks, *wheat*ears, and other small birds.
 A fort of plum.
 [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers, and Locke seems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.
 His bus'ness was to pump and *wheel*,
 And men with their own keys unridle,
 To make them to themselves give answers,
 For which they pay the necromancers.
 A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheel*ling him to get him down.
 His fire,
 From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools
 To learn the unlucky art of *wheel*ling fools.
 He that first brought the word *tham*, or *wheel*, in use, put together as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for.
 A laughing, toying, *wheel*ling, whimp'ring she,
 Shall make him amble on a gossip's mellae.
 The world has never been prepared for these trifles by presences, *wheel*led or troubled with excuses.
 Johnny

W H E

Johnny wheedl'd, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd.
Swift.
WHEEL. *n. s.* [Dycol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch; *híel*, Islandick.]
1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.
Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this
is the great wheel to which the clock owes its motion. *Dec. P.*
The gasping charioteer beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden.*
Fortune fits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so weighty, that it stops her wheel. *Dryden.*
Some watches are made with four wheels, others with five.
Locke.
A wheel-plough is one of the best and easiest draughts.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. A circular body.
Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, left
it break thy neck with following it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.
The star that rose at evening bright,
Towards heav'n's descent had slopt his westerling wheel. *Milton.*
Through the proud street the moves the publick gaze,
The turning wheel before the palace stays. *Pope.*
4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.
Let them pull all about mine ears, present me
Death on the wheel, or at wild horses heels. *Shakespeare.*
Thou art a foul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
For all the torments of her wheel
May you as many pleasures share. *Waller.*
His examination is like that which is made by the rack and
wheel. *Addison.*
5. The instrument of spinning.
Verse sweetens care, however rude the found,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as the turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Giffard.*
6. Rotation; revolution.
Look not too long upon these turning wheels of vicissitude,
lest we become giddy. *Bacon.*
According to the common vicissitude and wheel of things,
the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others,
come at length to be trampled upon themselves. *Saunders's Sermons.*
7. A compals about; a tract approaching to circularity.
He throws his flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*
TO WHEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To move on wheels.
2. To turn on an axis.
The moon carried about the earth always shews the same
face to us, not once wheeling upon her own center. *Bentley.*
3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.
5. To fetch a compals.
Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
You my Myrmidons,
Mark what I say, attend me where I wheel. *Shakespeare.*
Continually wheeling about, he kept them in so strait, that no
man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knol.*
He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he wheels. *Dryden.*
Half these draw off, and coast the south
With strictest watch: these other wheel the north:
Our circuit meets full west: as flame they part,
Half wheeling to the shield, half to the spear.
Now smoothly steers through air his rapid flight,
Then wheeling down the steep of heav'n he flies
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. *Pope.*
6. To roll forward.
The course of justice wheel'd about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakespeare.*
Thunder
Must wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*
TO WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to
whirl round.
Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First wheels their course. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WHEELBARROW. *n. s.* [wheel and barrow.] A carriage driven
forward on one wheel.
Carry bottles in a wheelbarrow upon rough ground, but not
filled full, but leave some air. *Bacon.*
Pippins did in wheelbarrows abound
King.
WHEELER. *n. s.* [from wheel.] A maker of wheels.
After local names, the most have been derived from occupations,
as Potter, Smith, Brailer, Wheeler, Wright. *Camden.*
WHEELWRIGHT. *n. s.* [wheel and wright.] A maker of wheel-
carriages.
It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the
wheelwrights. *Mortimer.*

W H E

WHEELY. *adj.* [from wheel.] Circular; suitable to rotation.
Hinds exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*
TO WHEEZE. *v. n.* [Dycol, Saxon.] To breathe with noise.
The constriction of the trachea freights the passage of
the air, and produces the wheezing in the asthma. *Floyer.*
It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions, when
once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he wheezes at
his own dull jest. *Dryden.*
The fawning dog runs mad; the wheezing swine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Prepare balsamick cups, to wheezing lungs.
Medicinal, and short-breath'd. *Philips.*
Wheezing asthma loth to stir.
WHELK. *n. s.* [See to WELK.]
1. An inequality; a protuberance.
His face is all bubuckles, and wheelks, and knobs, and flames
of fire. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
2. A pustule. [See to WELK.]
TO WHELM. *v. a.* [appellan, Saxon; *wilma*, Islandick.]
1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury.
Grievous mischiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many wheel'd in deadly pain. *Shakespeare.*
This pink is my prize, or ocean wheel them all.
So the sad offence deserves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lye,
Wheel'd under seas. *Addison.*
Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of
the mountains under which the poets lay, the giants and men
of the earth are wheel'd. *Pope.*
Deplore
The wheeling billow and the faithless oar.
2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.
On those cursed engines triple row,
They saw them wheel'd, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*
Wheel some things over them and keep them there. *Mortimer.*
WHELP. *n. s.* [welp, Dutch; *huelpar*, Islandick; *hwelp*, Swe-
dith.]
1. The young of a dog; a puppy.
They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs,
Now, like their whelps, we crying run away. *Shakespeare.*
Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a
year. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to see generally
believed; but as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that
their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*
2. The young of any beast of prey.
The lion's whelp shall be to himself unknown. *Shakespeare.*
Those unlickt bear whelps.
3. A son. In contempt.
The young whelp of Talbot's raging brood
Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare.*
4. A young man. In contempt.
Slave, I will strike your foul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with such a face:
You whelp. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*
That awkward whelp, with his money-bags, would have
made his entrance. *Addison's Guardian.*
TO WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beasts, generally
beasts of prey.
A lioness hath whelped in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
In a bitch ready to whelp, we found four puppies. *Boyle.*
In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters whelp'd.
And stab'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WHEN. *adv.* [whan, Gothick; *whanne*, Sax. *whanne*, Dutch.]
1. At the time that.
Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius should suc-
ceed, when indeed Theodosius did. *Camden.*
One who died several ages ago, raises a secret fondness
and benevolence for him in our minds, when we read his story. *Add.*
2. At what time?
When was it the last walk'd?
—Since his majesty went into the field. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
If there's a pow'r above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud,
Through all her works; he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*
3. Which time.
I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since when, his oath is broke. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
4. At which time.
By this the bloody troops were at the door,
When as a sudden and a strange dismay,
Enforc'd them strain who should go in before. *Daniel.*
5. After the time that.
When I have once handed a report to another, how know
I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

W H E

3. At what time.
Kings may
Take their advantage when and how they list. *Daniel.*
6. At what particular time.
His seed, when is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*
7. WHEN as. At the time when; what time.
This when as Guyon saw, he gan enquire
What meant that preate about that lady's throne. *Fa. Queen.*
When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton.*
WHENCE. *adv.* [Formed from where by the same analogy with
hence from here.]
1. From what place.
2. From what person.
Whence, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*
3. From which premises.
Their practice was to look no farther before them than the
next line; whence it will follow, that they can drive to no cer-
tain point. *Dryden.*
4. From which place or person.
Grateful to acknowledge whence his good descends. *Milt.*
5. For which cause.
Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an
alkaline nature; whence alkaline salts, taken into a human
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and
volatile. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*
6. From what source.
I have shewn whence the understanding may get all the ideas
it has. *Locke.*
7. From WHENCE. A vitious mode of speech.
From whence he views, with his black-lidded eye,
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place
From whence himself does fly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
8. Of WHENCE. Another barbarism.
He ask'd his guide,
What and of whence was he who press'd the hero's side?
Dryden's Æn.
WHENCESOEVER. *adv.* [whence and ever.] From what place
soever.
Any idea, whencesoever we have it, contains in it all the prop-
erties it has. *Locke.*
Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel offence bring,
I own thy influence; for I feel thy sting. *Prior.*
WHENEVER. *adv.* [when and ever, or soever.] At whatso-
ever time.
O welcome hour whenever! Why delays
His hand to execute?
Men grow first acquainted with many of these self-evident
truths, upon their being propos'd; not because innate, but
because the consideration of the nature of the things, contained
in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how
or whenever he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*
Our religion, whenever it is truly received into the heart,
will appear in justice, friendship, and charity. *Rogers.*
WHERE. *adv.* [Dycol, Saxon; *whar*, Dutch.]
1. At which place or places.
She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see
the cause of her unhapp. *Sidney.*
God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity of places,
where his name should be called on amongst his people. *Hooker.*
In every land we have a larger space,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden.*
In Lydia born,
Where plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*
2. At what place.
Ah! where was Eloise?
3. At the place in which.
Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any WHERE. At any place.
Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution
of the entire earth could not be made any where but it would
fall into waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
5. WHERE, like here, has in composition a kind of pronominal
signification; as, wheresoever, of which.
6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.
He shall find no where safe to hide himself.
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lovest here, a better where to find. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
WHEREABOUT. *adv.* [where and about.]
1. Near what place.
2. Near which place.
Thou firm set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my whereabouts. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

W H E

3. Concerning which.
The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness
of the subject from which they proceed, and the object where-
about they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both re-
spects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any
thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*
WHEREAS. *adv.* [where and as.]
1. When on the contrary.
Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most
notoriously ignorant? whereas true zeal should always begin
with true knowledge. *Sprat's Sermons.*
The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; whereas
animals live upon very different sorts of substances. *Arbutnot.*
2. At which place. Obsolete.
They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments fry. *Fa. Queen.*
Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shak. H. VI.*
3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.
Whereas we read of many of them so much commended,
some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their
virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were the
fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the
word of God. *Hooker.*
Whereas all bodies seem to work by the communication of
their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion
of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former,
and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*
Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special
nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a
lucrative war. *Bacon.*
Whereas seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right
line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by
curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their
number is already swoln to five. *Baker on Learning.*
One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered
down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fan-
cies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains,
and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry
land: whereas, by this distribution of matter, continual provi-
sion is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodward.*
WHEREAT. *adv.* [where and at.] At which.
This he thought would be the fittest resting place, till we
might go further from his mother's fury; whereat he was no
less angry, and ashamed, than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sid.*
This is in man's conversion unto God, the first stage where-
at his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*
Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WHEREBY. *adv.* [where and by.] By which.
But even that, you must confess, you have received of her,
and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any fur-
ther, till you bring something of your own, whereby to claim
it. *Stiney.*
Prevent those evils whereby the hearts of men are lost. *Hook.*
You take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakespeare.*
If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince whereby he
was a king, he may refresh himself by considering all that is
left him, whereby he is a man. *Taylor.*
This is the most rational and most profitable way of learn-
ing languages, and whereby we may best hope to give account
to God of our youth spent herein. *Milton.*
This delight they take in doing of mischief, whereby I mean
the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable
of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposi-
tion. *Locke.*
WHERE'EVER. *adv.* [where and ever.] At whatsoever place.
Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find. *Fa. Queen.*
Him serves, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,
Wherever plac'd, let him dispose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons
Of Abraham's faith, wherever through the world. *Milton.*
Where'er thy navy spreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all the brings. *Waller.*
The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for the Hesper-
ides of our age, whatever of where-ever the other was. *Temp.*
He cannot but love virtue, wherever it is. *P. Aterbury.*
Wherever he hath receded from the Mosaic account of the
earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodw.*
Wherever Shakespeare has invented, he is greatly below the
novelists; since the incidents he has added are neither necessary
nor probable. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*
WHEREFORE. *adv.* [where and for.]
1. For which reason.
The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they
unto themselves any end wherefore. *Hooker.*
There

W H E

There is no *caufe* *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*
Can ye allege any just *caufe* *wherefore* absolutely ye should not confeder, in this controversy, to have your judgment over-ruled by some such definitive sentence? *Hooker.*
Shall I tell you why?
—Ay, sir, and *wherefore*; for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore*. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*
2. For what reason?
Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument? *Shakspeare.*
O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton's Agonistes.*
WHEREIN. *adv.* [*where* and *in*.] In which.
Whenever yet was your palate denied? *Shaksf. H. VI.*
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shaksf. H. VI.*
Try waters by weight, wherein you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*
Heav'n
Is as the book of God before these fets,
Wherein to read his wondrous works. *Milton.*
Too soon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compell'd, wherein we
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*
This the happy morn
Wherein the fion of heav'n's eternal king,
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milton.*
Had they been treat'd with more kindness, and their questions answer'd, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, wherein there would be fill newness. *Lecke.*
There are times wherein a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*
WHEREIN'TO. *adv.* [*where* and *into*.] Into which.
Where's the palace, wherein'to foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shaksf. Othello.*
Another diftate is the putting forth of wild oats, wherein'to corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon's Natural History.*
My subject does not oblige me to point forth the place wherein'to this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*
Their treaty was finish'd, wherein I did them several good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit. *Gulliver's Travels.*
WHEREINNESS. *n. f.* [*from where*.] Ubiquity.
A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereinness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew's Cosmol.*
WHEREOF. *adv.* [*where* and *of*.] Of which.
A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever fistence the first beginning, reaped singular commodity. *Hooker.*
How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*
I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did consist. *Davies on Ireland.*
'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryden.*
WHEREON. *adv.* [*where* and *on*.] On which.
As for those things *whereon*, or else *wherewith*, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse. *Hooker.*
Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shaksf. Macbeth.*
So looks the brand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shaksf. Henry IV.*
He lik'd the ground *whereon* he trod. *Milton.*
WHERESOEVER. *adv.* [*where* and *soever*.] In what place
WHERESOEVER. *adv.* *soever*.
That thoust revenge the man may overtake,
Where's he be, and soon upon him light. *Fairy Queen.*
Poor naked wretches, *where's* e'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads defend you
From seafons such as these? *Shak. King Lear.*
He oft
Frequented their assemblies, *where's* met. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me *where's* e'er I go. *Dryden.*
WHERE'TO. *adv.* [*where* and *to*.] To which.
She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *where'to* she is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*
What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatsoever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason: after these, the voice of the church succeedeth. *Hooker.*
I hold an old accustom'd feaft,
Where'to I have invited many a guest. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
Where'to th' Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd. *Milton.*
WHEREUPON. *n. f.* [*where* and *upon*.] Upon which.
The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*
Whereupon there had risen a general war betwixt them, if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into England. *Davies on Ireland.*

W H E

WHEREWITH¹. *adv.* [where and with, or withal]. With
WHEREWITHA¹. *adv.* which.
As for those things *wherewith* superstition worketh, polluted
they are. *Holzer.*
Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,
Wherewith the makes her lovers drunken. *Fairy Queen.*
Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*.
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shaksf.*
In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was distressed
in England, this army was not of sufficient strength to make
an entire conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*
The builders of Babel, still with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithals*, would build. *Milton.*
You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination
to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* to
repay him. *Wycler.*
The frequency, warmth and affection, *wherewith* this
are propoed. *Roger's Sermon.*
But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against
religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be
false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values
more than he does the power *wherewith* he was trusted? *Swift.*
TO WHERERET. *v. a.* [Corrupted, I suppose, from *ferre*.]
1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low colloquial word.
2. To give a box on the ear. *Anfworth.*
WHERE'RY. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A light boat used
on rivers.
And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat it doth slake,
He callth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float,
As safe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
Let the vessel slip on shelves,
With the freight enrich themselves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madnes makes me merry. *Swift.*
TO WHITE. *v. a.* [*weizen*, Saxony; *wetten*, Dutch.]
1. To sharpen by attrition.
Fool, thou *whet'st* a knife to kill thyself. *Shaksf. R. III.*
Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast *whetted* on thy stony heart,
To stab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shaksf. H. IV.*
This vitiation
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Unfornificated virgilio, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a
knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*
There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and lifening.
Addison on Italy.
Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with
oil. *Swift.*
2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious.
Peace, good queen;
O *whet* not on these too furious peers;
For bleffed are the peace-makers. *Shaksf. H. VI.*
Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shaksf. Julius Cæsar.*
I will *whet* on the king. *Shak. King John.*
He favoured the Christian merchants; and the more to *whet*
him forwards, the basia had cunningly infused into his ac-
quaintance one Mulearabe. *Knight.*
Let not thy deep bitterness beget
Careless despair in me; for that will *whet* *Dryden.*
My mind to scorn.
The cause why onions, falt, and pepper, in baked meats,
move appetite, is by vellication of those nerves; for motion
whetbeth. *Bacon's Natural H. iv.*
A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which,
nourished and *whetted* on by bad counsellors, proved the blot
of his times; which was the cruffling treasure out of his sub-
jects purses, by penal laws. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the church's
peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curiosity.
Decay of Piety.
Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryd.*
Himself invented first the shining share,
And *whetted* human industry by care;
Nor suffer'd death to ruit his active reign. *Dryden; Gerg.*
WHETTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of sharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.
An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he'll eat. *Dryden.*
He assited at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention
Spectator.
tips, drams, and *whetters*. *Shaksf. H. IV.*
A particle expressing one
part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.
As they, lo we have likewise a publick form, how to serve
God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had
or no. *Holzer.*
Resolve *whether* you will or no. *Shaksf. Rich. III.*

WHY

Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-
 men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance
 within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*
 If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we
 engulph ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*
 Then did't thou found that order, *whether* love
 Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
 Each was a noble cause. *Denham.*
 Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult
 with the oracle *whether* he should do it or no, it being neces-
 sary to be done. *Decay of Piety.*
Whether by health or sickness, life or death, mercy is still
 contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love
 God. *South's Sermons.*
 This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon
 them, *whether* they will or no. *Tillotson.*
 When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodi-
 ties, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or
 not. *Locke.*
Whether it be that the riches of these discoveries fall not into
 the pope's hands, or for some other reason, the prince of Farnese
 will keep this feat from being turned up, 'till one of his own
 family is in the chair. *Addison on Italy.*
WHETHER, *pronoun.* Which of two.
 Whether when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them should be the lord of lords, *Hudibras's Tale.*
Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Mat. xxi.*
Whether is more beneficial, that we should have the same
 yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, or a greater share
 in Summer, and in Winter a less? *Bentley.*
 Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals
 from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair, is to write
 after a copy. *Bentley.*
WHETSTONE, *n. f.* [*whet* and *stone*.] Stone on which any
 thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.
 The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully
 conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use
 their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*
 What avail'd her resolution chafe,
 Whose foberest looks were *whetstones* to desire? *Fairfax.*
 Whom the *whetstone* sharp to eat,
 And cry, mistones are good meat. *Bun. Johnson.*
 Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the
 razor; but the will is the hand, that must apply the one to
 the other. *South.*
 A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with; but it
 sharpens those that do. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*
WHETTER, *n. f.* [from *whet*.] One that whets or
 sharpens.
 Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the
 spirit of life in all animals. *More.*
WHEY, *n. f.* [*wey*, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.]
 1. The thin or ferous part of milks, from which the oleose or
 gummy part is separated.
 I'll make you feed on curds and *wey*. *Shakespeare.*
 Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted
 with a greater quantity of serum or *wey* in the glandules of
 the breast. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
 2. It is used of any thing white and thin.
 Those linnen cheeks of thine
 Are counsellors to fear. What, soldiers *wey* face! *Shakel.*
WHEY-Y. } *adj.* [from *wey*.] Partaking of *wey*; refering
WHEYISH. } bling *wey*.
 Those medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the
 operation of the liver, in fending down the *wey* part of the
 blood to the reins. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 He that quaffs
 Such *weyish* liquors, oft with cholic pangs
 He'll rear. *Philips.*
WHICH, *pron.* [*whic*, Saxon; *welk*, Dutch.]
 1. The pronoun relative; relating to things.
 The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance,
 sometimes the handfel or earnest of that which is to come.
 Do they not blaspheme that worthy name, by the *which* we
 are called? *Hooker, p. v.*
 In defructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be re-
 served are ignorant. *Ja. ii. 7.*
 To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their
 want of opportunity to apply to such a serious consideration as
 may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which*
 are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the first view.
South's Sermons.
 The queen of furies by their side is set,
 And matches from their mouths th' untamed met.
Which, if they touch, her hissing snakes the reins. *Dryden.*
 After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of
 this globe *which* is barren, as sand and rocks. *Locke.*
 2. It formerly was used for *why*, and related likewise to persons:
 as in the first words of the Lord's prayer, *which* is
 The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it

W H V

pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, stay those eager affections. *Hosker.*

Do you hear, fir, of a battle?
—Every one hears that,
Which can distinguish found. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a fully woman,
The soldiers should have to's'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shaksp. II. VI.*

3. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whose*; but *whose*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste. *Milton.*

4. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?
—Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*. *Shaksp.*

5. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man.

Two fair twins,
The puzzled strangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickel.*

WHICHSOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *soever*.] Whether one or the other.

Whichever of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that it is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *nf.* [*chwyth*, *Welsh*.] A blast; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword,
Th' unnerv'd father falls. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Who,
If some unflay't *whiff* betray the crime,
Invents a quarrel thinner. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And feasons his puffs with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatwain's whistle: upon the first *whiff*
the tradesman came jumping in. *Arbutnot.*

To WHIFFLE. *v.n.* [*from whiff*.] To move incontinently, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar than for a *whiffing* fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L. strange.*

A person of a *whiffing* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

Was our reason given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,
The sport of every *whiffing* blast that blows? *Revue.*

WHIFFLER. *n.f.* [*from whiff*.]

1. One that blows strongly.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shak. Henry V.*

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like *whiffers*, and commonly call shoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n.f.* [*Drög*, Saxon.]

1. Whey.

2. The name of a faction.

The fourteenth counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern part producing more than they need, those in the west come in the Summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and thence the *whigs*. Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the whiggamor's inroad; and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*; and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHIGGISH. *adj.* [*from whig*.] Relating to the whigs.

She'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topics from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHIGGISM. *n.f.* [*from whig*.] The notions of a whig.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism. *Swift.*

WHIGGISH. *adj.* [*whig*, German; *pple*, Saxon.] Time; space of time.

W H I

W H I

And live in the vast regions of the air. *Creach's Manilius*.

W H I

Nor whirl of time, nor flight of years can waste. *Creach.*
I have been watching what thoughts came up in the whirl
of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*
How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the whirl: the circling sand ascends,
And in the noble dust the chariot's loft. *Smith.*
2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.
I though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not flow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison's Spectator.*
WHIRLBAT. *n. f.* [whirl and bat.] Any thing moved rapidly
round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for
the ancient cestus.
At whirlbat he had slain many, and was now himself slain
by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*
The whirlbat's falling blow they nimbly shun,
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creach's Manil.*
The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares
did the whirlbats of Eryx, when they were thrown before him
by Entellus. *Dryden.*
The whirlbat and the rapid race shall be
Referv'd for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden's Virgil.*
WHIRLBONE. *n. f.* The patella. *Ainsworth.*
WHIRLIGIG. *n. f.* [whirl and gig.] A toy which children
spin round.
He found that marbles taught him percussion, and whirligigs
the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
That since they gave things their beginnings,
And set this whirligig a spinning. *Prior.*
WHIRLPOOL. *n. f.* [whirlpool, Saxon.] A place where the
water moves circularly, and draws whatever
comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex.
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and
whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shak. King Lear.*
In the fathomless profound
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,
By raging whirlpools overthrown. *Sandys.*
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,
And in a moment links you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
Send forth, ye wife! send forth your lab'ring thought:
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke. *Prior.*
In the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust
and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there con-
spicuous one another into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*
WHIRLWIND. *n. f.* [werbelwind, German.] A stormy wind
moving circularly.
In the very torrent and whirlwind of your passion, beget a
temperance that may give it smoothness. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
With whirlwinds from beneath the tofs'd the ship,
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden's Æn.*
WHIRRING. *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the sound
expressed by it.
From the brake the whirring pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*
WHISK. *n. f.* [wischen, to wipe, German.]
1. A small becom, or brush.
The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet,
being long agitated with a whisk or spoon, loses its transpa-
rency. *Boyle.*
If you break any china with the top of the whisk on the
mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*
2. A part of a woman's dress.
An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for
the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn whisk instead of
a point de Venice. *Child of Trade.*
To WHISK. *v. a.* [wischen, to wipe, German.]
1. To sweep with a small becom.
2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.
Cardan believ'd great states depend
Upon the tip of th' bear's tail's end;
That as the whisk'd it towards the sun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*
WHISKER. *n. f.* [from whisk.] The hair growing on the
cheek unshaven; the mustachio.
A sacrifice to fall of flate,
Whose thread of life the fatal sisters
Did twist together with its whiskers. *Hudibras.*
Behold four kings in majesty rever'd,
With hoary whiskers and a forked beard.
A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face. *Addison.*
To WHISPER. *v. n.* [wisperen, Dutch.] To speak with a
low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the
speaker.
He sometime with fearful countenance would desire the king
to look to himself; for that all the court and city were full of
whisperings and expectation of some sudden change. *Sidney.*

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All that hate me whisper together against me. *Pf. xli. 7.*
In speech of man, the whispering or sussurrus, whether
louder or softer, is an interior sound; but the speaking out is
an exterior sound, and therefore you can never make a tone,
nor sing in whispering; but in speech you may. *Bacon.*
The King Accellis calls;
Then softly whisper'd in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*
It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it
would be ill manners to whisper in it: he is displeased at both,
because he is ignorant of what is said.
He comes and whispers in his ear.
The hollow whispering breeze, the pliant rills
Purle down amid the twisted roots. *Thomson.*
To WHISPER. *v. a.*
1. To address in a low voice.
When they talk of him they shake their heads,
And whisper one another in the ear. *Shak. King John.*
Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak,
Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break. *Shaksp.*
He first whispers the man in the ear, that such a man should
think such a card. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The steward whispered the young Templar, that's true to
my knowledge. *Taylor.*
2. To utter in a low voice.
You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the whisper'd
ones; for they are yet but ear-kissing arguments. *Shaksp.*
They might buzz and whisper it one to another, and tacitly
withdrawing from the apostles, noise it about the city. *Bent.*
3. To prompt secretly.
Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To whisper Wolsey, here makes visitation. *Shak. H. VIII.*
WHISPER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice.
The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore
the inward voice or whisper cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*
Strictly observe the first hints and whispers of good and evil
that pass in the heart, and this will keep conscience quick and
vigilant. *South.*
Soft whispers through th' assembly went. *Dryden.*
He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the secret whispers of his soul. *Dryden.*
WHISPERER. *n. f.* [from whisper.]
1. One that speaks low.
2. A private talker.
Kings trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spies and
good whisperers than good magistrates. *Bacon.*
WHIST. [This word is called by Skinner, who seldom errs, an
interjection commanding silence, and so it is commonly used;
but Shakspere uses it as a verb, and Milton as an adjective.]
1. Are silent.
Come unto these yellow sands,
And then take hands;
Curt'sied when you have, and kiss,
The wild waves whist. *Shakspere's Tempest.*
2. Still; silent.
The winds, with wonder whist,
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*
3. Be still.
WHIST. *n. f.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and
silence.
The clergyman used to play at whist and swobbers. *Swift.*
Whist awhile
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of smoke,
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomson's Autumn.*
To WHISTLE. *v. n.* [whystlan, Saxon; sibilus, Latin.]
1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modula-
tion of the breath.
I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle. *Shaksp.*
His big manly voice
Changing again toward childish treble pipes,
He whistles in his sound. *Shakspere.*
Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your
ear at the other, and the sound shall strike so sharp as you can
scarce endure it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
While the plowman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*
Should Bertran found his trumpets,
And Torrismond but whistle through his fingers,
He draws his army off. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
He whisper'd as he went for want of thought.
The ploughman leaves the talk of days,
And trudging homeward whistles on the way. *Gay.*
2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.
3. To sound shrill.
Soft whispers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains whistle to the murr'ing floods. *Dryden.*
Rhætus

W H I

Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves; 'till from his hand
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the right
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the fight
Then whistling past came on. *Dryden.*
When winged deaths in whistling arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day?
The wild winds whistle, and the billows roar,
The splitting raft the furious tempest tore. *Pope.*
To WHISTLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle.
Whistle them backwards and forwards, 'till he is weary.
He chanced to miss his dog: we stood still 'till he had
whistled him up. *South's Sermons.*
When simple pride for flattery makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be whistled off my hands! *Pope.*
WHISTLE. *n. f.* [whystle, Saxon.]
1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.
My fire in caves constrains the wind,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*
2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.
3. The mouth; the organ of whistling.
Let's drink the other cup to wet our whistles, and so sing
away all sad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*
4. A small wind instrument.
The masters and pilots were so astonish'd that they knew
not how to direct; and if they knew, they could scarcely,
when they directed, hear their own whistle. *Sidney.*
Behold,
Upon the heaped tackle shipboys climbing;
Hear the shrill whistle, which doth order give
To founds confus'd. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
Small whistles, or shepherds oaten pipes, give a found, be-
cause of their extreme flenderness, whereby the air is more
pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew,
The bells the gingle'd, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*
5. The noise of winds.
6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.
Madam, here comes my lord.
—I have been worth the whistle. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
The knight, pursuing this epistle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his whistle. *Hudibras.*
WHISTLER. *n. f.* [from whistle.] One who whistles.
The prize was a guinea to be conferred upon the ablest
whistler, who could whistle clearest, and go through his tune
without laughing. *Addison.*
WHIT. *n. f.* [white, a thing; aphte, any thing, Saxon.] A
point; a jot.
We love, and are no whit regarded.
The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves, but car-
rieth us as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no
whit furthering that whereby we are driven, *Hooker.*
Her sacred book with blood ywrit,
That none could read, except the did him teach;
She unto him disclosed every whit,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Fairy Queen.*
Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country
was no whit reformed thereby, but remained in the former
barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*
Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,
And the no whit encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*
In account of ancient times it ought to satisfy any enquirer,
if they can be brought any whit near one another. *Tillotson.*
It is every whit as honourable to assist a good minister, as
to oppose a bad one. *Addison's Foeholder, N°. 48.*
WHITE. *adj.* [hpere, Saxon; wit, Dutch.]
1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all
colours; snowy.
When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the
rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest;
but when it was equally, or almost equally distant from all
the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them
all, it appeared white. *Newton's Opticks.*
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux?
Ulysses cut a piece from the chine of the white-tooth'd
boar, round which there was much fat. *Broom.*
2. Having the colour of fear; pale.
My hand will
That multitudinous sea incarnadine,
Making the green one red. —
—My hands are of your colour, but I shame
To wear a heart so white. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.
Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel girl with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*

W H I

Wert thou that sweet-smiling youth?
Or that crown'd matron, sage, white-robed truth? *Milton.*
Let this auspicious morning be express'd
With a white stone, distinguish'd from the rest;
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*
To faithful mirth be this white hour assign'd,
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*
Peace o'er the world her olive-wand extend,
And white-robd innocence from heav'n descend. *Pope.*
4. Grey with age.
I call you fervile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and white as this. *Shakspere's K. Lear.*
So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months and years
Past over, to the end they were created,
Would bring white hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shakspere.*
5. Pure; unblemish'd.
Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unpotted lays:
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*
WHITE. *n. f.*
1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.
A friend coming to visit me, I stopp'd him at the door,
and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was
doing, I asked him which of the two whites were the best,
and wherein they differed? and after he had at that distance
view'd them well, he answer'd, that they were both good
whites, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein
their colours differ'd. *Newton's Opticks.*
My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of white. *Shakspere.*
2. The mark at which an arrow is shot.
If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let
him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his
arrow, and divert it from the white. *Dryden.*
Remove him then, and all your plots fly sure
Point blank, and level to the very white
Of your designs. *Southern.*
3. The albuginous part of eggs.
I'll fetch some flax and whites of eggs
To apply to his bleeding face. *Shakspere.*
The strongest repellents are the whites of new-laid eggs
beaten to a froth, with alum. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
What principle manages the white and yolk of an egg into
such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a
chick? *Boyle.*
The two in most regions represent the yolk and the mem-
brane that lies next above it; so the exterior region of the
earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the
white that lies under the shell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. The white part of the eye.
Our general himself
Sanctifies himself with his hands,
And turns up the white o' th' eye to his discourse. *Shaksp.*
The horny or pellucid coat of the eye, doth not lie in
the same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up
as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*
To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to
dealbate.
His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so
as no fuller on earth can white them. *Mar. ix. 3.*
Like unto whited sepulchres, which appear beautiful out-
ward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matt. xxiii.*
WHITELEAD. *n. f.*
White lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it
into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but
so that a small distance may remain between every spiral re-
volution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered
that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some
small matter more in them: these pots have each of them
very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch
the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put
into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain
time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will
reduce the surface of the lead into a more white coal, which
they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two
sorts of this fold at the colour shops, the one called ceruse,
which is the most pure part, and the other is called white
lead. *Quincy.*
WHITELY. *adj.* [from white.] Coming near to white.
A white y wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes. *Shaksp.*
Now, governor, I see I must blush
Quite through this veil of night a whitely shame,
To think I could design to make those trees,
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern's Orsonoko.*

WHITE-

WHI

WHI'TE MEAT. *n. f.* [white and meat.] Food made of milk. Much fatness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone. *Tusser.*
The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats*. *Spenser.*
To WHI'TEN. *v. a.* [from white.] To make white. The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*
Flax, the soil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple.*
Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian*, N^o. 61.
Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r; *Prior.*
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore.
Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the skew'r to write;
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print. *Pope.*
To WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white.
The bark expects its freight;
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith.*
WHI'TENESS. *n. f.* [from white.] On whom makes anything white.
1. The state of being white; freedom from colour. This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
Where *whiteness* doth for ever fit;
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sidney*, b. ii.
Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Paleness.
Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek,
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakespeare.*
3. Purity; cleanness.
The least spot is visible on ermine; but to preserve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*
WHI'TEPOT. *n. f.* A kind of food. Cornwall snab-pye, and Devon *whitopot* brings. *King.*
WHITES. *n. f.* [from *albus*.] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*
WHITETHORN. *n. f.* A species of thorn. As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former. *Boyle.*
WHITTEWASH. *n. f.* [white and wash.] A wash to make the skin teen fair. The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*
WHITTEWINE. *n. f.* [white and wine.] A species of wine produced from the white grapes. The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in *whitewine*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
WHI'THER. *adv.* [from *whith*, Saxon.]
1. To what place? interrogatively. Sifter, well met; *whither* away so fast?—
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakespeare*, *Rich. III.*
The common people (swarm like summer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats, but to the sun?
Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live. *Dryden.*
2. To what place? Absolutely. I stray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*
3. To which place; relatively. *Whither*, when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*
At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on before,
The mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Wotton.*
That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* Sir John Berkeley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*
4. To what degree? Obsolete; perhaps never in use. *Whither* at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
Still shall thy fury mock us? *B. Johnson.*
WHITHERSOEVER. *adv.* [from *whither* and *soever*.] To whatsoever place. For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Taylor.*
WHITING. *n. f.* [from *whiting*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Lat.]
1. A small sea-fish. Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The muscular fibres of fishes are more tender than those of terrestrial animals, and their whole substance more watery. Some fishes, as *whitings*, can be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. A soft chalk. [from white.] That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour

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it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk, or clay finely powdered, cleaned, and made up into balls. When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks. *Boyle.*
WHI'TISH. *n. f.* [from white.] Somewhat white. The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*
WHI'TISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *whitish*.] The quality of being somewhat white. Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the subtle powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*. *Boyle on Colours.*
WHI'TLEATHER. *n. f.* [white and leather.] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. Whole bridle and saddle, *whiteth* and nal, With collars and harness. *Tusser's Husbandry.*
He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle, and then knit Both to his chariot, with a thong of *whiteth*. *Chapman.*
Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whiteth*. *Suckling.*
WHI'TLOW. *n. f.* [from *whit*, Saxon, and *low*, a wolf. *Skinner.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whilow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whilow. Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitlow*. *Wifem.*
WHITSOUR. *n. f.* A kind of apple. See *APPLE*.
WHITSTER, or WHITER. *n. f.* [from white.] A whitener. Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead. *Shakespeare.*
WHITSUL. *n. f.* A provincial word. Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it, namely, milk, four milky cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*
WHITSUNDAY. *n. f.* [white and Sunday; because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsunday in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost. Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree, A garland made on temples for to wear; For he then chosen was the dignity Of village lord that *Whitsunday* to bear. *Sidney.*
This they employ in brewing and baking against *Whitside*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
And let us do it with no shew of fear; Nor with no more than if we heard that England Were busied with a *Whitson* morrice dance. *Shakespeare.*
WHIT'TENTREE. *n. f.* A fort of tree. *Ainsworth.*
WHIT'TLE. *n. f.* [from *whit*, Saxon.]
1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use.
2. [from *whit*, Saxon.] A knife. There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp, But I do prize it at my love, before The reverend th' throat in Athens. *Shakespeare.*
A dagger hanging at his belt he had, Made of an ancient sword's well-temper'd blade; He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hose. *Betterton's Miller.*
To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a knife; to edge; to sharpen. Not in use. When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then shall you have them call their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill on Providence.*
To WHIZ. *v. n.* [from the sound that it expresses.] To make a loud humming noise. The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air, Give so much light, that I may read by them. *Shakespeare.*
Turn him about, I know him, he'll but *whiz*, and frait go out. *Dryden.*
Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows, And from the quiver each his arrow chose: Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful sway It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*
Who. *pronoun.* [from *wha*, Saxon; *quis*, Dutch.]
1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons. We have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how, or by whom it is inhabited. *Abbott.*
Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost, Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless, Being all descended to the lab'ring heart, *Shakespeare.*
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death, Attracts the fame for aidance 'gainst the enemy.
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present, Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness, Than pity for mischance. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth.*
The son of Duncan, From whom this tyrant holds the due of birth, *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth.*
Lives in the English court. A man can never be obliged to submit to any power, unless he can be satisfied, who is the person who has a right to exercise it. *Locke.*

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Tell who loves *who*; what favours some partake, And who is jilted. *Dryden.*
We are still as much at a loss, who civil power belongs to. *Locke.*
As who should say, elliptically for *as one who should say*. Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune: *as who should say*, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you. *Collier against Despair.*
Who's is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things. *Who's* soever sins ye remit, they are remitted; and *who's* soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John* xx. 23.
The question *who's* solution I require, Is what the sex of women most desire. *Dryden.*
Is there any other doctrine, *who's* followers are punished? *Add.*
It has sometimes a disjunctive sense. There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire; *Who* fall, *who* rise, *who* triumphs, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*
Who'er. *pronoun.* [from *who* and *ever*.] Any one, without limitation or exception. *Who'er* doth to temperance apply His steadfast life, and all his actions frame, Trust me, shall find no greater enemy, Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Fairy Queen.*
I think myself beholden, *who'er* shews me my mistakes. *Locke.*
Who'er thou art, that fortune brings to keep The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep; Thee first it fits, O stranger, to prepare The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*
Who'er is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppress'd, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*
Whole. *adj.* [from *whol*, Saxon; *heal*, Dutch.]
1. All; total; containing all. Burn the whole ram upon the altar. *Ex.* xxix. 18.
All the whole army stood agaz'd at him. *Shakespeare.*
Fierce extremes, Contiguous might dismember the whole frame. *Milton.*
2. Uninjured; unimpaired. Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet whole in me. *2 Sa.* i. 9.
3. Well of any hurt or sickness. When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in the camp, till they were whole. *Jos.* v. 8.
Whole. *n. f.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts. Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the whole of man. *Ecclusiastes.*
Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the foul; Parts answering parts, shall slide into a whole. *Pope.*
It contained the whole of religion amongst the antients; and made philosophy more agreeable. *Brasme.*
There is a metaphysical whole, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, i. e. the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts's Logic.*
Wholesale. *n. f.* [from *whole* and *sale*.] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels. These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*
This cost me at the *wholesale* merchant's a hundred drachma's; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*
Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*
Who'some. *adj.* [from *whol*, Saxon; *heylsam*, Teutonic; both from *whol*, Saxon, *health*.]
1. Sound. Contrary to unlearned in doctrine. They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare*, *Coriolanus.*
'Tis no less To govern justly, make your empire flourish, With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty; Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make New acquisitions. *Denham's Sophy.*
So the doctrine contain'd be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlook'd. *Atterbury.*
2. Contributing to health. Night not now, as ere man fell, *Wholesome* and cool and mild; but with black air Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*
Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*
She held it *wholesome* by much, To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*
3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete. The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalms* xx. 6.

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4. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use. I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet.*
To wail friends lost, Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable, As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakespeare.*
WHOLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *wholesome*.] Salubriously; salutiferously.
WHOLESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *wholesome*.]
1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air, from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*
At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness*; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Add.*
2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.
WHO'LLY. *adv.* [from *wholly*.]
1. Completely; perfectly. The thrust was so strong, that he could not so *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney*, b. ii.
Nor *wholly* lost we so deserv'd a prey; For storms repenting part of it reftor'd. *Dryden.*
Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance; By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance; Victors, and vanquish'd in the various field, Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*
This story was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*
They employ'd themselves *wholly* in domestic life; and provided a woman could keep her house in order, the never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*
2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. Metals are *wholly* subterranean. *Bacon.*
WHOM. the accusative of *who*, singular and plural. There be men in the world, whom you had rather have your son be with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousands. *Locke on Education.*
WHOMSOEVER. *pron.* [from *who* and *soever*.] Any without exception. With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Gen.* xxxi. 32.
Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay. *Locke.*
WHOOBUB. *n. f.* Hubbub. See *HUBBUB*. In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut most of their festive purples; and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and fear'd my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purple in the whole army. *Shakespeare.*
WHOOOP. *n. f.* [See *hoop*.]
1. A shout of pursuit. Let them breathe a-while, and then Cry *whoop*, and let them on again. *Hudibras.*
A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapp'd spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and hallowes. *Addison.*
2. [Upupa, Latin.] A bird. *Dist.*
To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. Treason and murder ever kept together, As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose: Working so grossly in a nat'ral cause, That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shakespeare.*
To WHOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts. While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part To fawn, and yet betray; I shou'd be his'd And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*
WHORE. *n. f.* [from *whor*, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch.]
1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatrix; an adulteress; a strumpet. To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me wo, Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *B. Johnson.*
2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. Orontes Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores, And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*
We weary'd should lie down in death: This cheat of life would take no more; If you thought fame but empty breath; Your Phyllis but a perjur'd *whore*. *Prior.*
To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex. 'Tis a noble general's prudent part, To cherish valour, and reward desert: Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*; Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*
To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Whoredom.* *n. f.* [from *whore*.] Fornication. Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day, as for their life. *Hall.*
Nor

WHY

Nor can that person who accounts it his recreation to see one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his sensuality, be so impudent as to allege, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the least relish upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the fornications and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his own lust. *South's Sermons.*

WHOREMASTER. *n. f.* [*whore* and *master* or *monger*.] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicator.

What is a *whoremaster*, fool? a fool in good cloaths and something like thee. *Shakespeare.*

As if we were drunkards, by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremaster* man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices? *Tillotson's Sermons.*

A rank notorious *whoremonger*, to choose. *Dryden.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremasters* perpetually hovering over his house. *Addison's Guardian.*

WHO'RESON. *n. f.* [*whore* and *son*.] A bastard. It is generally used in a ludicrous dittance. *Wharfen, mad compound of majesty, thou art welcome.*

Thou *whore* on Zed! thou unnecessary letter. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

How now, you *whore* on Zed! thou unnecessary letter. *Shakespeare.*

Where have you been these two days loitering? *Shakespeare.*

Frog was a cunning, fly *whore* on Zed, quite the reverse of John. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

WHO'RISH. *adj.* [from *whore*.] Unchaste; incontinent.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins Breed out your inheritors. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Prov. vi. 26.*

WHO'TLEBERRY. *n. f.* [*whortleberry*, Saxon.] Bilberry. A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a pitcher; from whose empalement arises the pointal, fixed like a nail in the upper part of the flower, which becomes a soft umbilicated fruit or berry full of juice, in which are inclosed seeds, for the most part small. *Miller.*

WHOSE. *n. f.*

1. Genitive of *who*.

Though I could With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight, And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not; For certain friends that are both his and mine, *Whose* loves I may not drop. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Genitive of which.

Thy name affrights me, in *whose* sound is death. *Shakespeare.*

Those darts *whose* points make gods adore His might, and deprecate his power. *Prior.*

WHO'SO. *pronoun.* [*who* and *sever*.] Any, without restriction.

WHOSEVER. *adj.* [*who* and *sever*.] Any, without restriction.

Who'so is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand, by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury; let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than that he formerly payed; for all borrowers shall have some ease, be he merchant or *who'soever*. *Bacon.*

He inclos'd Knowledge of good, and evil, in this tree, That *who'so* eats thereof, forthwith attains Wisdom. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Who'soever hath Christ for his friend, shall be sure of counsel, and *who'soever* is his own friend will be sure to obey it. *South's Sermons.*

WHURT. *n. f.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts. *Carew.*

WHY. *adv.* [*why*, *whi*, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? Interrogatively.

They both deal justly with you; *why*? not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reason. Relatively.

Mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till fourscore years after it has been employed; and this is one reason *why*, in demolishing ancient fabricks, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity *Why* he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give But that one brutal reason, *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reason. Relatively.

Shall I tell you *why*? —

—Ay, sir, and wherefore; for they say, Every *why* hath a wherefore. *Shakespeare.*

WIC

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard; And listen *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

We examine the *why*, the what and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why* I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet: that you answer to Pyram. *Shakespeare.*

You have not been a-bed then? *Why*, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakespeare.*

Whence is this? *why*: from that essential suitableness which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South's Sermons.*

WHYNOT. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod, And snap'd their canons with a *why*not. *Hudibras.*

W1. [*Sax.*] Holy. Thus *winund*, holy peace; *winert*, eminent for sanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy, as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Holius, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIC, WICH. Comes from the Saxon *wic*, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a cattle. *Gibson's Camden.*

WICK. *n. f.* [*wece*, Saxon; *wicke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent, The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away; So, when he had resign'd his regiment, His daughter 'gan despise his drooping day. *Fa. Queen.*

There lives within the very flame of love A kind of *wick* or snuff that will abate it. *Shakespeare.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually ascend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungus parcels about the *wicks* of candles only signify a moist and pulvius air about them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

WICKED. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obscure; *picca*, is an *enchanter*; *paccan*, is to *oppress*; *pyan*, is to *curse*; *picca*, is *crooked*; all these however *Shimmer* rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of *pic*, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*, *malum caput*.]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* shall come to nought. *Job.*

And as the better spirit, when she doth bear A corn of death, doth shew she cannot die; So when the *wicked* foul death's face doth fear, Ev'n then she proves her own eternity. *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways shall them admonish. *Milton.*

But since thy veins paternal virtue fires, Go and succeed! the rivals aims despise; For never, never *wicked* man was wife. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Curled; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay, From underneath his head he took away. *Hubbard.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd, With raven's feather from unwholesome fen, Drop on you both. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

WICKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now fend him where they all should fee, Clear as the light his heart shines; where no man Could be so *wickedly* or fondly stupid, But should cry out, he saw, touch'd, felt wickedness, And grasp'd it. *Ben. Jonson.*

He behaved himself with great modesty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conscience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clarendon.*

That thou may'st the better bring about Thy wishes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great: Who *wickedly* is wife, or madly brave, Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

WICKEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any *wickedness*; old folks have discretion and know the world. *Shakespeare.*

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents Of *wickedness*; wherein shall dwell his race Who slew his brother. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

WICKER. *adj.* [*vigre*, a twig, Danish; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little *wicker* basket had Made of fine twigs, entrail'd curiously; In which they gather'd flow'rs. *Spenser.*

WID

The long broad shields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly used among the northern Irish, but especially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenser.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up With black usurping mists, some gentle taper, Though a rush candle from the *wicker* hole Of some clay habitation, visit us. *Milton.*

With thy long-level'd rule of streaming light. *Peacbam.*

A foolish painter drew January sitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on by the fire, and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midst of July. *Peacbam.*

WICKET. *n. f.* [*wicked*, Welsh; *guibet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page, With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent, And let her in. *Fairy Queen.*

These *wickets* of the foul are plac'd on high, Because all sounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heav'n's *wicket* seems To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way, The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chattering with diffenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

WIDE. *adj.* [*ptoe*, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found fat pasture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. *Chren. iv. 40.*

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made, And many languag'd nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as *three inches wide*.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Consider the absurdities of that distinction betwixt the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being so *wide* from the truth of scripture and the attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatfoever sin, there is not at all any predestination of God. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To move His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton.*

Of *wide* of nature must he act a part, Make love in tropes, in bombast break his heart. *Tickell.*

WIDE. *adv.*

1. At a distance. In this sense *wide* seems to be sometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*, There was a holy chapel edify'd, Wherein the hermit went to pray His holy things each morn and even tide. *Fairy Queen.*

Of this I have heard more from others who lived much among the Chinese; a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all these bounds rich'd With plenteous rivers, and *wide* skirted meads, We make thee lady. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

On the east-side of the garden place, Cherubic watch; and of a sword the flame *Wide*-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed sway, Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down, *Wide* wafting. *Milton.*

The fourth wind rose, and with black wings, *Wide* hovering all the clouds together drove From under heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Stretch'd at ease the panting ladies lies, To shun the fervor of meridian skies; While sweating slaves catch ev'ry breeze of air, And with *wide*-spreading fans refresh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet *wide* was spread their fame in ages past, And poets once had promis'd they should last. *Pope.*

WIDELY. *adv.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* diffminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To WIDEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are ope; now prove good seconds; 'Tis for the followers, fortune *widens* them, Not for the flyers. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

These accidents when they first happen, seem but small and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* them-

WID

self into a numerous train of mischievous consequences. *South.*

He was accustomed to sleep with a peaceable nose, softening in his slumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his nostrils were *widened* to the last degree of fury. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To WIDEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discriminated from man, and that proper difference, wherein they are wholly separated, and which at last *widens* to so vast a distance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew, Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend, And arches *widen*, and long files extend. *Pope.*

WIDENESS. *n. f.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away; The sweetness of her eyes did only stay, Though not so large; her crooked horns decrease; The *wideness* of her jaws and nostrils cease. *Dryden.*

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the center of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whose *wideness* we now assume to be twenty thousand terrestrial diameters. *Bentley's Sermons.*

WIDGEON. A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

Among the first sort we reckon crows, curlews, and *widgeon*. *Carew.*

WIDOW. *n. f.* [*widua*, Sax. *widuwe*, Dutch; *widow*, Welsh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whose husband is dead.

To take the *widow*, Exasperates, makes mad her sister Gonerill. *Shakespeare.*

Catharine no more Shall be call'd queen; but princely dowager, And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd, Your *widow*-dolors likewise be unwept. *Shak. Richard III.*

And will the yet debate her eyes on me, That cropt the golden prime of this sweet prince, And made her *widow* to a woeful bed. *Shakespeare.*

The barren they more miserable make, And from the *widow* all her comfort take. *Saunders.*

He warns the *widow*, and her household gods To seek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*

Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow*-queen is with child. *Locke.*

To WIDOW. *v. a.* [from *widow*.]

1. To deprive of a husband.

In this city he Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one, Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Poor ropes you are beguil'd; Both you and I; for Romeo is exil'd; He made you for a high way to my bed, But I, a maid, die maiden *widow'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights, Has forc'd me to recourse of marriage rites, To fill an empty side. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions, Although by confiscation they are ours, We do imitate and *widow* you withal, To buy you a better husband. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip of any thing good.

The *widow'd* life in mourning Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

For him you waste in tears your *widow'd* hours. *Dryden.*

Inclement weather and frosty blasts deface The blithsome year, trees of their thrive'd fruits Are *widow'd*, dreary storms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

WIDOWER. *n. f.* [from *widow*.] One who has lost his wife.

The king, scaling up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Sidney.*

The main contents are had, and here we'll stay To see our *widower's* second marriage day. *Shakespeare.*

They that marry, as they that shall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers*. *2 Esdr. xvi. 44.*

WIDOWHOOD. *n. f.* [from *widow*.] The state of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Arctia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wisdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's self. *Sidney.*

Ne ween my right with strength adown to tread, Through weakness of my *widowhood* or woe, For truth is strong. *Fairy Queen.*

She employed her last *widowhood* to works no less bountiful than charitable. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is of greater merit wholly to abstain from things desirable, than after fruition to be content to leave them; as they who magnify single life prefer virginity much before *widowhood*. *Wotton.*

WIG

- Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treason: so farewell. *Milton.*
2. Estate settled on a widow. Not in use.
For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
- WIDOWHUNTER*. *n. f.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts
widows for a jointure.
The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great di-
version. *Addison's Spectator.*
- WIDOWMAKER*. *n. f.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who deprives
women of their husbands.
It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widowmaker*. *Shakespeare's King John.*
- WIDOW-WAIL*. *n. f.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A plant.
It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is deeply di-
vided into three parts: the cup of the flower is also of one
leaf, divided into three segments; the fruit consists of three
hard berries closely joined together; in each of which is con-
tained one oblong seed; to which may be added, it hath the
appearance of a shrub, and the leaves are small and oblong.
Miller.
- WIDTH*. *n. f.* [*from wide*.] Breadth; wideness. A low word.
For the *width* of the mortels' gage this side, then for the
tenant, gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tenant
shall be made. *Moxon.*
- Let thy vines in intervals be set,
Indulge their *widths*, and add a roomy space,
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace. *Dryden.*
- To *WIELD* *v. a.* [*pealban*, Saxon; to manage in the hand.]
To use with full command; as a thing not too heavy for the
holder.
Bale Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield*. *Shakespeare.*
His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a scepter, and himself
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakespeare.*
- There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That must the sword in wondrous actions *wield*. *Daniel.*
- They are in the dark before they are aware; and then they
make a noise only with terms; which, like too heavy weap-
ons that they cannot *wield*, carry their strokes beyond their
aim. *Digby on Battles.*
- The least of whom could *wield*
These elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*
- If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you?
He worthiest, after him, his sword to *wield*,
Or wear his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dryden.*
- WIELDY*. *adj.* [*from wield*.] Manageable.
- WIERY*. *adj.* [*from wiew*.] Manageable.
1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiery*.
Your gown going off, such beauteous state reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's shadow steals;
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and shew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne.*
2. Drawn into wire.
Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about
her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold. *Peacham on Drawing.*
3. [*From wiew*, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist. Obsolete.
- Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends
Do glew themselves in sociable grief. *Shakespeare.*
- WIFE*. *n. f.* Plural *wives* [*wif*, Saxon; *wiff*, Dutch.]
A woman that has a husband.
Your claim, fair sister,
I bar it in the interest of my *wife*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
- Why saidst thou, she is my sister? so I might have taken
her to me to *wife*. *Gen. xii. 19.*
- The *wif*, where danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton.*
- The *wife* her husband murders, he the *wife*. *Dryden.*
- Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife*. *Pope.*
2. It is used for a woman of low employment.
Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the
mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones. *Bacon.*
- WIG*. *n. f.* *Wig* being a termination in the names of men signifies
war, or else a hero, from *wiga*, a word of that signification.
Gibson's Camden.
- WIG*. *n. f.* [*Contracted from perwig*.]
1. False hair worn on the head.
Triumphing Tories and desponding Whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to save their *wigs*. *Swift.*

WIL

2. A sort of cake.
- WIGHT*. *n. f.* [*wiht*, Saxon.] A person; a being. *Anglo-Saxon.*
- Bethrew the witch! with venomous *wights* the slays.
Tediuous as hell; but flies the grasps of love, *Obsolete.*
- With wings more momentary swift than thought. *Shakespeare.*
- This world below did need one *wight*, more than this world above.
Which might thereof distinguish every part. *Daniel.*
- This meaner *wights*, of trust and credit bare,
Not so respected, could not look effect less on
A *wight* he was, whose very sight would awe
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Daniel.*
- The water flies all taste of living *wight*. *Hudibras.*
- How couldst thou suffer thy devoted knight,
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppress'd? *Milton.*
- The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best,
His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagreeable as him-
self. *Dryden.*
- WIGHTLY*. *adj.* Swift; nimble. [*Out of use*.] *Anglo-Saxon.*
- He was so *wightly* and so *wightly* that he was so
From bough to bough he leaped lights. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
- And oft the pumies latched. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
- WIGHTLY*. *adv.* [*from wight*.] Swiftly; *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
- Her was her, while it was day-light, *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
- But now her is a most wretched *wight*, *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
- For day that was is *wightly* past, *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
- And now at last the night doth last. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*
- WIGHT*. An initial in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble;
lusty; being purely Saxon. *Gibson's Camden.*
- WILD*. *adj.* [*wild*, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]
1. Not tame; not domestic.
For I am he born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other household kates. *Shakespeare.*
- Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way. *Shakespeare.*
- All beasts of the earth since *wild*. *Milton.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.
Whatsoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make
a garden tree to have less core or stone. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Goose grafs or *wild* tanfy is a weed that strong clays are very
subject to. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- The *wild* bee breeds in the flocks of old willows, in which
they first bore a canal, and furnish afterwards with hangings,
made of rose leaves: and to finish their work divide the whole
into several rooms or nests. *Grew's Microscopium.*
3. Defart; uninhabited.
The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild*. *Milton.*
4. Savage; uncivilized.
Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature, than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
- Though the inundation destroyed man and beast generally,
yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*
- When they might not converse with any civil men without
peril of their lives, whither should they fly but into the woods
and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous man-
ner. *Daniel.*
- May those already curst Essexian plains,
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay;
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*
5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.
His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*
6. Licentious; ungoverned.
That *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard.
Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,
Did the true charms of majesty impair:
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Shew'd sad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*
7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.
In the ruling passion, there alone,
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*
8. Inordinate; loose.
Other bars he lays before me,
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakespeare.*
- Besides, thou art a beau; what's that my child?
A top well-drest, extravagant and *wild*:
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,
And in her callings, more of common sense. *Dryden.*
9. Uncouth; strange.
What are these,
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.
With mountains, as with weapons, arm'd; they make
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- The sea was very necessary to the ends of providence, and
would have been a very *wild* world had it been without.
Woodward's Natural History.
11. Meerly

WIN

11. Meerly imaginary.
As universal as these appear to be, an effectual remedy might
be applied: I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative pro-
ject, but such a one as may be easily put in execution. *Swift.*
- WILD*. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] A desert; a tract unculti-
vated and uninhabited.
- We sometimes
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
- This gentle knight
Forlook his easy couch at early day,
And to the wood and *wilds* pursu'd his way. *Dryden.*
- Then Libya first, of all her moisture drain'd,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*
- Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Africa,
Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addison.*
- You rais'd these hollow'd walls; the desert smil'd,
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*
- WILD BASIL*. *n. f.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant.
It hath leaves like those of the lesser basil; the cup of the
flower is oblong and furrow'd; the flowers are produced in
bunches on the top of little footstalks, which arise from be-
tween the footstalk of the leaf and the stalk of the plants in
which it differs from cerpyllum. *Miller.*
- WILD CUCUMBER*. *n. f.* [*elaterium*, Latin.] A plant.
The branches are somewhat like those of the cucumber, but
have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts
with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*
- WILD OLIVE*. *n. f.* [*oleagus*, Latin, from *olea*, an olive, and
lyon virex;] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste
tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*
- WILD SERVICE*. *n. f.* [*crataegus*, Lat.] A plant.
The leaves are single; the flower consists of five leaves,
which expand in form of a rose. The fruit is small, and
shaped like a pear, in which are many hard seeds. *Miller.*
- To *WILDER*. *v. a.* [*from wild*.] To loose or puzzle in an
unknown or pathless tract.
The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way. *Dryden.*
- Oh thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be present still. *Pope.*
- WILDERNESS*. *n. f.* [*from wild*.]
1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.
He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,
That nought but desert *wilderness* shew'd all around. *F. Qu.*
- When as the land the faw no more appear,
But a *wild wilderness* of waters deep,
Then 'gan she greatly to lament and weep. *Spenser.*
- O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants. *Shakespeare.*
- But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*
- All those animals have been obliged to change their woods
and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities. *Arbutnot & Pope.*
2. The state of being wild or disorderly. Not in use.
The paths and bow'rs, doubt not, but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*
- WILDFIRE*. *n. f.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflam-
mable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extin-
guished.
When thou rann'st up Gadhill in the night to catch my
horse, I did think thou had'st been an ignis fatuus, or a ball
of *wildfire*. *Shakespeare.*
- Though brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn equally, and are
hard to quench, yet they make no such fiery wind as gun-
powder. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn
To bitter poison, and like *wildfire* burn;
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd.
No matter in the world so proper to write with as *wildfire*,
as no characters can be more legible than those which are read
by their own light. *Addison's Guard.*
- In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*
- WILDOOSECHASE*. *n. f.* A pursuit of something as unlikely
to be caught as the wildgoose.
- If our wits run the *wildgoosechase*, I have done; for thou
hast more of the *wildgoose* in one of thy wits, than I have in
my whole five. *Shakespeare.*
- Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that
this *wildgoosechase* has cost him, and then say what have I
gotten to answer all this expence, but loose, giddy frolic?
L'Estrange.
- WILDING*. *n. f.* [*wildelingbe*, Dut.] A wild four apple.

WIN

- Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryden.*
- The red streak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the pre-
ference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the
palate. *Mortimer.*
- The *wilding's* fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence. *Phillips.*
- WILDLY*. *adv.* [*from wild*.]
1. Without cultivation.
That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing. *More.*
2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.
Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so *wildly*
from my affair. *Shakespeare.*
- Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and looking
wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*
- Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear oppress'd,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. *Dryden.*
- His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious, and
talked very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*
3. Without attention; without judgment.
As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakespeare.*
4. Irregularly.
She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*
- WILINESS*. *n. f.* [*from wild*.]
1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.
The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish to
be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wiliness*. *Bac.*
2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.
This fame starved justice hath done nothing but prated to
me of the *wiliness* of his youth, and the feats he hath done
about Turnbal street; and every third word a lie. *Shakespeare.*
- He is giv'n
To sports, to *wiliness*, and much company. *Shakespeare.*
3. Savageness; brutality.
He came in like a wild man; but such a *wiliness* as shew'd
his eye-sight had tamed him, full of withered leaves; which
though they fell not, still threatened falling. *Sidney.*
- Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care
Shall in the *wiliness* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*
4. Uncultivated state.
Their *wiliness* lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art. *Dryden.*
5. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.
A delirium is but a short *wiliness* of the imagination; and
a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness. *Watts's Log.*
6. Alienation of mind.
Ophelia, I wish
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wiliness*; so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakespeare.*
- WILE*. *n. f.* [*wile*, Saxon; *wiel*, Islandick.] A deceit; a
fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and infi-
dious.
Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much mischief on the English state. *Daniel.*
- My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need. *Milton.*
- Life essay'd the surest *wile*,
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. *Roscommon.*
- So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Lost by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryden.*
- The heart of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit,
that there is no guessing at what he is from his speeches. *Addison's Guardian.*
- Wisdom's above suspecting *wiles*.
The queen of learning gravely smiles. *Swift.*
- WILFUL*. *adj.* [*will* and *ful*.]
1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.
2. Done or suffered by design.
Sthenobæa herself did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Fairy Queen.*
- Thou to me
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence. *Milton.*
- The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*
- WILFULLY*. *adv.* [*from wilful*.]
1. Obstinately; stubbornly.
The mother, who being determinately, least I should say
of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras,
tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could
devise. *Sidney.*
- Evil could she conceal her fire, and *wilfully* perlevered
she in it. *Sidney.*

WIL

Religion is matter of our free choice; and if men will obstinately and wilfully set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson's Sermon.*

2. By design; on purpose.
That will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*
If you do not wilfully pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities. *Bp. Taylor.*
This let him know;
Left, wilfully offending, he pretend
Surprised. *Milton.*

WILFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wilful*.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.
So full of wilfulness and self-like is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which being given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes will end. *Hooker.*
Thy causeless ruth repels;
He that his sorrow sought through wilfulness,
And his foe fetter'd would release again,
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. *Fairy Queen.*
Never hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his feat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakespeare.*
A stiff and stubborn obstinacy, is not so much firmness and resolution, as wilfulness. *L'Estrange.*
That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or wilfulness, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WILLY. *adv.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently.
They did work willy, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors. *Jes.*

WILINESS. *n. f.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile.
The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor; let them be taken in the crafty wiliness that they have imagined. *Psalms x. 2.*
She supplied the weakness of force by wiliness of art, and advantage of treaty. *How. Voc. Forest.*

WILL. *n. f.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]
1. Choice; arbitrary determination.
Will is the power, which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke's Works.*
Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and will; which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker, b. i.*
Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then the may it mend with skill;
If will, then the at will may will forego. *Spenser.*
These things have a shew of wisdom in will worship and humility. *Col. ii. 23.*
Will holds the sceptre in the soul,
And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Sir J. Dav.*
The truth is, such a man understands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilst that inclination lasts in its strength, he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

2. Discretion; choice.
Go then the guilty at thy will chastize. *Pope.*

3. Command; direction.
At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the fourth wind bloweth. *Eccles. xliii. 16.*

4. Disposition; inclination; desire.
I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation. Your welcome; what's your will? *Shakespeare.*
He hath a will, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*
He said, and with so good a will to die,
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

5. Power; government.
Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies. *Psal.*
He had the will of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained? *Locke.*

6. Divine determination.
I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The wills above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*

7. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.
Another branch of their revenue still
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a will. *Dryd.*
Do men make their last wills by word of mouth only? *Stephen's Sermons.*

8. Good-will. Favour; kindness.
I'll to the doctor, he hath my good-will,
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakespeare.*

9. Good-will. Right intention.
Some preach Christ of envy, and some of good will. *Phil. i. 15.*

10. Ill-will. Malice; malignity.
11. [Contracted from *William*.] *Will* with a wisp, Jack with a lantern.
Will with the wisp is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. Now they dilate themselves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire; but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been caught were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Mussh.*
Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns,
O'er hills and sinking bogs. *Gay.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [wiltgon, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]
1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done.
To will, is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good. *Hooker.*
Let Richard be restored to his blood,
As will the rest; to will the Winchester. *Shakespeare.*
I speak not of God's determining his own will, but his pre-determining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt these two, as betwixt my willing a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
Whoever wills the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly will it. *South.*
A man that fits still, is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he wills it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have.
She's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortensio, will you any wife? *Shakespeare.*

3. To command; to direct.
St. Paul did will them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to relieve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*
How rarely does it meet with this time's guide,
When man was willed to love his enemies. *Shakespeare.*
Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shakespeare.*
He willed him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win. *Knight.*
If they had any business, his Majesty willed that they should attend. *Carendon.*
'Tis your's, O queen! to will
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a loose and slight signification.
Let the circumstances of life be what, or where they will, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the signs of the future tense; of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.
I will come. I am determined to come; importing choice.
Thou wilt come. It must be so that thou must come; importing necessity.
Wilt thou come? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.
He will come. He is resolved to come; or it must be that he must come, importing either choice or necessity.
It will come. It must be so that it must come; importing necessity.
The plural follows the analogy of the singular.
WILL and WILL, among the English Saxons, as *wille* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *willemet* is the defender of many; *wilfrid*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polymachus, Poly-crates, and Polyphilus. *Gib. Cram.*

WILLING. *adj.* [from *will*.]
1. Inclined to any thing.
He willing to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Wisd.*
Some other able, and as willing, pays
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*
Can any man trust a better support under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and willing, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleased;

WIL

2. Pleased; desirous.
3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.
3. As many as were willing hearted brought bracelets and ear-rings. *Ex. xxxv. 22.*

4. Ready; complying.
Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the willing to obey. *Hooker.*
We've willing dames enough. *Shakespeare.*
He stoop'd with weary wings and willing feet. *Milt.*

5. Chosen.
They're held with his melodious harmony,
In willing chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.
Forbear, if thou hast pity,
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,
No spouts of blood run willing from a tree. *Dryden.*

7. Consenting.
How can hearts not free serve willing. *Milton.*

WILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will*.]
1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.
That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most willingly and gladly with them. *Hooker.*
I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your matter wed me to. *Shakespeare.*
This ransom, if my whole inheritance
May compass, it shall willingly be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire.
The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would willingly represent it. *Addison.*

WILLINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.
We praise the things we hear with much more willingness, than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben. Johnson.*
It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like willingness and readiness to do good as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*
Force never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley; but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less,
Sweet is the love which comes with willingness. *Dryden.*

WILLOW. *n. f.* [pelie, Saxon; *salix*, Lat. *gwiolus*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.
It hath amentaceous flowers consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Mil.*
I offered him my company to a willow tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken, to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakespeare.*
In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild sea banks. *Shakespeare.*
Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I wear the willow garland for his sake. *Shakespeare.*
When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marries he resorts, obscur'd with reeds,
And hoary willows, which the moisture feeds. *Sandy.*
Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighbouring willows hung,
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

WILLOWISH. *adj.* [willom.] Resembling the colour of willow. Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or willowish colour. *Walton.*

WILLOWWORT. *n. f.* A plant.
The flower consists of several leaves, produced from the inclosures of the flower-cup, placed circularly, and expanded like a rose; from the centre of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit of two cells, full of small seeds, wrapped up in the flower-cup. *Miller.*

WILY. *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent.
They are so cautious and wily headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and shifts. *Spenser.*
In the wily snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicions mark
As from his wit, and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Since this false, wily, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South's Sermon.*
My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;
'Tis love laid the
Dryden.

WIMBLE. *n. f.* [wimpele, old Dutch, from *wimelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

WIL

At harvest-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach:
He 'says the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. *Dryd.*
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*
The trepan is like a wimble, used by joiners. *Sharp.*

WIMBLE. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.
He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched:
Therewith afraid I ran away;
But he that earst seem'd but to play,
A shaft in earnest snatched. *Spenser.*

WIMPLE. *n. f.* [guimpe, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser* perhaps by mistake *wimble*.
So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,
For the had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad wimble thrown away. *Fairy Q.*
The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the wimples, and the crisping-pins. *Israel ii. 22.*

To WIMPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.
The fame did hide,
Under a veil that wimble was full low. *Fairy Q.*

WIN. Whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people; from the Saxon pine, i. e. dear, beloved. In the name of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibb.*

To WIN. *v. a.* [Pret. *wan* and *won*; part. *pa*. *won*, pinna, Saxon; *winnen*, Dutch.]
1. To gain by conquest.
The town of Gaza where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be won. *Knelles.*
His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan win. *Milton.*
Follow cheerful to the trembling town;
Preis but an entrance, and presume it won. *Dryden.*

2. To gain the victory in a contest.
Loyalty is still the same
Whether it win or lose the game:
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras, b. iii.*
I five years at Tarentum wan
The questionship, and then our love began. *Denham.*
Thy well breath'd horse
Impels the flying car and wins the course. *Dryd.*

3. To gain something withheld.
Resolv'd to win, he meditates the way,
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*

4. To obtain.
Thy virtue wan me; with virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*
When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never win the honour that he loses. *Shakespeare.*
Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath fought to win me. *Shak.*

5. To gain by play.
He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to win his money. *Addison.*

6. To gain by persuasion.
They win great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

7. To gain by courtship.
She's beautiful; and therefore to be woo'd:
She is a woman, therefore to be won. *Shakespeare.*
That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,
When thus he swore, and won the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*
1. To gain the victory.
Nor is it ought but just,
That he who in debate of truth hath won,
Should win in arms. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour.
You express yourself very desirous to win upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*
You have a softness and beneficence winning on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*
Thy words like music every breast controul;
Steal thro' the air, and win upon the soul. *Pope.*

3. To gain ground.
The rabble will in time win upon power. *Shakespeare.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.
Charles I will play no more to night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never win of you before.
—But little, Charles;
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shak.*
To

WIN

WIN

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*guings*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.
I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word.
Room, room, for my horse will wince,
If he came within so many yards of a prince.
The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and wince,
As if he had been beside his fence.
WINCH. *n. f.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlass; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.
Put a winch with the wheel.
To WINCH. *v. a.* [The same with *wince*, or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to twist; *winch* signifying sometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.
We who have free souls,
It touches not, let the gall'd jade wince;
Our withers are unwrung.
Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled!
Nor did I ever wince or grudge it.
This last allusion gall'd the panther more;
Yet seem'd he not to wince, tho' shrewdly pain'd.
Their consciences are gall'd, and this makes them wince
and fling, as if they had some mettle.
WINDPIPE. *n. f.*
There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which
country people call the *windpipe*; which if it open in the
morning, you may be sure, a fair day will follow.
WIND. *n. f.* [*pinb*, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welsh.]
1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is
in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us,
wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a swifter course
of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of
air.
The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak
not to be wind-shaken.
Love's heralds should be thoughts,
Which ten times faster glides than the sun beams,
Driving back shadows over low'ring hills.
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;
And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings.
Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a
sooner opportunity to wind-driven ships than Plymouth.
Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced
by its rarefaction, more in one place than another, by the sun-
beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of
the earth's motions.
2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. As eastward;
westward.
I'll give thee a wind.
I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
T' th' shipman's card.
3. Breath; power or act of respiration.
If my wind were but long enough to say my prayers, I
would repent.
His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth,
but justly observ'd the rule of drinking with one breath.
The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure short-
ness of wind in purify old men, seems to agree most with
the orange.
It stop'd at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd.
4. Air caused by any action.
On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
In an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the found-board breathes.
5. Breath modulated by an instrument.
Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing,
which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create found;
as in pipes and wind instruments.
Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind.
6. Air impregnated with scent.
A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,
By often shifting into distant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could no safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind.
7. Flatulence; windiness.
It turns
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind.

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.
Think not with wind of airy threats to awe.
9. Down the WIND. To decay.
A man that had a great veneration for an image in his
house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in
the world, the more he went down the wind still.
10. To take or have the WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand.
Let a king in council beware how he opens his own in-
clinations too much, for else counsellors will but take the
wind of him; instead of giving free counsel.
To WIND. *v. a.* [*pinban*, Sax. *winden*, Dutch. from the noun.]
1. To blow; to found by inflation.
The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his horn upon the cattle wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall.
Every Triton's horn is winding,
Welcome to the wat'ry plain.
Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the thrill horn, or spread the waving net.
2. To turn round; to twist.
Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in govern-
ment sometimes he used to wind the pins too high, and some-
times let them down too low.
The figure of a sturdy woman done by Michael Angelo,
washing and winding of linen cloaths, in which act the
wings out the water that made the fountain.
Wind the wood-bine round this arbour.
3. To regulate in action.
He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a piny genius,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.
In a commonwealth or realm,
The government is call'd the helm;
With which, like vessels under sail,
They're turn'd and wind'd by the tail.
4. To note; to follow by scent.
To turn by shifts or expedients.
Whence turning of religion's trade
The means to turn and wind a made.
6. To introduce by insinuation.
You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all feason'd offices, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical.
Edmund, seek him out, wind me into him, frame the bu-
siness after your own wisdom.
Little arts and dexterities they have to wind in such things
into discourse.
7. To change.
Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might wind
and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our go-
vernment to his fancy.
8. To entwine; to enclose; to encircle.
Sleep thou and I will wind thee in my arms.
You know me well, and herein spend but time
To wind about my love with circumstance.
All wound with adders who with cloven tongues
Do hiss me into madness.
9. To WIND out. To extricate.
When he found himself dangerously embarked he bethought
himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and to wind
himself out of the labyrinth he was in.
10. To WIND up. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom
of thread.
Without solemnly winding up one argument, and intimat-
ing that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully
possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain.
11. To WIND up. [Used of a watch] To convolve the spring;
to put in order to a certain end.
I frown the while, and perchance wind up my watch, or
play with some rich jewel.
Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourcore years,
Yet freshly ran he on, ten winters more:
Till like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.
Will not the author of the universe, having made an au-
tomaton, which can wind up itself, see whether it hath stood
still, or gone true.
12. To WIND up. To raise by degrees.
These he did so wind up to his purpose that they with-
drew from the court.
When they could not coolly convince him, they rais'd,
and call'd him an heretic: thus they wound up his temper
to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity.
13. To WIND up. To straiten a string by turning that on
which it is rolled; to put in tune.
Hylas! why sit we mute,
Now that each bird saluteth the spring?
Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,
Never canst thou want matter to sing.

WIN

Your lute may wind its strings but little higher
To tune their notes to that immortal quire.
To WIND up. To put in order for regular action: from a
watch.
O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring senses, O, wind up,
Of this child chang'd father.
The weyrd sisters, hand in hand,
Pottery of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine:
Peace, the charm's wound up.
To WIND. *v. n.*
1. To turn; to change.
So swift your judgments turn and wind,
You cast our feeblest was a mile behind.
2. To turn; to be convolved.
Some plants can support themselves, and some others creep
along the ground, and wind about other trees, and cannot sup-
port themselves.
Stairs of a solid newel spread only upon one small newel, as
the several folds of fans spread about their centers; but these,
because they sometimes wind, and sometimes fly off from that
winding, take more room up in the stair-case.
3. To move round.
If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But wind about, till thou hast topp'd the hill.
4. To proceed in flexures.
It shall not wind with such a deep indent,
As rob me of so rich a bottom here.
He winds with ease
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongst innumerable stars.
It was a rock winding with one ascent.
The silver Thames, her own domestick flood,
Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train;
And often wind, as of his mistress proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again.
You that can search those many corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds,
Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the palfies open, wind along.
Swift ascending from the azure wave,
He took the path that wind'd to the cave.
5. To be extricated; to be disentangled.
Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could wind
Out of such prison.
WINDBOUND. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary
winds.
Yet not for this the windbound navy weigh'd;
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd.
When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house; and when
I sit still, his affairs forsooth are windbound.
Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used to be the
terror of the ocean, should be windbound?
WINDEGG. *n. f.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does
not contain the principles of life.
Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also
those termed hypenemia, or windeggs.
WINDER. *n. f.* [*from wind*.] An instrument or person by which any thing is turned
round.
To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the
winder sticking on the jack to fall on their heads.
2. A plant that twists itself round others.
Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not
proportionable to their length; and therefore they are winders
and creepers, as ivy and bryony.
WINDFALL. *n. f.* [*wind* and *fall*.] Fruit blown down from
the tree.
Gather now, if ripe, your Winter fruits, as apples, to
prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your
windfalls.
WINDFLOWER. *n. f.* The anemone. A flower.
WINDGALL. *n. f.* [*wind* and *gall*.]
Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders,
full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fet-
lock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways,
that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent
fraining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from
extreme labour and heat, or by blows.
His horse infected with the falshion, full of windgalls, and
sped with pavins.
WINDGUN. *n. f.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun which discharges the
bullet by means of wind compressed.
The windgun is charged by the forcible compression of air,
being injected through a syringe; the strife and distention of
the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or flutes
within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was ad-
mitted.

WIN

Forc'd from windguns, lead itself can fly,
And wondrous flugs cut swiftly through the sky.
WINDINESS. *n. f.* [*from windy*.]
1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.
A windiness and puffing up of your stomach after dinner,
and in the morning.
Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarefied
spirits in ructus, or windings, the common effects of all fer-
mented liquors.
2. Tendency to generate wind.
Sena loseth somewhat of its windiness by decocting; and,
generally, subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension
or evaporation.
3. Tumour; puffiness.
From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which
rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge,
issued this.
WINDING. *n. f.* [*from wind*.] Flexure; meander.
It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the
windings of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing
scenes as the course of it naturally led us.
The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Nor sees with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the regular confusion ends.
WINDINGSHEET. *n. f.* [*wind* and *sheet*.] A sheet in which
the dead are enwrapped.
These arms of mine shall be thy windingsheet;
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre;
For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go.
The great windingsheets, that bury all things in oblivion, are
deluges and earthquakes.
The chaste Penelope, having, as she thought, lost Ulysses at
sea, employed her time in preparing a windingsheet for Laertes,
the father of her husband.
WINDLASS. *n. f.* [*wind* and *lass*.]
1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round
a cylinder.
2. A handle by which any thing is turned.
Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With windlasses, and with assays of byas,
By indirections find directions out.
WINDLE. *n. f.* [*from To wind*.] A spindle.
WINDMILL. *n. f.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the
wind.
We like Don Quixote do advance
Against a windmill our vain lance.
Such a failing chariot might be more conveniently framed
with moveable sails, whose force may be impelled from their
motion, equivalent to those in a windmill.
Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that water-
mills do.
His fancy has made a giant of a windmill, and he's now
engaging it.
WINDOW. *n. f.* [*windue*, Danish. *Skinner* thinks it originally
wind-door.]
1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intro-
mitted.
Being one day at my window all alone,
Many strange things happened me to see.
A fair view her window yields,
The town, the river, and the fields.
He through a little window cast his sight,
Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light;
But ev'n that glimmering serv'd him to descry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily.
When you leave the windows open for air, leave books on
the window-seat, that they may get air too.
2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the
aperture.
To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still!
In the sun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a
small round hole in my window-shutter, at about ten or twelve
feet from the window, I placed a lens.
3. Lines crossing each other.
The fav'rite, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humorfome, and makes great clutter,
'Till he has wind'ros on his bread and butter.
4. An aperture resembling a window.
To WINDOW. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To furnish with windows.
Between these half columns above, the whole room was
windowed round.
With pert flat eyes she window'd well its head,
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead.
2. To place at a window.
Wouldst thou be wind'w'd in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with placid arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd
To penetrative shame?
3. To

WIN

3. To break into openings.
Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your boufeless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak. King Lear.*
- WINDPIPE. *n. f.* [wind and pipe.] The passage for the breath;
the *arteria*.
Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate. *Shak. H. V.*
The wezzon, rough artery, or windpipe, is a part inservient
to voice and respiration: thereby the air descendeth unto the
lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*
The quacks of government, who fat
At th' unregarded helm of state,
Confider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And save their windpipes from the law. *Hudibras.*
Because continual respiration is necessary for the support of
our lives, the windpipe is made with annular cartilages. *Ray.*
The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches,
called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, capable to be
inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expul-
sion of it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- WINDWARD. *adv.* [from wind.] Towards the wind.
WINDY. *adj.* [from wind.]
1. Consisting of wind.
See what showers arise,
Blown with the windy tempest of my soul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shak. J. C.*
Subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evapo-
ration. *Bacon.*
2. Next the wind.
Lady, you have a merry heart.
—Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,
It keeps on the windy side of care. *Shak. J. C.*
3. Empty; airy.
Why should calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miseries.
What windy joy this day had I conceiv'd,
Hopeful of his deliver, which now proves
Abortive as the first-born bloom of Spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of Winter's frost. *Milton.*
Look, here's that windy applause, that poor transitory plea-
sure, for which I was dishonoured. *South.*
Of ev'ry nation, each illustrious name
Such toys as these have cheated into fame,
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy satisfaction of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.
On this windy sea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*
It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom,
that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it windy
and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dust. *South.*
5. Puffy; flatulent.
In such a windy colic, water is the best remedy after a sur-
feit of fruit. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- WINE. *n. f.* [pin, Saxon; winn, Dutch.]
1. The fermented juice of the grape.
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Do not fall in love with me;
For I am falser than vows made in wine. *Shak. J. C.*
The increase of the vineyards for the wine-cellars. *Chron.*
Be not amongst wine-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters. *Prov.*
Thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine-fat. *Jf.*
They took old facks upon their asses, and wine-bottles old
and rent, and bound up. *Jof. ix. 4.*
Where the wine-press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh
wine that tastes of the grape-stone. *Bacon.*
His troops on my strong youth like torrents rush;
As in a wine-press, Judah's daughter crush'd.
With large wine-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast. *Milt.*
Shall I, to please another wine-sprung mind,
Lose all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure,
Short of his canne and body: must I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*
The fillings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply. *Pope.*
If the hoghead falls short, the wine-cooper had not fill'd it
in proper time. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the
general name of wines, have quite different qualities from the
plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality
of wine. *Arbutnot.*
- WING. *n. f.* [gehying, Saxon; wing, Danish.]
1. The limb of a bird by which it flies.
As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*

WIN

- Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shak. J. C.*
An eagle stirreth up her nest, spreadeth abroad her wings,
taketh them, and beareth them on her wings. *Deut. xxxii.*
A spleenless wind fo stretch
Her wings to waft us, and fo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*
The prince of augurs, Helitheres, rose;
Precient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A sure preface from ev'ry wing that flew. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. A fan to winnow.
Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Tupper.*
3. Flight; passage by the wing.
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to th' rooky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shak.*
Thy affections hold a wing
Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. *Shak. H. IV.*
I have pursued her as love hath pursued me, on the wing of
all occasions. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
While passion is upon the wing, and the man fully engaged
in the prosecution of some unlawful object, no remedy or con-
troul is to be expected from his reason. *South.*
You are too young your power to understand;
Lovers take wing upon the least command. *Dryden.*
And straight, with in-born vigour, on the wing,
Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing. *Dryden.*
Then life is on the wing; then most the finks,
When most she seems reviv'd. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippol.*
4. The motive of flight.
Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my wing,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shak. J. C.*
5. The side bodies of an army.
The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as wings
certain companies of Italians. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turk.*
The left wing put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryden.*
6. Any side piece.
The plough most proper for stiff black clays is long, large,
and broad, with a deep head and a square earth-board, the
coulters long and very little bending, with a very large wing.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
- To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.
The speed of gods
Time counts not, tho' with swiftest minutes wing'd. *Milt.*
Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Caesar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind. *Pope.*
2. To supply with side bodies.
We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. *Shak. J. C.*
3. To WING. *v. n.* To pass by flight.
I, an old turtle,
Will wing me to some wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament 'till I am lost. *Shak. J. C.*
Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,
He wing'd his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryd.*
Struck with the horror of the fight,
She turns her head, and wings her flight. *Prior.*
From the Meotis to the northern sea,
The goddess wings her desperate way. *Prior.*
- WINGED. *adj.* [from wing.] Furnished with wings; flying;
swift; rapid.
Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shak. J. C.*
Hie, good fir Michael, bear this sealed brief
With winged haste to the lord marshal. *Shak. H. IV.*
And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The speediest of thy winged messengers,
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
We can fear no force
But winged troops, or Pegasean horse. *Waller.*
The winged lion's not so fierce in fight,
As Lib'ri's hand presents him to our sight. *Waller.*
The cockney is surpris'd at many actions of the quadruped
and winged animals in the fields. *Watts.*
- WINGEDPEAK. *n. f.* [cocrus, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement
rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, for the
most part round and cylindrical, filled with roundish seeds.
Miller.

WIN

- WING-SHELL. *n. f.* [wing and shell.] The shell that covers
the wing of insects.
The long-shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the
wing-shells of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; fo
deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*
WINGY. *adj.* [from wing.] Having wings.
They spring together out, and swiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With wingy speed out-strip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addison.*
To WINK. *v. n.* [pincer, Saxon; wincken, Dutch.]
1. To shut the eyes.
Let's see thine eyes; wink now, now open them:
In my opinion, yet, thou see'st not well. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
They're fairies; that she speaks to them shall die:
I'll wink and couch; no man their sports must eye. *Shak.*
His false cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing.
While one would wink. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
He with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death. *Shak. H. IV.*
And, winking, leap'd into destruction.
In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin,
merely because he winks hard, and rushes violently like a horse
into the battle. *Taylor.*
The Scripture represents wicked men as without under-
standing; not that they are destitute of the natural faculty:
they are not blind, but they wink. *Tillotson.*
If any about them should make them think there is any dif-
ference between being in the dark and winking, get it out of
their minds. *Locke.*
2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.
You saw my master wink and laugh upon you. *Shak. J. C.*
Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: wink at the foot-
man to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*
3. To close and exclude the light.
While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,
The keeper's winking eyes began to fail,
And drowsily slumber on the lids to creep,
'Till all the watchman was at length asleep. *Dryden.*
When you shoot, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward, and afraid. *Prior.*
4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.
They be better content with one that will wink at their
faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgift.*
I, for winking at your discords too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
Let not night see my black and deep desires;
The eye wink at the hand! *Shak. Macbeth.*
The king gave him great gifts, and winked at the great spoil
of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's
hands. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,
In hope the world will wink at all our faults. *Roscommon.*
Some faults of courtes with childhood end;
We therefore wink at wags, when they offend,
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*
Obstinacy cannot be winked at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*
Cato is stern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to wink at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison's Cato.*
5. To be dim.
The fullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a winking light,
Sob'd, wept and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dry.*
- WINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of closing the eye.
You doing thus,
To the perpetual wink for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shak. J. C.*
At every wink of an eye some new grace will be born. *Shak.*
Since I receiv'd command to do this business,
I have not slept one wink. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
The beams fo reverend and frong,
Do'st thou not think I could sleep with a wink,
I could eclipse and cloud them with a wink,
But that I would not lose her fight so long? *Donne.*
It rag'd fo all night, that I could not sleep a wink. *Temple.*
Not write! but then I think;
And for my soul I cannot sleep a wink. *Pope.*
2. A hint given by motion of the eye.
Her wink each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*
The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*
- WINKER. *n. f.* [from wink.] One who winks.
A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose business
is to flangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WIN

- WINKINGLY. *adv.* [from winking.] With the eye, almost
closed.
If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it winkingly, as those
do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh
upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacocks on Drawing.*
- WINNER. *n. f.* [from win.] One who wins.
A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow-
gamester somewhat to maintain play; which he setting unto
him again, shortly thereby winneth all from the winner. *Spenser.*
Go together,
You precious winners; all; your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shak. J. C.*
Bethrew the winners; for they play'd me false. *Shak. J. C.*
Whether the winner laughs or no, the loser will complain;
and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the
dice. *Temple.*
- WINNING. *participial adj.* [from win.] Attractive; charming.
Yet less fair,
Less winning soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth wat'ry image. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
On her, as queen,
A pomp of winning graces waited still;
And from about her shot darts of desire
Into all eyes, to wither her still in sight. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Caro's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,
While winning mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Softens the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison's Cato.*
- WINNING. *n. f.* [from win.] The sum won.
A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer
to a buttering gamester, that flakes all his winnings upon every
cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be un-
done. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- To WINNOW. *v. a.* [pinian, Saxon; evanno, Latin.]
1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from
the chaff.
Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
In the fun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and winnow it by day. *Dryden's Virgil.*
2. To fan; to beat as with wings.
Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnow the buxom air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
3. To sift; to examine.
Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*
4. To separate; to part.
Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
- To WINNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.
Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Eccles. v. 9.*
- WINNOWER. *n. f.* [from winnow.] He who winnows.
WINTER. *n. f.* [pincep, Saxon; winter, Danish, German,
and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.
Though he were already steep'd into the winter of his age,
he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son
far more excusable. *Sidney.*
After Summer evermore succeeds
The barren Winter with his nipping cold. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
Those flaws and starts
Inapostors brow to fear, would well become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire. *Shak. Macbeth.*
He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana: a nun of Win-
ter's sisterhood kisses not more religiously; the very ice of cha-
stity is in them. *Shak. As you like it.*
The two beneath the distant poles complain
Of endless Winter and perpetual rain.
Liest thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And Winter from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryden.*
Suppose our poet was your foe before,
Yet now, the business of the field is o'er,
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into Winter-quarters gone. *Dryden.*
He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads
his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in Winter-nights for the
entertainment of others. *Locke.*
The republick have sent to prince Eugene to desire the em-
peror's protection, with an offer of Winter-quarters for four
thousand Germans. *Addison on Italy.*
Stern Winter smiles on that auspicious clime,
The fields are florid with unfading prime. *Pope.*
To define Winter, I consider first wherein it agrees with
Summer, Spring, Autumn, and I find they are all seasons of
the year; therefore a season of the year is a genus: then I ob-
serve wherein it differs from these, and that is in the shortness
of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or
difference.

WIP

difference: then, by joining these together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season of the year wherein the days are shortest.

WINTER. v. n. [from the noun.] To pass the Winter. The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them.

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart.

WINTER. v. a. To feed or manage in the Winter. The cattle generally fold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at hand-meet.

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next Summer.

WINTER is often used in composition. The king sat in the *winter-house*, and there was a fire burning before him.

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter-fallowing*.

Shred it very small with thyme, sweet margarome, and a little *winter-favoury*.

WINTERBEATEN. adj. [*Winter* and *beat*.] Harassed by severe weather.

WINTERCHERRY. n. f. [*alkekengi*.] A plant. The fruit is about the bigness of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the flower, which swells over it in form of a bladder.

WINTERCITRON. n. f. A sort of PEAR, which see.

WINTERGREEN. n. f. [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant. It hath a rose-shaped flower, consisting of several leaves, which are placed circularly; out of whose cup arises the point, ending in a proboscis, which afterwards turns to a roundish fruit, which is channelled, generally umbellated, and consisting of five cells, which are commonly full of small seeds.

WINTERLY. adj. [*Winter* and *like*.] Such as is suitable to Winter; of a wintry kind.

If't be Summer news, Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st But keep that countenance still.

WINTERY. adj. [*From Winter*.] Brumal; hyemal. He saw the Trojan fleet dispers'd, diffused By stormy winds, and *wintery* heav'n oppress'd.

WINTY. adj. [*from wine*.] Having the taste or qualities of wine. Set cucumbers here and there among muskmelons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winty*, and better tasted.

To WIPE. v. a. [pipan, Saxon.] To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft. Such a handkerchief, I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day See Cassio *wipe* his beard with.

She a gentle tear let fall From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair.

Then with her vest the wound she *wipes* and dries.

2. To take away by friction. Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sullage behind.

3. To strike off gently. Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew, That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them soon.

A young man, having suffered many tortures, escaped with life, and told his fellow Christians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the presence of an angel, who stood by him and *wiped* off the tears and sweat.

4. To clear away. Macduff, this noble passion, Child of integrity, hath from my soul *Wip'd* the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts To thy good truth and honour.

5. To cheat; to defraud. The next bordering lords commonly inroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands.

6. *To WIPE out.* To efface. This blot, that they object against your house, Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament.

As thou lov'st me, Camillo, *wipe not out* the rest of thy services by leaving me now.

Take one in whom decrepit old age has blotted out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly stored with, and stopped up all the passages for new ones to enter; or if there be some of the inlets yet left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived.

WIS

WIPE. n. f. [from the verb.] 1. An act of cleansing.

2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a farcical. To statefemen would you give a *wipe*, You print it in Italick type.

When letters are in vulgar shapes, 'Tis ten to one the wit escapes; But when in capitals express'd, The dullest reader smokes the jest.

3. A bird. *WIPE. n. f.* [from *wipe*.] An instrument of person by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes, At dancing and wakes, Had their napkins and posies, And the *wipers* for their noses.

WIPE. n. f. [*coirer*, French, to draw round. *Skinner*.] Metal drawn into slender threads.

Tane was the damsel; and without remorse The king condemn'd her, guileless, to the fire: Her veil and mantle pluckt they off by force, And bound her tender arms in twisted *wire*.

Thou shalt be whipt with *wire*, and flew'd in bones, Smarting in ling'ring pickle.

The soldier, that man of iron, Whom ribs of horror all environ, That's strong with *wire* instead of veins, In whose embraces you're in chains.

And the cherubick host, in thousand quires, Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*.

Some roll a mighty stone, some laid along, And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of wheels are hung.

To WIREDRAW. v. a. [*wire* and *draw*.] 1. To spin into wire.

2. To draw out into length. A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wiredraw* the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis.

3. To draw by art or violence. I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy.

WIREDRAWER. n. f. [*wire* and *draw*.] One who spins wire. Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill.

To WIS. v. a. pret. and part. pass. *wisft*. [*wissen*, German; *wisfen*, Dutch.] To know. Obsolete.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he steep'd Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins, Made them his own before they had *wisft*.

There be fools alive, I *wis*, Silver'd o'er; and so was this.

This book, advisedly read and diligently followed, but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, *wis*, than three years travel abroad.

When Mammon saw his purpose miss, Him to entrap unawares, another way he *wisft*.

Marry with a king, A bachelor, a handsome stippling too, I *wis* your grandam had a worse match.

When for more worlds the Macedonian cry'd, He *wisft* not Thetys in her lap did hide

Another yet, a world reserv'd for you, To make more great than that he did subdue.

WISDOM. n. f. [*wisdom*, Saxon; *wisdom*, Danish.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*; and that which perfecteth his work is power.

'Tis much he dares, And to that dauntless temper of his mind, He hath a *wisdom* that doth guide his valour

To act in safety, *Wisdom* and fortune combating together, If that the former dare but what it can,

No chance may shake it. As from senses reason's work doth spring, So many reasons understanding gain,

And many understandings knowledge bring, And by much knowledge *wisdom* we obtain.

WIS. adj. [*wis*, Saxon; *wis*, Dutch and Danish.] 1. Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge.

I would have you *wis* unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil.

WIS

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wis*. All their writings were composed in verse, which were called runes, or *wises*, and from thence the term of *wise* came.

Since the floods demand For their descent a prone and sinking land: Does not this due declivity declare, A *wise* director's providential care?

The *wisest* and best men in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality.

2. Skillful; dextrous. Speak unto all that are *wise*-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments.

Do we count him a *wise* man, who is *wise* in any thing but his own proper profession and employment, and *wise* for every body but himself?

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. There was an old fat woman even now with me.—

—Pray, was't not the *wise* woman of Brainford? 4. Grave; becoming a *wise* man. One eminent in *wisdom* deport spake much.

WISE. n. f. [*pyre*, Saxon; *wis*, Dutch; *weise*, German; *guise*, Fr. *guisa*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*.

This long she sings in most commanding *wise*; Come, shepherd's boys, let now thy heart be bow'd To make itself to my least look a slave.

Ere we farther pass, I will devise A passport for us both, in fittest *wise*. On this *wise* ye shall bless Israel.

The lovers standing in this doleful *wise*, A warrior bold approached. With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,

Thou say'st and do'st in such outrageous *wise*, That mad Orestes, if he saw the show, 'Would swear thou wert the madder of the two.

'Tis in no *wise* strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly shuffled. *WISAGE. n. f.* [It was antiently written *wisage*, as the Dutch *wisage*, a foolhardy.]

1. A wife, or contentious man. Obsolete. 2. A fool; a dunce.

Why, says a *wisacre* that sat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen.

WISELY. adv. [*from wise*.] Judiciously; prudently. If thou covest death, as utmost end Of misery; to thinking to evade The penalty pronounc'd; doubt not God Hath *wisely* arm'd his vengeful ire.

He fits like discontented Damocles, When by the sportive tyrant *wisely* shown. The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne.

Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wisely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily in view.

The doctors, tender of their fame, *Wise* on me lay all the blame: We must confess his case was nice, But he would never take advice.

WISENESS. n. f. [*from wise*.] Wisdom; sapience. Obsolete. No less deerveth his wintiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wiseness*.

To WISH. v. n. [*pyre*, Saxon.] To have strong desire; to long. The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wished* in himself to die.

That Noah or Janus under flood navigation, may be very well supported by his image found upon the first Roman coins. One side was stamp'd with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a rostrum, or prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for.

2. To be disposed, or inclined. Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character.

3. It has a slight signification of hope. I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am.

To WISH. v. a. 1. To desire; to long for. He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wish* it.

If all the year were playing holidays, To sport would be as tedious as to work; But when they seldom come, they *wish* for come.

They have more than heart could *wish*. There are ships prepar'd by my command, That shall convey you to the *wish*-for port.

2. To recommend by wishing. Had I as many sons as I have hairs, I would not *wish* them to a fairer death.

WIT

3. To imprecate. If heavens have any grievous plague in store, Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee; O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe, And then hurl down their indignation.

4. To ask. Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance.

WISH. n. f. [from the verb.] 1. Longing desire. To his *wish*, Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies.

A *wish* is properly the desire of a man sitting or lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work.

2. Thing desired. What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd, Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self, Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire.

3. Desire expressed. Shame come to Romeo! — Blister'd be thy tongue For such a *wish*.

I admire your whig-principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wish* for them.

WISHEDELY. adv. [*from wish'd*.] According to desire. Not used. What could have happened unto him more *wishe'dly*, than with his great honour to keep the town still.

WISHER. n. f. [*from wish*.] 1. One who longs. 2. One who expresses wishes.

With half that wish, the *wisher's* eyes be press'd. *WISHEFUL. adj.* [*from wish* and *full*.] Longing; showing desire. From Scotland am I stol'n ev'n of pure love,

To greet mine own land with my *wishful* fight. *WISHEFULLY. adv.* [*from wishful*.] Earnestly; with longing. *WISKET. n. f.* A basket.

WISPR. n. f. [*wisp*, Swedish, and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw. A gentleman would fast five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the same used to have continually a great *wisp* of herbs that he smell'd on: and amongst those, some excellent herbs of strong scent, as onions.

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay.

WIST. pret. and part. of *wit*. *WISTFUL. adj.* 1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought. Why, Grubbinel, dost thou lo *wistful* seem?

2. It is used by Swift, as it seems, for *wisful*. There's sorrow in thy look. Lifting up one of my fathes, I cast many a *wisful* melancholy look towards the sea.

WISTFULLY. adv. [*from wistful*.] Attentively; earnestly. With that he fell again to pry Through perspective more *wistfully*.

WISTLY. adv. [*from wit*.] Attentively; earnestly. Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me; As who shall say, I would thou wert the man.

To WIT. v. n. [*pyre*, Saxon.] To know. This word is now only used in the phrase *to wit*; that is to say. There is an officer, to *wit*, the sheriff of the shire, whose office it is, to walk up and down his bailiwick.

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless flay is numb, Unable to support this lump of clay, Swift-winged with desire to get a grave;

As *witting*, I no other comfort have. *WIT. n. f.* [*pyre*, Saxon; from *pyre*, to know.] 1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original signification.

Who would set his *wit* to foolish a bird? The king your father was reputed for A prince most prudent, of an excellent And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment.

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth: Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates still: And as from *wit* the power of wisdom riseth, All other virtues daughters are of will.

Will is the prince, and *wit* the counsellor, Which doth for common good in council sit; And when *wit* is resolv'd, will lends her power To execute what is advis'd by *wit*.

For *wit* and pow'r, their last endeavours bend To outline each other.

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy. They never meet, but there's a skirmish of *wit* between them.—

—Alas, in our last conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man govern'd by one.

Lewd, shallow, hair-brain'd huffs, make atheism and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*.

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ, Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*.

30 T

WIT

- Wit* lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance, or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in separating carefully one from another, ideas, wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude. *Locke.*
- Cou'd any but a knowing prudent cause
Begin such motions, and assign such laws?
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*
3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy.
All sorts of men take a pleasure to gird at me. The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter, than what I invent, and is invented on me. I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. *Shakespeare.*
His works become the frippery of wit. *B. Johnson.*
The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they subdu'd the world. *Sprat.*
The definition of wit is only this; that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*
Let a lord once but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, and the style refines! *Pope.*
4. A man of fancy.
Intemperate wits will spare neither friend nor foe; and make themselves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Estr.*
A poet, being too witty himself, could draw nothing but wits in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the disease of their author. *Dryden.*
To tell them wou'd a hundred tongues require;
Or one vain wit's, that might a hundred tire. *Pope.*
5. A man of genius.
Searching wits, of more mechanic parts;
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts:
Those who to worth their bounty did extend,
And those who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*
How vain that second life in others breath?
Th' estate which wits inherit after death;
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!
The great man's curse, without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*
6. Sense; judgment.
Strong was their plot,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not;
Their states far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*
Come, leave the loathed stage,
And this more loathsome age;
Where pride and impudence in faction knit,
Uproar the chair of wit. *B. Johnson.*
Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He wants not wit the danger to decline. *Dryden.*
7. In the plural. Sound mind; intellect not crazed.
If our wits run the wild-goose chase, I have done: for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*
I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he fought my life:
The grief hath craz'd my wits. *Shakespeare. Lear.*
Are his wits late? is he not light of brain? *Shakespeare.*
Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he riseth early, and his wits are with him; but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unfatiable man. *Ecclesiast. xxxi. 20.*
Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every finner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his wits, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*
No man in his wits can seriously think that his own soul hath existed from all eternity. *Bentley.*
8. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients.
How can it chuse but bring the simple to their wits end? how can it chuse but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*
I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakespeare.*
Sleights from his wit and subtlety proceed. *Milton.*
The neighbourhood were at their wits end, to consider what would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*
- WITCHCRAFT. *n. f.* [wit and craft.] Contrivance; invention. *Abselete.*
He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this witchcraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden's Remains.*
- WITCHCRACKER. *n. f.* [wit and crack.] A joker; one who breaks a jest. *Shakespeare.*
A college of witchcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour; dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram? *Shakespeare.*
- WITWORM. *n. f.* [wit and worm.] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

WIT

- Thus to come forth so suddenly a witworm. *B. Johnson.*
- WITCH. *n. f.* [picce, Saxon.]
1. A woman given to unlawful arts.
Wife judges have prescribed, that men may not rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor the evidence against them. For the witches themselves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland witches, while the lab'ring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton.*
When I consider whether there are such persons as witches, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular instance of it. *Addison's Spectator, N^o 117.*
2. [From pic, Saxon.] A winding sinuous bank.
Leave me those hills where harb'rough his to see;
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding witch. *Spenser.*
To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.
'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards yawn. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,
And honour's suit my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms,
With which weak men thou witchest to attend. *Spenser.*
I'll witch sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
Sit and witch me? *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
- WITCHCRAFT. *n. f.* [witch and craft.] The practices of witches. Urania name, whose force he knew so well,
He quickly knew what witchcraft gave the blow. *Sidney.*
If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a witchcraft
Over the king in his tongue. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
What subtle witchcraft man constrains,
To change his pleasure into pains. *Denham.*
- WITCHERY. *n. f.* [from witch.] Enchantment.
Another kind of petty witchery, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beasts and birds. *Raleigh.*
Great Comus!
Deep-skill'd in all his mother's witcheries. *Milton.*
- To WIT. *v. a.* [pizan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.
The palmer 'gan most bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;
Which not abiding, but more scornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her justly wite.
She turn'd her boat about. *Fairy Queen, c. xii.*
- WITE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*
- WITH. *preposit.* [pið, Saxon.]
1. By. Noting the cause.
Truth, tir'd with iteration,
As true as steel, as pliantage to the moon. *Shakespeare.*
With ev'ry itab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be seen than born. *Rome.*
2. Noting the means.
Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated with art and study. *Dryden.*
3. Noting the instrument.
Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And sweeps, with healthy wings, the rank polluted skies. *Rome.*
By perillous with large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward.*
4. On the side of; for.
O madness of discourse!
That cause sets up with, and against thyself! *Shakespeare.*
5. In opposition to; in competition or contest.
I do contest as hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever against thy valour. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
He shall lie with any friar in Spain. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
6. Noting comparison.
Can blazing carbuncles with her compare? *Sandys.*
7. In society.
God gave man a soul that should live for ever, although the body be destroyed; and those who were good should be with him. *Stillington.*
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*
8. In company of.
At the instant that your messenger came, in loving visitation was with me, a young doctor from Rome. *Shakespeare.*
9. In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance.
Men might know the persons who had a right to regal power, and with it to their obedience. *Leist.*
10. In mutual dealing.
I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you. *Shakespeare.*
11. Noting

WIT

11. Noting confidence; as *I trust you with all my secrets; or, I trust all my secrets with you.* *Hooker.*
12. In partnership.
Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne, and share his heaven with thee. *Pope.*
13. Noting connection.
Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twilt our fortunes with your sinking fate. *Dryden.*
14. Immediately after.
With that she told me; that, though she spake of her father Cremes, she would hide no truth from me. *Sidney, b. ii.*
With that, he crawled out of his nest,
Forth creeping on his catiff hands and thighs. *Fairy Queen.*
In falling, both an equal fortune try'd;
Wou'd fortune for my fall so well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and show'd
His hands, and all his habit fear'd with blood. *Dryden.*
With that, the God his darling phantom calls,
And from his faltering lips this message falls. *Garth.*
15. Amongst.
Jasper Duke of Bedford, whom the king us'd to employ with the first in his wars, was then sick. *Bacon.*
Tragedy was originally with the antients, a piece of religious worship. *Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.*
Immortal powers the term of confidence know,
But interest is her name with men below. *Dryden.*
16. Upon.
Such arguments had invincible force with those Pagan philosophers, who became Christians. *Addison.*
17. In consent. Noting parity of state.
See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie:
With her they flourish'd, and with her they die. *Pope.*
18. With in composition signifies opposition, or privation.
WITHAL. *adv.* [with and all.]
1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.
Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection. *Hooker.*
How well supply'd with noble counsellors?
How modest in exception, and withal
How terrible in constant resolution? *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
The one contains my picture, prince;
If you chuse that, then I am yours withal. *Shakespeare.*
This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son, and withal to enable him to recover some part of Ulster. *Davies's Ireland.*
God, when he gave me strength, to shew withal
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*
Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument, to persuade, and withal to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*
I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past; 'tis done:
Perish this impious, this detested son!
Perish his fire, and perish I withal,
And let the house's heir, and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryden.*
2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use with.
Time brings means to furnish him withal;
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*
It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased withal, and would have us do in order to our happiness. *Tillotson.*
We owe to christianity the discovery of the most perfect rule of life, that ever the world was acquainted withal. *Tillotson.*
- To WITHDRAW. *v. a.* [with and draw; from pið, or piðen, Saxon, against, and draw.]
1. To take back; to deprive of.
It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other withdraw unnecessarily obedience. *Hooker, b. v.*
Impossible it is that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*
2. To call away; to make to retire.
Nauicaia is withdrawn, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses. *Boame.*
- To WITHDRAW. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.
She from her husband soft withdrew. *Milton.*
At this excess of courage all amaz'd,
The foremost of his foes a-while withdrew:
With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw. *Dryden.*
Dumvir has pass'd the noon of life; but cannot withdraw from entertainments, which are pardonable only before that stage of our being. *Tatler, N^o 54.*
- WITHDRAWING-ROOM. *n. f.* [withdraw and room.] Room behind another room for retirement.
For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a withdrawing-room, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniences, is sufficient. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
11. Noting

WIT

- WITHER. *n. f.*
1. A willow twig.
An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a with, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels. *Bacon.*
2. A band, properly a band of twigs; [preðe signifies a band.]
These cords and wites will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them. *K. Charles.*
Birch is of use for ox-yokes, hoops, screws, wites for faggots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To WITHER. *v. n.* [wepðeþob, Saxon, dry, faded.]
1. To fade; to grow laplefs; to dry up.
That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwise, let it wither even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker.*
When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs must wither. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
It shall wither in all the leaves of her spring. *Ezek. xvii. 9.*
The foul may sooner leave off to fustil, than to love; and like the vine, it withers and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South's Sermons.*
2. To waste, or pine away.
Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to wither away before its time. *Temple.*
3. To lose, or want animal moisture.
Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,
Now warm in love, now with'ring in the grave. *Dryden.*
- To WITHER. *v. a.*
1. To make to fade.
The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it withereth the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *Jer. i. 11.*
2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, wither'd up. *Shakespeare.*
What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*
In Spain our springs, like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd, from their infancy:
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*
- WITHEREDNESS. *n. f.* [from wither'd.] The state of being wither'd; marcidness.
Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their witheredness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- WITHERBAND. *n. f.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*
- WITHERS. *n. f.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*
Let the gall'd beast wince;
We are unwrung in the withers. *Shakespeare.*
Rather than let your master take long journeys, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his withers. *Swift.*
- WITHERUNG. *n. f.* Witherung sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebrae of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*
- To WITHHOLD. *v. a.* [with and hold.] Withheld, or withhelden, pret. and part.
1. To refrain; to keep from action; to hold back.
That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cause at first to withhold itself, so neither have any practices, so many, so bloody, following since, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker, b. iv.*
Sith mine he is, or free or bound;
Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*
The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce withheld. *Shakespeare.*
Be careful to withhold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold:
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For though your violence should leave them bare
(Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*
Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or withholding it from any particular action. *Locke.*
2. To

WIT

2. To keep back; to refuse.
What difficulties there are, which as yet withhold our assent, till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear. *Hooker.*
Soon as Titan 'gan his head exalt,
And soon again as he his light withheld,
Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Fairy Queen.*
WITHHOLDEN. *part. pass. of withhold.*
The word keep back, sheweth, that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any thing is kept back, or withheld, that was not due before. *Spelman.*
WITHHOLDER. *n. s.* [from withhold] *c* who withholds.
WITH'N. *prep.* [from within, Saxon.]
1. In the inner part of.
Who then shall blame
His peffer'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
By this means, not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, within ourselves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*
Till this be cur'd by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and contented within himself, as it is for a sick man to be at ease. *Tillotson.*
The river is afterwards wholly lost within the waters of the lake, that one discovers nothing like a stream, till within about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addison.*
2. In the compass of; not beyond; used both of place and time.
Next day we saw, within a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*
A beet-root, and a radish root, which had all their leaves cut close to the roots, within six weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*
Within some while the king had taken up such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a masterpiece. *Wotton.*
The invention of arts necessary or useful to human life, hath been within the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*
As to infinite space, a man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest, than he has of the least space. For in this latter, which is more within our comprehension, we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one, whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*
Were every action concluded within itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*
This, with the green hills and naked rocks within the neighbourhood, makes the most agreeable confusion. *Addison.*
Bounding desires within the line, which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*
3. Not longer ago than.
Within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shakespeare.*
Within these three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
4. Into the reach of.
When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The deep rate savage rush'd within my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Orway.*
5. In the reach of.
Secure of outward force, within himself
The danger lies, yet lies within his pow'r;
Against his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*
I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting ought within my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden.*
Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and she are still within my power. *Dryden.*
6. Into the heart or confidence of.
When by such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdness to another, no wonder if they rejoice to see him guilty of all villainy. *South.*
7. Not exceeding.
Be inform'd how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer, as to keep within it. *Swift.*
8. In the inclosure of.
No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread. *Addison.*
Sedentary and within-door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military disposition. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
WITH'N. *adv.*
1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.
This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design. Within rests more of fear,
More dread of sad event yet undecy'd. *Daniel.*
Death thou hast seen
In his first shape on man; but many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave; all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' entrance, than within. *Milton.*

WIT

2. In the mind.
Language seems too low a thing to express your excellence, and our souls are speaking so much within, that they despise all foreign conversation. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
These, as thy guards from outward harms, are sent;
Ills from within thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*
WITH'NSIDE. *adv.* [within and side.] In the interior parts.
The forces for extracting the stone is represented a little open, that the teeth may be better seen within side. *Sharp.*
WITH'OUT. *prep.* [without, Saxon.]
1. Not with.
Many there are, whose desires have prevented their desires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not without miserable success. *Hooker's Church of England.*
2. In a state of absence from.
Hast thou much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, not without thee. *Taylor.*
3. In the state of not having.
The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without virtue, from those that feed in the valleys.
Infallibility and inerrableness are assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, without any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Ham.*
If the ideas be not innate, there was a time, when the mind was without those principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from some other originals. *Locke.*
4. Beyond; not within the compass of.
Eternity, before the world and after, is without our reach; but that little spot of ground that lies betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
5. In the negation, or omission of.
Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French, must end in our destruction. *Addison.*
6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of.
Excess of diet in costly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the seas, would be avoided: wife men will do it without a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*
7. On the outside of.
Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and some the couriers rein. *Dryden.*
8. Not within.
When the weather hinders me from taking my diversions without doors, I frequently make a little party with select friends. *Ad.*
9. With exemption from.
The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Irish might not be naturalized without damage to themselves or the crown. *Daniel's Ireland.*
Happiness under this view, ev'ry one constantly pursues. Other things acknowledged to be good, he can look upon without desire, pass by, and be content without. *Locke.*
WITH'OUT. *adv.*
1. Not on the inside.
Forming trees and shrubs into sundry shapes, is done by moulding them within, and cutting them without. *Bacon.*
Wife men use studies; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. *Bacon.*
These were from without the growing miseries. *Milton.*
Having gone as far as they could without, they began to observe them within. *Grew.*
2. Out of doors.
The reception of light into the body of the building, was very prompt from without, and from within. *Wotton.*
Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl without. *Dryden.*
3. Externally; not in the mind.
I find my love shall be proved, no love, without I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in whom so high thoughts should be engraved. *Sidney, b. ii.*
You will never live to my age, without you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney.*
WITHOU'TEN. *prep.* [without, Saxon.] Without. Obsolete.
Her face so fair, as flesh it seem'd not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, withouten blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*
TO WITHSTAND. *v. a.* [with and stand.] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.
The violence of sorrow is not at the first to be striven withal, being like a mighty beast, sooner tamed with following, than overthrown by withstanding. *Sidney.*
The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have withstood the received orders of this church, was the first thing which caused me to enter into consideration, whether every christian man fearing God, stand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*
It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiss, but a virtue that we would do amiss in nothing, and a testimony of that virtue, that when we pray that what occasion of sin forever do offer itself, we may be strengthened from above to withstand it. *Hooker, b. v.*
They

WIT

- They soon set sail; nor now the fates withstand;
Their forces trusted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*
When Elymas withstand Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul says of Alexander, he hath greatly withstand our words, do we think the withstanding there was without speaking? *Asterb.*
WITHSTANDER. *n. s.* [from withstand.] An opponent; resisting power.
War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*
WITHY. *n. s.* [widoz, Saxon.] Willow. A tree.
WITLESS. *adj.* [from wit.] Wanting understanding.
Why then should witless man so much misween
That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Fairy Queen.*
I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle place to haunt assemblies,
Where youth, and cost, and witless brav'ry keeps. *Shakespeare.*
So't pleas'd my destiny,
Guilty of my sin of going, to think me
As vain, as witless, and as false as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*
He kept us slaves, by which we fitly prove
That witless pity breedeth fruitless love. *Fairfax.*
The apple's outward form
Delectable, the witless swain beguiles,
Till with a withen mouth and spattering noise
He tastes the bitter morfel and rejects. *Philips.*
WITTING. *n. s.* [Diminutive of wit.] A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness.
You have taken off the senseless ridicule, which for many years the wittings of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Addison's Spectator.*
Those half-learn'd wittings num'rous in our isle,
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile.
A beau and witting perill'd in the throng,
One dy'd in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*
WITNESS. *n. s.* [witness, Saxon.]
1. Testimony; attestation.
The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek;
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakespeare.*
May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the witness of a good conscience, pursue him any further revenge? *Shak.*
If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true. *John.*
The spirit beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God. *Rom. viii. 16.*
Many bare false witnesses, but their witness agreed not. *Mar.*
Nor was long his witness unconfirmed. *Milton.*
Ye moon and stars bear witness to the truth!
His only crime, if friendship can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Our senses bear witness to the truth of each other's reports, concerning the existence of sensible things. *Locke.*
2. One who gives testimony.
The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of divers witnesses. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
God is witness betwixt me and thee. *Gen. xxxi. 50.*
Thy trial choose
With me, best witness of thy virtue try'd. *Milton.*
A fat benefice became a crime, and witness too against its incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*
Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;
The sun and day are witnesses for me. *Dryden.*
3. With a WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind. A low phrase.
Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect with a witness. *Wood.*
Now gall is bitter with a witness;
And love is all delight and sweetness. *Pror.*
TO WITNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest.
There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief witness'd the rather,
For that I saw the tyrant's power a-foot. *Shakespeare.*
Hearest thou not how many things they witness against thee? *John xxvii. 13.*
Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could witness any touch or kiss. *Donne.*
These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live witness in themselves; the sensible in their sensible natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*
TO WITNESS. *v. n.* To bear testimony.
The sea strive with the winds which should be louder,
and the froids of the ship with a ghastly noise to them that were in it, witness'd that their ruin was the wage of the others contention. *Sidney.*
Mine eye doth his effigies witness,
Most truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shakespeare.*

WIT

- Witness you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witness that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands and heart,
To Othello's service. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Lorenzo
Shall witness I set forth as soon as you,
And even but now return'd. *Shakespeare.*
I witness to
The times that brought them in. *Shakespeare.*
Another beareth witness of me, and I know that the witness which he witnesseth of me is true. *John v. 32.*
For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness, when I was worried with thy peels. *Milton.*
The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the deluge in their continent, as Acolta witnesseth, and Laet in the histories of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Witness, ye heav'ns! I live not by my fault,
I strove to have deserv'd the death I fought. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Lord Falkland witnesseth for me, that in a book there were many subjects that I had thought on for the stage. *Dryden.*
Witness for me ye awful gods,
I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*
WITNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.
WITSNAPPER. *n. s.* [wit and snap.] One who affects repartee.
Go in, firrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, fir; they have all stomachs.—
—What a wit-snapper are you! *Shakespeare.*
WITTED. *adj.* [from wit.] Having wit; as a quick witted boy.
WITICISM. *n. s.* [from witty.] A mean attempt at wit.
We have a libertine fooling even in his last agonies, with a witicism between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety and confidence. *L'Estrange.*
He is full of conceptions, points of epigram and witicism, all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*
WITILY. *adv.* [from witty.]
1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.
But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm for wittily contrives? *Dryden.*
2. With flight of imagination.
In conversation wittily pleasant, pleasantly gamefome. *Sidney.*
The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very wittily said to a niece of king Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shakespeare.*
The obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such as presuming on their own natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and seem to mock at the terms when they understand not the things; think that way to get off wittily with their ignorance. *Ben. Johnson.*
WITTINGNESS. *n. s.* [from witty.] The quality of being witty.
No less deserveth his wittingness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness and his moral wisdom. *Spenser.*
WITTINGLY. *adv.* [from witting, knowing; prean, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.
Whatever we work as men, the same we do wittingly work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents any way so tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*
Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor wittingly have I infring'd my vow. *Shak. Henry VI.*
During that dreadful siege, every particular accident for brevity I wittingly pass over. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
He knowingly and wittingly brought evil into the world. *Mor.*
No forger of lies willingly and wittingly furnished out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*
WITTOL. *n. s.* [witol, Sax.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife and seems contented; a tame cuckold.
O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax?
To let that wild beast consume in flames
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*
Amainon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends; but cuckold, witol, the devil himself hath not such a name. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
The Theban witol, when he once desires
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*
WITTOLLY. *adj.* [from witol.] Cuckoldly.
The jealous wittolly knave hath masses of money. *Shakespeare.*
WITTY. *adj.* [from wit.]
1. Judicious; ingenious.
The deep-revolving, witty Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakespeare.*
Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and witty in thy words. *Junius xi. 23.*
2. Full of imagination.
Historics make men wise, poets witty, the mathematick subtle. *Bacon.*
Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the wittiest sayings will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. *South.*
30 U

W O E

In gentle verse the witty told their flame,
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*
3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.
Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully witty upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Addison's Spectator.*
WITWAL. *n. f.* A bird. *Answer.*
To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry; to take a wife.
Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*
The ancient saying is no heresy,
Hanging and wiving goes by destiny. *Shakespeare.*
A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides that hook of wiving, fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare.*
Design or chance makes others wive,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*
To WIVE. *v. a.*
1. To match to a wife.
She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me wiv'd,
To give it her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
2. To take for a wife.
If he have the condition of a faint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should thrive me than wive me. *Shakespeare.*
WIVELY. *adv.* [from *wiver*.] Belonging to a wife.
Basilus could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and wively faithfulness. *Sid.*
WIVES. *n. f.* The plural of wife.
A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old wives tales, from approbation of his own reason. *Spenser's Ireland.*
WIZARD. *n. f.* [from *wife*.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a he-witch. It had probably at first a laudable meaning.
Patience, good lady; wizards know their times. *Shakespeare.*
He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says, a wizard told him that by G
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
That damn'd wizard, hid in fly disguise,
For so by certain signs I knew, had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent
The aidless innocent lady his wiv'd prey.
The prophecies of wizards old
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold.
The wily wizard must be caught,
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*
WO. *n. f.* [Saxon.]
1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.
The king is mad; how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;
And woe by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
So many miseries have craz'd my voice,
That my woe weary'd tongue is still. *Shakespeare.*
Her rash hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, the eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe
That all was lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
O'er dreary wastes, they weep each other's woe. *Pope.*
2. It is often used in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of sorrow *wo is*; anciently *wo wurth*; *pa punp*, Saxon.
All is but lip wisdom which wants experience: I now, *wo* is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*
Wo is my heart;
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,
Whose rags sham'd gilded arms; whose naked breast
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakespeare.*
Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakespeare.*
Happy are they which have been my friends; and woe to my lord chief-justice. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Howl ye, *wo worth* the day. *Ezek. xxx. 2.*
Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer. x. 19.*
If God be such a being as I have described, *wo* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*
Wo to the vanquish'd, woe! *Dryden's Albion.*
3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.
Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the fiores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice; of which one single instance could involve all mankind in one universal confusion. *Saith's Sermons.*
4. Wo seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a substantive; and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the following lines:
We are we, fir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

W O L

5. Wo is used by *Shakespeare* for a stop or cessation; from the particle *wo* pronounced by carters to their horses when they would have them stop.
Love's a mighty lord,
And hath so humbled me, as, I confess, I to him bow.
There is no *wo* to his correction. *Shakespeare.*
WOAD. *n. f.* [Sax. Saxon.] A plant. *Shakespeare.*
The flower consists of four leaves, which are disposed in form of a cross; out of whose flower cup rises the point, which afterwards turns to a fruit in the shape of a tongue, flat at the edge, gaping two ways, having but one cell, in which is contained for the most part one oblong seed; is cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.
In times of old, when British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own;
When drefs was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but woad. *Garth.*
WOEGONE. *n. f.* [Sax. and *begone*.] Lost in woe; distracted in woe; overwhelmed with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
Such a man, oh! to sland'ring
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And wold have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue.
Tancred he saw his life's joy set at naught,
So woe-begone was he with pains of love.
WOFT. The obsolete participle passive from To WAIT.
A braver choice of dauntless spirits
Than now the English bottoms have woft,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*
WOFUL. *adj.* [Sax. and *full*.]
1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.
The woful Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her loathed lodgings, and gotten herself into the solitary places those desarts were full of. *Sidney.*
How many woful widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*
In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,
The woful captive kinsmen are inclos'd. *Dryden.*
2. Wretched; paltzy; sorry.
What woful stuff this madrigal would be,
In some star'd hackney-fornetee, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*
WOFULLY. *adv.* [from *woful*.]
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
2. Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt.
He who would pass such a judgment upon his condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himself wofully deceived, if he judges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures. *South.*
WOLD. *n. f.* Wold, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon pole, a plain and a place without woods. *Gibson's Camden.*
Wold and wold with the Saxons signified a ruler or governor; from whence *herwald* is a famous governor; *athelwald* a noble governor; *herwald*, and by inversion *walders*, a general of an army. *Gibson's Camden.*
WO'LF. [Sax. Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep.
Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Rein'd is Orleans from the English wolves. *Shakespeare.*
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else subscrib'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
2. An eating ulcer.
How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions; and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example we have in our profession, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehension conceives a reality therein. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
WO'LFDOG. *n. f.* [Sax. and *dog*.]
1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.
The luckless prey, how treach'rous tumblers gain, blood
And dauntless *wolf-dogs* shake the lion's mane. *Tieckell.*
2. A dog bred between a dog and wolf.
WO'LFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf*.] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.
Thy desires
Are *wolfish*, bloody, fair'd, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*
I have another daughter,
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
Shall flea thy *wolfish* visage. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Nothing more common than those *wolfish* back-friends in all our pretensions. *Denham.*

W O M

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects: all *wolfish* designs walk under sheeps cloathing. *Gov. Ten.*
WOLFbane. *n. f.* [Sax. and *bane*.] A poisonous plant; aconite.
It hath circumscribed roundish divided leaves; the flower consists of four leaves, shaped like a monkey's hood: each of these flowers are succeeded by three or more pods which contain several rough seeds: the most part of these species are deadly poisons.
Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
WO'LSMILK. *n. f.* An herb. *Answer.*
WO'LYSH. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfish* is more proper.] Resembling a wolf.
Why in this *wolfish* gown do I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick.
My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another so in that *wolfish* belline manner else. *Howell.*
There is a base *wolfish* principle within that is gratified with another's misery. *South's Sermons.*
WOMAN. [Sax. *wuman*, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen*, *Skinner*.]
1. The female of the human race.
That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman. *Shakespeare.*
Thou dotard, thou art *woman-tir'd*, unroofed
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Women are soft, mild, pitiful and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*
And Abimelech took men-servants and women servants. *Gen.*
O woman, lovely woman, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Ottway.*
Census a woman once and once a man;
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden's Æn.*
Women are made as they themselves would choose,
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*
Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of women, gravity that of men. *Addison.*
2. A female attendant on a person of rank.
I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her woman
I sent my message. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
To WOMAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.
I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can woman me unto. *Shakespeare.*
WOMANED. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Accompanied; united with a woman.
I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
WOMANHA'TER. *n. f.* [Saxon and *bater*.] One that has an aversion from the female sex.
How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satire;
And brand me for a *womanbater*. *Swift.*
WOMANHOOD. *n. f.* [from *woman*.] The character and collection of qualities of a woman. Obsolete.
Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Fairy Queen.*
There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,
Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood*,
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*
'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their worse than killing lust.
When my grave is broke up again,
Some second guest to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhood*
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*
WOMANISH. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman.
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*
Zelmane making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly besought her to keep her speech a while within the paradise of her mind. *Shakespeare.*
A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible, strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*
She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say,
For love of me, leave off. *Fairy Queen.*
Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;
Our yoke and suff'rance flew us *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*
He never was so *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*
During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*
In a sad look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*

W O N

I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*
The godlike hero, in his breast
Disdain'd, or was asham'd to show
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*
To WOMANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To emaculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.
This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sid.*
WOMANKIND. *n. f.* [Saxon and *kind*.] The female sex; the race of women.
Mufidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind*. *Sidney.*
So easy is 't appease the stormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*. *Fairy Queen.*
Because thou dost sit on *womankind*, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*
Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But *womankind* in ill is ever bold. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Juba might make the proudest of our sex,
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy. *Addison's Cat.*
She advanc'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*
WOMANLY. *adj.* [from *woman*.]
1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine.
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To say I'd done no harm. *Shakespeare.*
She brings your froward wives
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shakespeare.*
All will spy in thy face
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*
Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*
Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
2. Not childish; not girlish.
Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
WOMANLY. *adv.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.
WOMB. *n. f.* [Sax. Goth. *wamb*, Sax. *wamb*, Islandick.]
1. The place of the fetus in the mother.
When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only son of my womb. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, having some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the womb. *Locke.*
Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*
2. The place whence any thing is produced.
The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, embryo immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton.*
The womb of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*
To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in secret.
Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth womb, will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
WOMBY. *adj.* [from *womb*.] Capacious.
He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
WOMEN. Plural of woman.
Thus it shall befall
Him who to worth in women over-trusts. *Milton.*
WON. The preterite and participle passive of win.
All these the Parthian,
From the luxurious kings of Antioch won. *Milton.*
Against myself I victorious have won. *Dryden.*
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Addison's Spectat.*
To WON. *v. n.* [Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in use.
Him fortun'd
To come where vile Arcadia does *won*. *Fairy Queen.*
Out of the ground uprose
As from his lair, the wild beast where he won
In forest wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
A people near the northern pole that won;
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests hore. *Fairf.*
WON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.
What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye;
Or where hast thou thy won, that so much gold
Thou can't preserve from wrong and robbery. *Fairy Queen.*

WON

To WONDER. *v. n.* [pundorian, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

The want of these magazines of victuals I have oftentimes complained of in England, and wondered at in other countries. *Spenser's Ireland.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world wondered after the beast. *Rev. xiii. 3.*

No wonder to us, who have conversed with too many strange unparallel'd actions, now to wonder at any thing: wonder is 'from surprise, and surprise ceases upon experience. *South's Sermons.*

King Turnus wonder'd at the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can wonder that all the sciences have been so overcharged with insignificant and doubtful expressions, capable to make the most quick-sighted very little the more knowing. *Locke.*

I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

WONDER. *n. f.* [pundorian, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.]

- Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.
- What is he, whose griefs Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase or sorrow Conjure the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand Like wonder-wounded hearers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture of the body; for in wonder the spirits fly not as in fear, but only settle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

- Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.

The Cornish wonder-gatherer describeth the fame. *Carew.*

Great effects come of industry in civil business; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth wonders. *Bacon.*

Lo, a wonder strange! Of every beast, and bird, and insect small Came sevens, and pairs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What woman will you find, Though of this age the wonder and the fame, On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye Of fond desire? *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

No wonder sleep from careful lovers flies, To bathe himself in Saccarissa's eyes; As fair Astrea once from earth to heav'n, By strife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that sword could wonders do: The better cause makes mine the sharper now. *Waller.*

- Anything mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon the wonder of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the wonder and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

WONDERFUL. *adj.* [wonder and full] Admirable; strange; astonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not, things too wonderful for me which I knew not. *Job xlii. 3.*

Strange Hath been the cause, and wonderful to hear. *Milton.*

All this is very wonderful, Shakespeare multiplies miracle upon miracle to bring about the same event in the play, which chance with more propriety performs in the novel. *Shak. Illust.*

WONDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly used.

The house which I am about to build shall be wonderful great. *2 Chron. ii. 9.*

WONDERFULLY. *adv.* [from wonderful] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

He was much made on by the pope, who knowing himself to be unprofitable to the Christian world, was wonderfully glad to hear that there were such echoes of him founding in remote parts. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There is something wonderfully divine in the airs of this picture. *Addison's Italy.*

WONDERMENT. *n. f.* [from wonder.] Astonishment; amazement. Not in use, except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true, It ravish'd is with fancy's wonderment. *Spenser.*

Those things which I here set down, do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty wonderments. *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a wonderment of it, and asked him what he meant. *LeStrange.*

WONDERSTRUCK. *adj.* [wonder and strike.] Amazed.

Acanus, wonderstruck to see That image of his filial piety. *Dryden's Æneid.*

WONDEROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from wonderful, of wonder.]

- Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.

The credit of whose virtue rest with thee; Wonderous indeed, if cause of such effects. *Milton.*

In such charities she pass'd the day; 'Twas wonder how she found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*

Researches into the springs of natural bodies, and their mo-

WOO

tions, should awaken us to admire the wondrous wisdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [Wonderous is barbarously used for an adverb.] In a strange degree.

From that part where Moses remembereth the giants, begotten by the sons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked; did they steal those wondrous great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Ruler's.*

To shun th' allurements is not hard To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd and well-prepar'd; But wondrous difficult, when once beset, To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

You are so beautiful, So wondrous fair, you justify rebellion, Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race, Are, as when women, wondrous fond of place. *Pope.*

WONDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from wonderful.] To a strange degree.

My lord led wondrously to discontent. *Shakespeare.*

This made Proserpina Make to them the greater speed, For fear that they too much should bleed, Which wondrously her troubled. *Drayton.*

Such doctrines in the pigeon house were taught: You need not ask how wondrously they wrought. Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd, Cloe complains, and wondrously's aggriev'd. *Granville.*

To WONT. *v. n.* [Preterite and participle wunt; punian, To be WONT.] Saxon; gewonen, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast the wont to make The day that first doth lead the year around. *Fairy Queen.*

Through power of that, his cunning thievers He wont to work, that none the same spies. *Habberd.*

Jafon the Thessalian was wont to say, that some things must be done unjustly, that many things may be done justly. *Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd; If dream'd, not as I oft am wont, of thee, But of offence and trouble. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The eagle's fate and mine are one, Which on the shaft that made him die Espy'd a feather of his own, Wherewith he wont to soar so high. *Waller.*

A mother was wont always to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired squirrels or birds, but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

Another sort of sophism is wont to be called an imperfect enumeration or false induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts's Logic.*

WONT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Custom; habit; use. Out of use.

Passing their time according to their wont, they waited for the coming of Phalarus. *Shaks.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural wont, that which is heavy mounting sometime upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man, What'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakespeare.*

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under fly or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman wont. *Milton.*

WONT. A contraction of will not.

WONTED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual.

Her champion stout, to aid his friend, Again his wonted weapon proved. *Fairy Queen.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts Firm peace recover'd soon and wonted calm. *Milton.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but she was wonted to the place, and would not remove. *LeStrange.*

Who have no house, sit round where once it was, And with full eyes each wonted room require; Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place, As murder'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*

WONTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from wonted.] State of being accustomed to. Not in use.

Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of government, I might suspect my judgment biased with prejudice or wontedness of opinion. *King Charles.*

WONTLESS. *adj.* [from wont.] Unaccustomed; unusual.

Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me? What wondrous fury do't thou now inspire Into my feeble breast, when full of thee? *Spenser.*

To Woo. *v. a.* [apogoe, courted, Saxon.] To court; to sue for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do; We should be woo'd, and were not made to woo. *Shakespeare.*

Some lay in dead mens skulls; and in those holes Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept, As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems; That woo'd to the slimy bottom of the deep, And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakespeare.*

Fancies and notions he pursues, Which ne'er had being but in thought: Each like the Grecian artist woo'd The image he himself wrought. *Prior.*

My proud rival woo'd Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips's Distress Mother.*

Oh, stretch thy reign, fair peace! from shore to shore, Till conquest cease, and slavery be no more; Till the freed Indians in their native groves Reap their own fruits, and woo their fable loves. *Pope.*

To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Yet can the love a foreign emperor, Whom of great worth and pow'r the hearts to be; If she be woo'd but by ambassador, Or but his letters or his pictures see: So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay, She woo'd and tempted is ten thousand ways By these great powers, which on the earth bear sway, The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise. *Davies.*

Sweet bird that shun'st the noise of folly, Most musical, most melancholy! Thee, chauntress oft the woods among, I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

To Woo. *v. n.* To court; to make love.

With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they woo, When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *adj.* [wood, Gothic; pob, Saxon; woad, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obsolete.

Winds do rage, as winds were woad, And cause spring tides to raise great flood. *Tusser.*

Coal-black steeds yborn of hellish brood, That on their rusty bits did clasp as they were woad. *Fairy Queen.*

Calm the tempest of his passion woad; The banks are overflown, when stopp'd is the flood. *Fa. Q.*

WOOD. *n. f.* [pube, Saxon; woad, Dutch.]

- A large and thick plantation of trees.

The wood-born people fall before her fiat, And worship her as goddesses of the woad. *Fairy Queen.*

St. Valentine is past: Begin these wood-birds but to couple now? *Shakespeare.*

The woods are ruthless, dreadful, deaf and dull: There speak and strike. *Shakespeare's Titus and Andronicus.*

Light thickens, and the crow Makes wing to the rooky wood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Hecate, when she gave to rule the wood, Then led me trembling through those dire abodes. *Dryden.*

- The substance of trees; timber.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters, And burn sweet woad to make the lodging sweet. *Shaks.*

The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and woad-ashes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*

Having fill'd it about five inches with thoroughly kindled wood-coals, we let it down into the glass. *Boyle.*

Of long growth there stood A laurel's trunk, a venerable woad. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The soft wood turns use commonly.

The size of faggots and woad-stacks differs in most countries. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Herrings must be smoked with woad. *Child.*

WOODA'NEMONE. *n. f.* A plant.

WOODBIND. *n. f.* [pubbin, Saxon.] Honeyfuckle.

WOODBINE. *n. f.* [pubbin, Saxon.] Honeyfuckle.

Couch'd in the woadbind coverture. *Shakespeare.*

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of woadbine and wild roses. *Peacham.*

WOODCOCK. *n. f.* [pubucoc, Saxon.] A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrously used for a dunce.

He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; shall I not find a woodcock too? *Shakespeare.*

Soon as in doubtful day the woodcock flies, Her cleanly pair the pretty housewife bears. *Gay.*

WOODDED. *adj.* [from woad.] Supplied with wood.

The lord Stratts have been possessed of a very great landed estate, well-conditioned, woaded and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

WOODDRINK. *n. f.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as cassiafras.

The drinking elder-wine or wooddrinks are very useful. *Flyer on the Humours.*

WOODEN. *adj.* [from woad.]

- Lignous; made of wood; timber; on wood.

Like a strutting player, whose conceit Lies in his hamstrings, he doth think it rich To hear the woaden dialogue and found as he would do: 'Twixt his stretch'd foot and the scaffoldage. *Shakespeare.*

They used to vault or leap up; and therefore they had wooden horses in their houses and abroad. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

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Prefs'd with the burden, Caneus pants for breath; And on his shoulders bears the woaden death. *Dryden.*

The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon a woaden peg. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Clumsy; awkward.

I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom? Why, for my king: tush, that's a woaden thing. *Shakespeare.*

When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very woaden figure on it. *Collier of Confidence.*

WOODFRETTER. *n. f.* [teret, Lat.] An insect; a Woodworm. *Ainsworth.*

WOODHOLE. *n. f.* [wood and hole.] Place where wood is laid up.

What should I do? or whither turn? amaz'd, Confounded to the dark recess I fly, Of woadhole. *Philips.*

WOODLAND. *n. f.* [wood and land.] Woods; ground covered with woods.

This household beast, that us'd the woadland grounds, Was view'd at first by the young hero's hounds, As down the stream he swam. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river, woadland in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke.*

By her awak'd, the woadland choir To hail the common god prepares; And tempts me to resume the lyre, Soft warbling to the vernal airs. *Penton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

Here hills and vales, the woadland and the plain, Here earth and water seems to strive again. *Pope.*

WOODLARK. *n. f.* A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE. *n. f.* [wood and louse.] An insect.

The millepes or woodlouse is a small insect of an oblong figure, about half an inch in length, and a fifth of an inch in breadth; of a dark blueish or livid grey colour, and having its back convex or rounded: notwithstanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball, which it frequently does, and suffers itself to be taken. They are found in great plenty under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. Millepes are aperient, attenuant, and detergent; and the best way of taking them is swallowing them alive, which is easily and conveniently done; and they are immediately destroyed on falling into the stomach. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Wrap thyself up like a woodlouse, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*

There is an insect they call a woodlouse, That folds up itself in itself, for a house, As round as a ball, without head, without tail, Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

WOODMAN. *n. f.* [wood and man.] A sportsman; a hunter.

Their cry being composed of so well sorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the skillful woodmen did find a mulick. *Stdney.*

The duke is a better woodman than thou takest him for. *Shakespeare.*

This is some one like us night foundered here, Or else some neighbour woodman. *Milton.*

So when the woodman's toil her cave surrounds, And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds, With grief and rage the mother-lion stung, Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

WOODMONGER. *n. f.* [wood and monger.] A woodfeller.

WOODNOTE. *n. f.* Wild mulick.

Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Johnson's learned sock be on, Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child, Warble his native woodnotes wild. *Milton.*

WOODNYMPH. [wood and nymph.] Dryad.

Soft the wither'd, and like a woadnymp light, Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train, Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By dimpled brook and fountain brim, The woadnymp, deck'd with daisies trim, Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

WOODOFFERING. *n. f.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots for the woadoffering. *Neb. x. 34.*

WOODPECKER. *n. f.* [wood and peck; picus martius, Lat.] A bird.

The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is very singular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its incompassing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham's Physico-theology.*

WOODPECKER or Woodcuter. *n. f.* A wild pigeon. *Ainsworth.*

WOODROSE. *n. f.* An herb.

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WOODSARE.

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WOODSARE. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *fare*.] The froth called *woodfare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*
WOODSEERE. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *seere*.] The time when there is no sap in the tree.
WOODSORREL. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *sorrel*.] A plant. The characters are: it hath a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, having its brim wide expanded, and cut into several divisions: the pointal, which rises from the flowercup, becomes an oblong membranous fruit, divided into femal cells, opening outward from the base to the top, and inclosing seeds, which often start from their lodges, by reason of the elastic force of the membrane which involves them. *Miller.*
WOODWARD. *n. f.* [from *wood* and *ward*.] A forester.
WOODY. *adj.* [from *wood*.]
 1. Abounding with wood.
 Thou hast led me up
 A woody mountain, whose high top was plain. *Milton.*
 Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades
 He met her, and in secret shades
 Of woody Ida's innmost grove. *Milton.*
 Four times ten days I've pass'd
 Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
 Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
 Diana's woody realms he next invades,
 And, crosses through the consecrated shades, *Addison.*
 2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.
 In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic.
 Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*
 3. Relating to woods.
 With the woody nymphs when he did play. *Fairy Queen.*
 All the satyrs scorn their woody kind,
 And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Fairy Queen.*
WOOL. *n. f.* [from *wool*.] One who courts a woman.
 The wooers most are toucht in this offence,
 To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.*
 Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's wooers, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
 Usurping wooers felt his thund'ring word,
 And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*
WOOF. *n. f.* [from *woove*.]
 1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.
 The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 2. Texture; cloth.
 A vest of purple flow'd,
 Iris had dipp'd the woof. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 I must put off
 These my sky-robcs, spun out of Iris' woof.
 To spread the pall beneath the regal chair,
 Of softest woof, is bright Alcippes' care. *Pope's Odyssey.*
WOOLINGLY. *adv.* [from *wool*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.
 The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
 By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
 Smells woolingly here. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
WOOL. *n. f.* [pul, Saxon; *woollen*, Dutch.]
 1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.
 Bafe-minded wretches, for respect of gain, some paultry wool may yield you, to let so much time pass without knowing perfectly her estate. *Sidney.*
 A gown made of the finest wool,
 Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
 Fair lined slippers for the cold,
 With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*
 Concerning their complaint for price of wool, he would give order that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*
 Struthium is a root used by the wool-dressers. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Any short thick hair.
 In the cauldron boil and bake;
 Wool of batt and tongue of dog. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
WOOLFEL. *n. f.* [from *wool* and *fell*.] Skin not stripped of the wool.
 Wool and woelfels were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*
WOOLLEN. *adj.* [from *wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for anything coarse.
 I was wont
 To call them woollen vassals, things created
 To buy and sell with groats. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lye in woollen. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.*
 Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

W O R

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate,
 Spite of his woollen night-cap. *Dryden.*
WOOLLEN. *n. f.* Cloth made of wool.
 His breeches were of rugged woollen,
 And had been at the knee of Bullen. *Hudibras.*
 Odious! in woollen! 'twould a faint provoke!
 No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
 Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.*
 He is a bel-esprit and a woollen draper. *Swift.*
WOOLPACK. *n. f.* [from *wool*, *pack*, and *sack*.]
WOOLSACK. *n. f.*
 1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
 2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords.
 At bar abusive, on the bench unable,
 Knave on the woofsack, sop at council-table. *Dryden.*
 3. Any thing bulky without weight.
 Chaos of presby'try, where laymen guide
 With the tame woofsack clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*
WOOLWARD. *adv.* [from *wool* and *ward*.] In wool. *Not used.*
WOOLLY. *adj.* [from *wool*.]
 1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool.
 When the work of generation was
 Between these woolly breeders,
 The skillful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shaksp. Lear.*
 Some few, by temperance taught, approaching slow,
 To distant fate by easy journeys go:
 Gently they lay 'em down, as evening sheep
 On their own woolly fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*
 2. Resembling wool.
 What signifies
 My fleece of woolly hair, that now uncurls? *Shaksp. Lear.*
 Nothing profits more
 Than frequent snows: O may'st thou often see
 Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain,
 Nutritious! *J. Philips.*
WORD. *n. f.* [from *word*, Saxon; *word*, Dutch.]
 1. A single part of speech.
 If you speak three words, it will three times report you the three words. *Bacon.*
 As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are words or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with. *South's Sermons.*
 Amongst men who confound their ideas with words, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*
 Each might who reads not, and but scans and spells,
 Each word-catcher that lives on syllables. *Pope.*
 2. A short discourse.
 Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two?
 —T'wo thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing. *Shak. A word, Lucilius.*
 How he receiv'd you. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
 A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and, in a word, never leave thee. *South.*
 In a word, the Gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be. *Tilletson.*
 3. Talk; discourse.
 Why should calamity be full of words?
 —Windy attorneys to their client woes!
 Let them have scope, though what they do impart
 Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart. *Shak. R. III.*
 If you dislike the play,
 Pray make no words on't 'till the second day,
 Or third be past; for we would have you know it.
 The loss will fall on us, not on the poet.
 Cease this contention: be thy words severe,
 Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*
 If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or unbecomingness of the faults.
 If I appear a little word-bound in my first solutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long diffuse of speech. *Spektator.*
 4. Dispute; verbal contention.
 In argument upon a case,
 Some words there grew 'twixt Somerfet and me. *Shaksp.*
 5. Language.
 Found you no displeasure by word or countenance? *Shaksp.*
 I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by word of mouth. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
 He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such words as were proper to the occasion.
 An easy way, by word of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*
 6. Promise.
 Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly, swear not. *Shaksp.*
 I take your princely word for these redresses.
 —I give it you, and will maintain my word. *Shak. H. IV.*
 The duke shall wield his conquering word,
 The king shall pass his honest word. *Dryden.*
 7. Signal; token.
 Every soldier, kill his prisoners;
 Give the word through. *Shak. Henry V.*
 8. Account;

W O R

8. Account; tidings; message.
 Bring me word thither
 How the world goes, that to the pace of it
 I may spur on my journey. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 Why should he write to Edmund? Might not you
 Transport her purposes by word? *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 Two optick nerves the ties,
 Like spectacles across the eyes,
 By which the spirits bring her word,
 Whene'er the balls are fix'd or stirr'd. *Prior.*
 9. Declaration.
 I know you brave, and take you at your word;
 That present service which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*
 10. Affirmation.
 Every person has enough to do to work out his own salvation; which, if we will take the apostle's word, is to be done with fear and trembling.
 I desire not the reader should take my word, and therefore I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge. *Decay of Piety.*
 11. Scripture; word of God.
 They say this church of England neither hath the word purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministr'd. *Whig.*
 12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term.
 Thou my Word, begotten son, by thee
 This I perform. *Milton.*
 To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute.
 He that defends not to word it with a shrew, does worse than beat her. *L'Estrange.*
 To WORD. *v. a.* To express in proper words.
 Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison of the blessed king, upon the winding and drawing up his charge against approaching trial. *South's Sermons.*
 Whether I have improved these fables or no, in the wording or meaning of them, the book must stand or fall to itself. *L'Estr.*
 The apology for the king is the same, but worded with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*
WORDY. *adj.* [from *word*.] Verbose; full of words.
 Phocion, beholding a wordy orator, while he was making a magnificent speech full of vain promises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spektator.*
 We need not lavish hours in wordy periods,
 As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips's Britain.*
 Intemperate rage, a wordy war, began. *Pope.*
WOKE. *v. a.* The preterite of *work*.
 This on his helmet wore a lady's glove,
 And that a sleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.*
 My wife, the kindell, dearest, and the truest
 That ever wore the name. *Rose's Royal Convert.*
 To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [from *work*, Saxon; *worken*, Dutch.]
 1. To labour; to travail; to toil.
 Good Kent, how shall I live and work
 To match thy goodness? Life will be too short. *Shaksp.*
 Go and work; for no straw shall be given you. *Ex. v. 18.*
 Whether we work or play, or sleep or wake,
 Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*
 2. To be in action; to be in motion.
 Glory grows guilty of detected crimes,
 When for fame's sake
 We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shaksp.*
 In Morat your hopes a crown design'd,
 And all the woman work'd within your mind. *Dryden.*
 3. To act; to carry on operations.
 May be the Lord will work for us.
 Our better part remains *1 Sa. xiv. 6.*
 To work in close design. *Milton.*
 4. To act as a manufacturer.
 They that work in fine flax. *Jf. xix. 9.*
 5. To ferment.
 Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they work, which may make them fume and inflame less. *Bac.*
 Try the force of imagination upon staying the working of beer, when the barn is put in. *Bacon.*
 If in the wort of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a forevein drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 6. To operate; to have effect.
 With some other business put the king
 From these sad thoughts that work too much upon him. *Shak.*
 All things work together for good to them that love God. *Rom. viii. 28.*
 Gravity worketh weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*
 Although the same tribute laid by consent, or by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it worketh diversely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*
 These positive undertakings wrought upon many to think that this opportunity should not be lost. *Clarendon.*

W O R

Nor number, nor example with him wrought
 To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. *Milton.*
 We see the workings of gratitude in the Israelites. *South.*
 Objects of pity, when the cause is new, *Dryden.*
 Would work too fiercely on the giddy crowd.
 Poison will work against the stars: beware,
 For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryd. jun. Farsenal.*
 When this reverence begins to work in him, next consider his temper of mind. *Locke.*
 This so wrought upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke.*
 Humours and manners work more in the meaner sort than with the nobility. *Addison on Italy.*
 The tibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long: his colours are white, black, and red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious, yet worketh the slowest. *Grew.*
 7. To obtain by diligence.
 Without the king's assent
 You wrought to be a legate. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 He hath wrought with God this day. *1 Sa. xiv. 45.*
 8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick.
 Work on,
 My medicine, work! thus credulous fools are caught. *Shak.*
 I should have doubted the operations of antimony, where such a potion could not work. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of working, it is oft times converted. *Brown.*
 Most purges heat a little; and all of them work best, that is, cause the blood so to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew's Cosmol.*
 9. To act as on an object.
 Let it be pain of body, or distress of mind, there's matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to work upon. *L'Estr.*
 Natural philosophy has sensible objects to work upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addison.*
 The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and worked on his imagination. *Swift.*
 10. To make way.
 Body shall up to spirit work. *Milton.*
 Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
 Of good and ill, which should work upward first? *Dryden.*
 11. To be tossed or agitated.
 Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves,
 Confus'd with working sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*
 To WORK. *v. a.*
 1. To make by degrees.
 Sidelong he works his way.
 Through winds, and waves, and storms he works his way,
 Impatient for the battle: one day more
 Will set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addison.*
 2. To labour; to manufacture.
 He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbore to work them at that time, and when they left off from working them. *Raleigh's Apology.*
 The chaos, by the Divine Power, was wrought from one form into another, 'till it settled into an habitable earth. *Burn.*
 This mint is to work off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.*
 The young men acknowledged in love-letters, sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words wrought upon the seals, that they died for her. *Tatler.*
 They now begin to work the wondrous frame,
 To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore.*
 The industry of the people works up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.*
 3. To bring by action into any state.
 So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
 Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
 Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines,
 'Till by degrees the floating mirror shines. *Addison's Cato.*
 4. To influence by successive impulses.
 If you would work any man, know his nature and fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.*
 To hasten his destruction, come yourself,
 And work your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*
 5. To produce; to effect.
 Fly the dreadful war,
 That in thyself thy lesser parts do move,
 Outrageous anger, and woe-working jar. *Fairy Queen.*
 Love worketh no ill to his neighbour. *Rom. xiii. 10.*
 Our light affliction for a moment worketh for us a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor. iv. 18.*
 We might work any effects, not holpen by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*
 Moisture, although it doth not pass through bodies without communication of some substance, as heat and cold do, yet it worketh effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.*
 Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well work such wonders. *Drummond.*
 God,

WOR

God, only wife, to punish pride of wit,
Among mens wits hath this confusion wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought.
Of the tree,
Which, tasted, *work* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou dy'st. *Milton.*

6. To manage.
More personal valour could not supply want of knowledge
in building and *working* ships. *Arbutnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.
Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison's Cato.*

8. To embroider with a needle.
Not only every society, but every single person has enough
to do to *work* out his own salvation. *Decay of Piety.*

9. To *WORK* out. To effect by toil.
The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works* out the
rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. To *WORK* out. To erase; to efface.
Tears of joy for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. To *WORK* up. To raise.
That which is wanting to *work* up the pity to a greater
height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*

This lake resembles a sea, when *worked* up by storms. *Addison.*

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison's Cato.*

We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, 'till they have
worked up our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

WORK. *n. f.* [from *work*, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.
Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Ecclesiast. xxxiii.*

In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow
vegetables, which the *work*-folks say have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask;
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dryden.*

2. A state of labour.
All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal
lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess
them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this
occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friend-
ship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bumbling attempt.
It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this
innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks,
and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as
they should have been. *Stirlingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.
Round her *work* the did empale,
With a fair border wrought of lundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*

That handkerchief, you gave me: I must take out the
work: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your
chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some
minx's token, and I must take out the *work*? There, give it
your hobbyhorse: whereforever you had it, I'll take out no
work on't. *Shakespeare's Otello.*

5. Any fabric or compages of art.
Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.
The instrumentality of riches to *works* of charity, have
rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth by laws
to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which
is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire applica-
tion of the agents, water hath the principality and excels over
earth. *Digby.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her husband to promote.
While as the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.
Where is that holy fire, which verse is said
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,
There, her best *work*, to her *work* cannot draw. *Donne.*

O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels
Whatever can to fight or thought be form'd;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,
How art thou lost! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

8. Management; treatment.
Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shak.*

9. To set on *WORK*. To employ; to engage.
It setteth those wits on *work* in better things, which would be
else employed in worse. *Hooker.*

WORKER. *n. f.* [from *work*.] One that works.
Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser.*

WOR

His father was a *worker* in brass. *Kings vii. 14.*

You spoke me fair; but even then betrayed me: depart
from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *South's Sermons.*

WORKFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the
same work with another. *Rem.*

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Rem.*

WORKHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *work* and *house*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.
The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shak. H.V.*

Protagenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where
he was daily finishing those pieces he begun. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.
Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers?
Ereem and promote those useful charities which remove such
pests into prisons and *workhouses*. *Atterbury.*

WORKINGDAY. *n. f.* [from *work* and *day*.] Day on which labour
is permitted; not the sabbath.

How full of briars is this *workingday* world? *Shakespeare.*

Will you have me, lady?
—No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-*
days; your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shakespeare.*

WORKMAN. *n. f.* [from *work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of
any thing.

When *workmen* strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakespeare.*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wisd.*

There was no other cause preceding than his own
will, no other matter than his own power, no other *work-*
man than his own word, and no other consideration than his
own infinite goodness. *Raleigh.*

They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their value for
the *workman*. *Addison on Italy.*

WORKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman*.] Skillful; well per-
formed; workmanlike.

WORKMANLY. *adv.* Skillfully; in a manner becoming a
workman.

In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,
Take favour on enough for a lord and a knight. *Tusser.*

We will fetch thee straight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakespeare.*

WORKMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; something made by any one.
Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* embold'd,
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by
being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that
chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice
of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects use to do,
in the *workmanship* of his regal hand. *Watson.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's
workmanship, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reason-
able creatures? *Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any
manufacture.

The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*

3. The art of working.
If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how
Tubal-cain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of
them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

WORKMASTER. *n. f.* [from *work* and *master*.] The performer of
any work.

What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*

Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. *Ecclesiast. xxxviii.*

Delire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

WORKWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *work* and *woman*.]

1. A woman skilled in needle-work.

The moist fine-fingred *workwoman* on ground,
Arascline, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

WORKDAY. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *workingday*.] The day
not the sabbath.

Tell her but a *workday* fortune. *Shakespeare.*

The other days, and thou
Make up one man; whose face thou art,
The *workdays* are the back part;
The burden of the week lies there. *Herbert.*

Holydays.

WOR

Holydays, if haply they were gone, *Gay.*

Like *workdays*, I with would soon be done:
WORLD. *n. f.* [from *world*, Saxon; *werld*, Dutch.]

1. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Loc.*

2. System of beings.
Begotten before all *worlds*. *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son, by
whom he made the *worlds*. *Hebr. i. 2.*

Know how this *world*
Of heav'n and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.
He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Present state of existence.
I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Estrange.*

He wittingly brought evil into the *world*. *More.*

Christian fortitude consists in suffering for the love of God,
whatever hardships can befall in the *world*. *Dryden.*

5. A secular life.
Happy is he that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires.
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,
While she is lovely, does to heav'n make love;
I need not urge your promise, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind? *Waller.*

By the *world*, we sometimes understand the things of this
world; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away
our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand
the men of the *world*, with whose solicitations we are so apt
to comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Publick life.
Hence banished, is banish'd from the *world*;
And *world* exil'd is death. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life.
Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars
From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

8. Great multitude.
You a *world* of curses undergo,
Being the agents, or base second means. *Shakespeare.*

Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company; *Shakespeare.*

For you in my respect are all the *world*. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

I leave to speak of a *world* of other attempts furnished by
kings. *Raleigh's Apology.*

What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the
contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confusions upon the
contrary practice. *Bp. Sanderfon.*

Just to romances are, for what else
Is in them all, but love and battles?
O'th' first of these we have no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o'th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this *world* a *world* of woe. *Milton.*

There were a *world* of paintings, and among the rest the
picture of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Marriage draws a *world* of business on our hands, subjects
us to law-suits, and loads us with domestic cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal prison freed,
Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;
A *world* of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryden.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And feel your heart to such a *world* of charms? *Addison.*

9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many.
This hath bred high terms of separation between such and
the rest of the *world*, whereby the one fort are named the
brethren, the godly; the other worldlings, time-servers,
pleasers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the *world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.
Why dost thou shew me thus to th' *world*?
Bear me to prison. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

He was willing to declare to all the *world*, that, as he had
been brought up in that religion established in the church of
England, so he could maintain the same by unanswerable
reasons. *Clarendon.*

10. Course of life.
Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* un-
justly. *Clarissa.*

11. Universal empire.
Rome was to sway the *world*. *Milton.*

This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,
And lost poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*

12. The manners of men.
Children should not know any wickedness. Old folks have
discretion, and know the *world*. *Shakespeare.*

What start at this! when sixty years have spread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all observing age could gain?
Or hast thou known the *world* too long in vain? *Dryden.*

WOR

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison's Cato.*

The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better;
To know the *world*! a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*

13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Obsolete.*

The balfa having recommended Barbaruffa, it was a *world*
to see, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

14. Time. A sense originally Saxon; now only used in *World*
without end.

15. In the *world*. In Possibility.
All the precautions in the *world* were taken for the mar-
riage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

16. For all the *world*. Exactly. A ludicrous sense; now little used.
He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as
many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and
for all the *world* to placed. *Sidney, b. ii.*

WORLTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *worldly*.] Covetousness; addic-
tion to gain.

WORLTLING. *n. f.* [from *world*.] A mortal set upon profit.
Bastemind wretches! are your thoughts so deeply bemired
in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for respect of gain
to let so much time pass. *Stany.*

The one fort are nam'd the brethren, the godly; the
other *worldlings*, time-servers, and pleasers of men more than
pleasers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Fa. Queen.*

For his weeping in the needful stream;
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows:
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling*
gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WORLDELY. *adj.* [from *world*.]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life
to come.
He is divinely bent to meditation;
And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Hast thou not *worldly* pleasure at command? *Shakespeare.*

Tell me, ye toad-swol'n, flinty Pharaoh's, tell;
Can *worldly* pleasures equal pains of hell? *N. Richards.*

The fortitude of a christian consists in patience, not in
enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are
commonly the effects of interest, pride, and *worldly* ho-
nour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than
it results from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.
They'll practise how to live secure,
Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.
Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly*
mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved witnesses of *worldly*
actions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

WORLDELY. *adv.* [from *world*.] With relation to the present life.
It is a token of a *worldly* wife man, not to contend in
vain against the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wife,
By simply meek. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

'Tis his cannot be done, if my will be *worldly*, or voluptuously
disposed. *South's Sermons.*

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose. *Dryden.*

WORM. *n. f.* [from *worm*, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth.
Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to worms. *Shakespeare.*

Help me into some house,
Or I shall faint;—a plague o' both your houses!
They have made worms meat of me. *Shakespeare.*

I hough worms devour me, though I turn to mold,
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold:
I from my marble monument shall rise
Again intire, and feed him with these eyes. *Sandys's Par.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Infect or worm. *Milton.*

2. A poisonous serpent.
The mortal worm. *Shakespeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.
Physicians observe these worms engendered within the body
of man. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. The animal that spins silk.
Thou owest the worm no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shakespeare.*

30. Y. 5. Grubs

W O R

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.
 'Tis no awkward claim,
 Pick'd from the worm-holes of long vanished days,
 Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
 6. Something tormenting.
 The worm of conscience fill begnaw thy foul. *Shaksp.*
 The chains of darkness, and th' undying worm. *Milton.*
 7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round ; any thing spiral.
 The threads of fcrews, when bigger than can be made in
 screw-plates, are called worms. The length of a worm begins
 at the one end of the spindle, and ends at the other ; the
 breadth of the worm is contained between any two grooves on
 the spindle ; the depth of the worm is cut into the diameter
 of the spindle, viz. the depth between the outside of the
 worms, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*
 To WORM, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly,
 and gradually.
 When debates and fretting jealousy,
 Did worm and work within you more and more,
 Your colour faded. *Herbert.*
 To WORM, *v. a.*
 1. To drive by flow and secret means.
 They find themselves wormed out of all power, by a new
 spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*
 2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under
 his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows
 why, from running mad.
 Everyone that keepeth a dog, should have him wormed. *Mort.*
 WORMEATEN, *adj.* [worm and eaten.]
 1. Gnawed by worms.
 For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a co-
 vered goblet, or a wormeaten nut. *Shaksppeare.*
 2. Old ; worthless.
 His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
 And old records from antient times deriv'd ;
 Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls.
 That were all wormeaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*
 Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out
 of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call wormeaten,
 or of defaced date. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 'Tis like a wormeaten trunks cloth'd in feals skin ;
 Or grave, that's dust without, and flink within. *Donne.*
 WORMWOOD, *n. f.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.]
 Wormwood hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into
 many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging
 downward ; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant
 there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common
 wormwood, grows in the roads ; but it is also planted in gar-
 dens for common use. Great variety of sea wormwoods are
 found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets
 for the true Roman wormwood, though they differ greatly. *Mill.*
 She was wean'd ; I had then laid
 Wormwood to my dug. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
 Pituitous Cacochymia must be corrected by bitters, as
 wormwood wine. *Flory on the Humours.*
 I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a
 different perception, when he actually tastes wormwood, or
 only thinks on that favour. *Locke.*
 WORMY, *adj.* [from worm.] Full of worms.
 Spirits that in crowsays and floods have burial,
 Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shaksppeare.*
 Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
 Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,
 Or that thy beauties lie in wormy bed. *Milton.*
 WORN, part. pass. of wear.
 His is a maiden shield,
 Guileless of fight : mine batter'd, hew'd and bor'd,
 Worn out of service, must forlake his lord. *Dryden.*
 What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a sickly
 age, worn out with study, and oppress'd by fortune. *Dryden.*
 The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour,
 whose lives are worn out only in the provisions for living. *Locke.*
 Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
 A worn-out trick ; would't thou be thought in earnest,
 Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addison.*
 WORNIL, *n. f.*
 In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots gener-
 ated, which in Essex we call wornils, being first only a small
 knot in the skin. *Berham's Physico-Theology.*
 To WORMY, *v. a.* [pouzen, Saxon : whence probably the
 word wormy.]
 1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.
 If we with thrice fuch powers left at home,
 Cannot defend our own doors from the dogs,
 Let us be worm'd. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*
 The fury of the tumults might fly so high as to worry and
 tear those in pieces, whom as yet they but play'd with in
 their paws. *K. Charles.*
 'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves
 from worrying the sheep, to be deliver'd up to the enemy,
 for fear the sheep should worry the wolves. *L'Estrange.*

W O R

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *Scath's Sermons.*

2. To harass, or persecute brutally.

Then embraces his son-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shaksfp. Winter's Tale.*

For want of words, or lack of breathy.

Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton.*

It has pleased Providence at length to give us righteousness instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *Scath's Sermons.*

All his care

Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Scath's*

I shall not suffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any person whatsoever. *Addison.*

Let them rail,

And then *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Raise.*

Madam, contrive and invent,

And *worry* him out, 'till he gives his consent. *Swift.*

WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of *bad*: *bad's*, *worse*, *worft*.
[*purj*, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.

Why should he see your faces *worfe* liking than the children of your fort? *Daniel's 10.*

Whether this or *worfe*, love not the faithful side. *Milton.*

In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how men come often to prefer the *worfe* to the better, and to chuse that, which, by their own confession, has made them miserable. *Lacks.*

WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The more one fickers, the *worfe* at ease he is. *Shaksfp.*

The WORSE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loss; not the advantage; i. not the better.

Was never man, who most conquests achiev'd,
But sometimes had the *worfe*, and lost by war. *Spenser.*

Judah was put to the *worfe* before Israel; and they fled to their tents. *2 Kings xiv. 12.*

2. Something less good.

A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks the *worfe* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clarissa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.

Perhaps more valid arms,

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worfe* our foes. *Milton.*

Wo'RSER. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worfe* with the usual comparative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me again
To die before you please. *Shakspeare.*

A dreadful quiet fell, and *worser* far
Than arms, a fullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

Wo'RSHIP. *n. f.* [*peor*ſcype, Saxon.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Thou hadst him lower than the angels, to crown him
with glory and *worship*. *Pf. viii. 5.*

Elfin born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *Fairy Queen.*

My train are men of choice, and rarest parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the most exact regard support
The *worship* of their names. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

2. A character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and affect
In honour, honesty. *Shakspeare's Hen. VIII.*

Dinner is on table; my father desires your *worship's* company. *Shaksfp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The old Romans freedom did bestow,
Our princes *worship* with a blow. *Hudibras.*

What lands and lordships for their owner knew
My quondam barber, but his *worship* now. *Dryden.*

3. A term of ironical respect.

Against your *worship*, when had S—k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*

4. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

They join their vocal *worship* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worship* from a trivile train. *Dryden.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*: hence religion is described by seeking God. *Tillotson.*

There were several inroads into Germany, particularly a voyage of the Egyptians under Ofris up the Danube; from them the Suedi had their *worship* of Isis. *Arbutnot.*

5. Honour; respect; civil deference.

The humble guest shall have *worship* in the presence of those who sit at meat with him, *Luke xiv. 10.*

Since

W O R

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of *worship* should be given from some to others; for where there is a power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under that power; which *worship* lies in expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it; which, among mankind, is called civil *worship*. *Stillingfleet*.

6. Idolatry of lovers.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*. *Shakespeare*.

To *WORSHIP*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. *Exod. xxiv. 14*
Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels. *Col. ii. 18*
Adore and *worship* God Supreme. *Milton*.

First *worship* God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph*.

On the smooth rind the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree. *Dryden*.

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worship*'d with a waxen epitaph. *Shakep. Henry V.*

To *WORSHIP*, *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

I and the lad will go yonder and *worship*. *Gen. xxii. 18*
The people went to *worship* before the golden calf. *1 Kings*.

WORSHIPFUL, *adj.* [*worship* and *full*.]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society,
And fits the mounting spirit like myself. *Shakespeare*.

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worshipful* finner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South*.

2. A term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite indeed; and what excites your most *worshipful* thought to think to? *Shakespeare*.

Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it wants fence and motion. *Stillingfleet*.

WORSHIPFULLY, *adv.* [from *worshipful*.] Respectfully.

Hattings will lose his head, ere give content,
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakespeare*.

WORSHIPPER, *n. f.* [from *worship*.] Adorer; one that worships.

What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs, than do thy *worshippers*. *Shakep. Henry V.*

Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South, Sermons*.

If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed *worshipper* of Apollo. *Addison*.

WORST, *adj.* The superlative of *bad*, formed from *worse*: *bad, worse, worst*.] Most bad; most ill.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakespeare*.

The pain that any one actually feels is still of all other the *worst*; and it is with anguish they cry out. *Locke*.

WORST, *n. f.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is't can say, I'm at the *worst*?
I'm worse than e'er I was,
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,
So long as we can say, this is the *worst*. *Shakespeare*.

That you may be armed against the *worst* in this unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country, I fend you these considerations on the nature and immortality of the soul. *Digby*.

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call to-day his own:
He who secure within can say,
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have liv'd to day. *Dryden*.

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate, before he beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst*. *Addison's Spectator*.

To *WORST*, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The calf will be no worse than where two duellists enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath his sword given him gain without further hurt. *Suckling*.

The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight. *Hudibras*.

It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be *worsted*. *L'Estrange*.

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captives.

W O R

ark, which faged their country more than a conquering army.
 'She could have worn the chariot again, when the faw her brother *worsted* in the duel. *Dryden's* *Deid. l. v.*
W. O' RSTED *n. f.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.
 A bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly three-fuited, hundred pound, filthy worsted-flocking knave. *Shakespeare's* *King Lear*.
 There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;
 The very *worsted* ill look'd black and blue. *Pope*.
WORTH. *n. f.* [*þyrt*, Saxon; *wo: t*, Dutch.] *to be no good*
 1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort*, *spleenwort*.
 2. A plant of the cabbage kind.
 3. [*þyrt*, Saxon.] New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.
 If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned the burrage be often changed with fresh; it will make a soveraign drink for mela choly. *Bacon's* *Natural History*.
WORTH, or *Wurth*. *v. n.* [*þeo: wan*, Saxon.] To be. This word is only now retained in *wo: wan*, or *wurth*; *rus be*.
Wo: worth the man
 That fist did take the curled flet to bite
 In his own feth, and make way to the living þ'rit. *F. 2.*
WORTH. In the termination of the names of places comes from *þo: rð*, a court or farm, or *þo: rð*, a freet or road. *Gilfoin*.
WORTH. *n. f.* [*þeo: rð*, Saxon.]
 1. Price; value.
 Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of thefe my fimple and mean labours *Hooker*.
 What is *wo: th* in any thing,
 But fo much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras*.
 A common marfalle fhall have the colour of gold exactly; and yet upon trial fide nothing of *worth* but vitriol and fulphur. *Woodward's* *Natural Hiftory*.
 2. Excellence; virtue.
 How can you him unworthy then decree;
 In whofe chief part your *worth* implanted be. *Sidney*.
 Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not intrufted in the fchool of Chrift, that had not rather end the days of this tranfitory life as Cyrus, than to fink down with them of whom Elihu hath faid, *memento mori*. *Hooker*.
 Having from thefe fuck'd all they had of *worth*,
 And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
 I herely love. *Dennie*.
 Her virtue, and the confidence of her *worth*
 That wou'd be wood. *Milton*.
 A nymph of your own train
 Gives us your character in fuch a ftrain,
 As none but fhe, who in that court did dwell,
 Could know fuch *worth*, or *worth* defcrib'd fo well. *Waller*.
 3. Importance; valuable quality.
 Peradventure thofe things whereupon fo much time was then well fpent, have fiftence that loft their dignity and *worth*. *Hooker*.
 Take a man poffeffed with a ftrong defire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that defire is quite extinguifhed. *South's* *Ser.*
WORTH. *adj.*
 1. Equal in price, to, equal in value to.
 Women will love her that fhe is a woman,
 More *worth* any man: men that fhe is
 The rareft of all women. *Shakespeare's* *Winter's Tale*.
 Your fon and daughter found this trepafs *worth*
 The flame which here it fuflers. *Shakespeare*.
 You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a profeffed diffent againft a philofophy, which the greateft part of the virtuofi of Europe have deferted, as a mere waste of words. *Gammill's* *Sceptick*.
 As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd;
 And fcience is not fcience till reveal'd? *Dryden*.
 At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thoufand crowns. *Addifon's* *Italy*.
 It is *worth* while to confider how admirably he has turned the courfe of his narration, and made his husbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addifon*.
 2. Deferving of.
 The cattle appear'd to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made fure againft a good army. *Clarendon*.
 Here we may reign fecure, and in my choice,
 To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton*.
 Haffe hither Eve, and *worth* thy fight behold,
 Eaftward among thofe trees, what glorious fhape
 Comes this way moving. *Milton's* *Paradife Loft*.
 Whatfoever
 Is *worthy* of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denham*.
 'Tis this life indeed; life *worth* preferving;
 Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addifon's* *Cato*.
 I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was difcouraged for want of fomething that I could think *worth* fending fifteen hundred miles. *Becket* to *Pope*.
 Ma

WOR

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not so to another. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Equal in possessions to. Dang'rous rocks, Which touching but my gentle vessel's side, Would scatter all the spices on the stream, Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks; And in a word, but even now *worth* this, And now *worth* nothing. *Shakespeare Merchant of Venice.* Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered in marriage the best endowed, and most beautiful virgin of their island. *Sandys's Journey.*

WORTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of. The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is base. *Ray.*

2. Deservedly. They are betray'd While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules To loathsome sickness, *worthily*, since they God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.* You *worthily* succeed, not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause. Christian men having, besides the common light of all men, so great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of so bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is present; if 't be known to him That I gain say my deed, how may he wound, And *worthily*, my falsehood. *Shakespeare Henry VIII.* A Christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated; and of all, the deceiver deserves it most. *South's Sermons.*

WORTHINESS. *n. f.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Desert. The prayers which our Saviour made were for his own *worthiness* accepted, ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. Determining never to marry but him, whom she thought worthy of her; and that was one in whom all *worthinesses* were harboured. *Sidney.* He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you, whose *worthiness* would stir it up where it wanted, rather than slack it where there is such abundance. *Shakespeare.*

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless It see and judge, and follow *worthiness*, And by deeds praise it? he who doth not this, May lodge an inmate soul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.* What set my thoughts on work was the *worthiness* and curiosity of the subject in itself. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving. She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some feeling of her own *worthiness*. *Sidney.*

WORTHLESS. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour, Keep off aloof with *worthless* emulation. *Shakespeare.* A little time will melt her frozen thoughts, And *worthless* Valentine shall be forgot. *Shakespeare.* On Laura's lap you lay, Chiding the *worthless* crowd away. *Restemmon.*

2. Having no value. My anxious pains we all the days, In search of what we like, employ: Scorning at night the *worthless* prey, We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.* Am I then doom'd to fall By a boy's hand? and for a *worthless* woman? *Adisson.*

WORTHLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *worthless*.] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the seven wise men of Greece. *More's Divine Dialogues.* A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy insignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthlessness* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South's Sermons.*

WORTHY. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Deserving; such as merits: with of before the thing deserved. She determined never to marry any but him, whom she thought *worthy* of her, and that was one in whom all *worthinesses* were harboured. *Sidney.* Further, I will not flatter you, That all I see in you is *worthy* love, Than this; that nothing do I see in you That should merit hate. *Shakespeare's King John.* Thou art *worthy* of the sway, To whom the heav'ns in thy nativity Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shakespeare.*

WOU

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity. If the best things have the perfectest and best operations, it will follow, that seeing man is the *worthiest* creature on earth, and every society of men more *worthy* than any man, and of society that is the most excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's basis lies along, No *worthier* than the dust? *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.* A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other Gentiles in point of religion and honour; though hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean, This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace: Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean, Nor her dishonour with thy passion base. *Davies.* Happier thou may'st be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton.*

3. Having worth; having virtue. The doctor is well money'd, and his friends Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her; Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her. *Shakespeare.* The matter I handle is the most important within the whole extent of human nature, for a *worthy* person to employ himself about. *Ligby on the Soul.*

We see, though order'd for the best, Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow, Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* cast below. *Dryden.*

4. Not good. A term of ironical celebration. My *worthy* wife our arms mislaid, And from beneath my head my sword convey'd; The door unchain'd; and with repeated calls Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity. Flowers *worthy* of paradise. Thou, Drances, art below a death from me: Let that vile soul in that vile body rest, The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest. *Dryden.* My suit rings for you make your heart my due; Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

6. Suitable to any thing bad. The merciless Macdonald, *Worthy* to be a rebel; for to that The multiplying villainies of nature Do swarm upon him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

7. Deserving of ill. What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death. *Shakespeare.* If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge shall cause him to be beaten. *Deut. xxv. 2.*

WORTHY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. Such as are conflagrated unto knowledge come short of themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not fit down under the degree of *worthies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What do these *worthies* But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave Peaceable nations. *Milton's Paradise Regained.* No *worthies* form'd by any muse but thine Could purchase robes, to make themselves so fine. *Waller.* For this day's plim, and for thy former acts, Thou Arthur hast acquir'd a future fame, And of three Christian *worthies* art the first. *Dryden.* The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of historians. *Taylor.*

TO WORTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandize; to exalt. Not used.

He conjunct, tripp'd me behind; And put upon him such a deal of man, That *worthied* him; got praises of the king, For him attempting, who was self-suffic'd. *Shakespeare.*

TO WOT. *v. n.* [pagan, Saxon; whence *wot*, to know; of which the preterite was *wot*, knew; which by degrees was mistaken for the present tense.] To know; to be aware. Obsolete.

The falve of reformation they mightily call for, but where, and what the fores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, so they think not greatly material to search. *Hooker.* Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the rest, Of each degree, that beggar's life is best. *Hubbard.* More water glideth by the mill Than *wots* the miller of. *Shakespeare.*

WOT you, what I found? Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shakespeare.*

WOVE. The preterite and participle passive of *wave*. Adam, waiting her return, had *wove* a garland Of choicest flowers, a garland. *Milton.*

WOVEN. The participle passive of *wave*. WOULD. The preterite of *will*.

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood. If God's providence did not to order it, cheats *would* daily be committed, which would justly private men out of their rights, and unhinge states. *Ray.*

I WOULD

WOU

1. I WOULD do it. My resolution is that it should be done by me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. I WOULD do it. Such must be the consequence to thee. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. The plural as the singular. He by the rules of his own mind, could construe no other end of mens doings but self-seeking, suddenly feared what they could do, and as suddenly suspected what they *would* do, and as suddenly hated them, as having both might and mind so to do. *Sidney.*

4. Was or am resolved; wish or wistful to. She *would* give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.* Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of herself; for Zelmane *would* needs have her glove. *Sidney.* You *would* be satisfied? *Shakespeare's Othello.* They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be, any further than that they *would* not be what they are. *L'Estr.* It will be needless to enumerate all the simple ideas belonging to each sense: nor indeed is it possible if we *would*; there being a great many more of them belonging to most of the senses than we have names for. *Locke.* By pleasure and pain I *would* be understood to signify, whatsoever delights or molests us, whether from the thoughts of our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

5. It is a familiar term for wish to do, or to have. What *wouldst* thou with us? *Shakespeare's King Lear.* Mr. Shender, what *would* you with me? *Shakespeare.* — I *would* little or nothing with you. *Shakespeare.*

6. Should wish. Celia! if you apprehend The muse of your incensed friend; Nor *would* that he record your blame, And make it live; repeat the fame; Again deceive him, and again, And then he swears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

7. It is used in old authors for *should*. The excess of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.* As for percolation, which belongeth to separation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adhesion, with milk put into new beer and stirred with it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

8. It has the signification of I wish, or I pray; this, I believe, is improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase, *would* God; which originally imported, that God *would*, might God will, might God decree; from this phrase ill understood came, *would* to God; thence, I *would* to God: And thence I *would*, or elliptically, *would* come to signify, I wish: and so it is used even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated. *Shakespeare.* I *would* my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakespeare.* I *would* this music would come. *Shakespeare.* I, this found I better know: Wife men will do it without a law; I *would* there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.* Lift! I *would* I could hear mo. *Ben. Jonson.* This is yet the outward, fairest side Of our design: within tells more of fear Than my most worthy lords, I *would* there were. *Daniel.* *Would* thou hadst hearken'd to my words, and stay'd With me, as I besought thee, when that strange Desire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn, Possess'd thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.* *Would* God we might prevent the need of such unkindly expedients, and by a thankful sense of what we have, provide to conferve it. *Decay of Piety.* I scarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne, *Would* Aurengzebe had all their souls in one. *Dryden.* And *would* to heav'n the storm you felt, would bring On Carthaginian coasts your wand'ring King. *Dryden.*

WOULDING. *n. f.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propensity; inclination; incipient purpose. It will be every man's interest to join good performances to spiritual purposes, to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.*

WOUND. *n. f.* [pagan, Saxon; whence *wound*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence. I am faint; my gashes cry for help. — So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*, They smack of honour both. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* Now flew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee; Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains Some fear of it. *Shakespeare.* He flooping, open'd my left side, and took From thence a rib: wide was the *wound*, But suddenly fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton.* The ailment of such as have fresh *wounds* should be mild without stimulating or saline substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.* They feel the smart and see the fear of their former *wounds*; and know that they must be made a sacrifice to the least attempt towards a change. *Swift.*

WRA

TO WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. Th' untented *woundings* of a father's curse Pierce ev'ry fence about thee. *Shakespeare's King Lear.* I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deut.* The battle went fore against Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was fore *wounded*. *1 Sam. xxxi. 3.* God shall *wound* the head of his enemies. *Psal. lxxviii. 21.* He was *wounded* for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities. *1/a. liii. 5.* When ye sin for against the brethren, and *wound* their weak confidence, ye sin against Christ. *1 Cor. viii. 12.* Adonis from his native rock Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded*. *Milton.* Heroes of old, when *wounded* shelter fought. *Dryden.* The savages *wounded* Atkins, and flew his followers. *Robinson Crusoe.*

WOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *wind*. They took the body of Jesus and *wound* it in linen cloths, with the spices. *John. xix. 40.* All will be but like bottoms of thread close *wound* up. *Bacon.* The young men *wound* him up, and buried him. *Acts. v.* These mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily *wound* up, and so certainly levelled as the other. *Wilkins.* The parliament being called here, and the main settlement of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the Duke of Ormond's hands to *pack* here into an act, all persons came over in a shoal. *Temple.*

WOUNDLESS. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT. *n. f.* [vulneraria, Latin.] A plant. It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose tubular and turgid empalement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a short pod, filled with roundish seeds: the pod is enclos'd in a membranous bladder was before the empalement. *Miller.*

WOUNDY. *adj.* Excessive. A low bad word. We have a world of holidays; that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Estrange.* These flockings of Susan's cost a *woundy* deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay.*

WOX. } The preterite of *wax*. Became. Obsolete.

WOXE. } The ape in wond'rous stomach *wox*, Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Hubbard.* Not one puff of wind there did appear, That all the three the great *wox* much afraid. *Spenser.*

WOXEN. The participle of *to wax*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WRACK. *n. f.* [wrack, Dutch; praece, Saxon, a wreck; the poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhyme requires, the later writers of prose commonly *wreck*. See *WRECK*.]

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks. Now, with full sails into the port I move, And safely can unlade my brea't of love; Quiet and calm: why should I then go back, To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack*. *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction. This is the true Saxon meaning. With use of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in slaughter, and pleased themselves in making others *wrack* the effect of their power. *Sidney.* A world devote to universal *wrack*. *Milton.*

TO WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wreck. [See *WRECK*.]

1. To destroy in the water; to wreck. *Shakespeare.* 2. It seems in *Milton* to mean to *rack*, to shake. Each on his rock transix'd, the sport and prey Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*

3. To torture, to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the instrument of torture, always *rack*. Merab rejoice'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain, And fortify'd her virtue with disdain. *Cowley.* Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond their symbolization. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO WRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *wrangelscur*, Dutch. *Minnew. wrong, Skinner.*] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercate; to squabble. Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*, And I would call it fair play. *Shakespeare's Tempest.* Some unhatch'd practice Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases, Men's natures *wrangle* with inferiour things, Though great ones are their object. *Shakespeare's Othello.* How *wrangling* a spectacle is it to see those who were by Christ designed for fishers of men, picking up shells on the shore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too. *Decay of P.* In incomplex ideas we impose on ourselves, and *wrangle* with others. *Locke.* Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute and *wrangling*. *Locke.* His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison's Freeholder.*

30 Z

W R A

Fill'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth,
A scorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope*.
And all the question, *wrangle* e'er so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope*.
WRANGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute.
The giving the priest a right to the tithes would produce law-suits and *wranglers*. *Swift*.
WRANGLER. *n. f.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.
Tell him he hath made a match with such a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chafes. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Lord, the house and family are thine,
Though some of them repine;
Turn out these *wranglers*, which defile thy seat:
For where thou dwellest all is neat. *Herbert*.
You should be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.
To **WRAP**. *v. a.* [from *wrap*, Saxon, to turn; *wrefter*, Danish.]
1. To roll together; to complicate.
Peter fetch the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itself. *John xx. 7.*
This said, he took his mantle's forepart,
He 'gan the same together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax*.
2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round.
Nilus opens wide
His arms, and ample bosom to the tide,
And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast:
In which he *wraps* his queen and hides the flying host. *Dryden*.
The sword made bright is *wrapped* up for the slaughter. *Exek.*
Their vigilance to elude, I *wrapped* in mist
Of midnight vapour glide obscure. *Milton*.
Wrap candles up in paper. *Swift's Directions to the Butler*.
3. To comprise; to contain.
Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapped* up, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison*.
4. To **WRAP** up. To involve totally.
Some dear cause
Will in concealment *wrap* me up a while;
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
King John fled to Lascus, who was careful how to comfort him; *wrapped* up in so many calamities, after the loss of his kingdom. *Knolly's History of the Turks*.
Things reflected on, in gross and transiently, carry the flow of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped* up in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke*.
5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *raptus*, Latin.] To snatch up miraculously.
Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped* up into the third heaven, all the description he makes is, that there are such things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke*.
6. To transport; to put in ecstasy.
Much more the reverent fire prepar'd to lay,
Wrap d with his joy; how the two armies lay. *Cowley*.
7. [Perhaps the following passage should properly be *rap* d; though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.]
Wrap d in silent fear he lies.
Wrap d in amaze the matrons wildly stare. *Waller*.
WRAPPER. *n. f.* [from *wrap*.]
1. One that wraps.
2. That in which any thing is wrapped.
My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addison's Spectator*.
WRATH. *n. f.* [from *wrath*, Saxon; *wrede*, Danish; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.
Thou dost the prayers of the righteous feed
Present before the majesty divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Fairy Queen*.
With one fool's head I came to *wrath*,
But I go away with two:
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shak. Merch. of Venice*.
I fear, — left there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, strifes. *Cor.*
He hop'd not to escape, but thence
The present, fearing guilty what his *wrath* might suddenly inflict. *Milton*.
WRATHFUL. *adj.* [from *wrath* and *full*.] Angry; furious; raging.
He cry'd, as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threaten.
Fly from *wrath*:
Sad be the fights, and bitter fruits of war,
And thousand furies wait on *wrathful* swords. *Fa. Queen*.

W R E

How now, your *wrathful* weapons drawn! *Shakespeare*.
The true evangelical zeal should abound more in the mild and good natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* passions. *Sprat's Sermons*.
WRATHFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.
Gentle friends, *wrathful* all
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shakespeare*.
WRATHLESS. *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger.
Before his feet, so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play. *Waller*.
To **WREAK**. *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wreke*. [from *wrekan*, Saxon; *wrechen*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]
1. To revenge.
In an ill hour thy foes thee hither sent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thy self. *Fairy Queen*.
Him all that while occasion did provoke
Against Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd
Upon the old, him stirring to be *wroke*. *Fairy Queen*.
Of his late wrongs. *Fairy Queen*.
Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress'd,
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax*.
2. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.
On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton*.
He left the dame,
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame,
But that detested object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden*.
Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,
To distant climes, then think what certain vengeance
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan.
Her husband scourg'd away,
To *wreak* his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope*.
3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.
My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality. *Shak. As you like it*.
WREAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Revenge; vengeance.
Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her *wrathful* *wrecks* themselves do now ally. *Fa. Queen*.
Join with the Goths, and with revenged war
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Shak. Tit. And.*
2. Passion; furious fit.
What and if
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wrecks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? *Shak. Tit. And.*
WRECKFUL. *adj.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry.
Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spite
Of *wreckful* heaven. *Shakespeare*.
She in Olympus' top
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to serve her *wreckful* son. *Chapman's Iliad*.
WRECKLESS. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miswritten for *wreckless*, careless; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]
So flies the *wreckless* shepherd from the wolf;
So first the harmless flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shak. H. VI.*
WREATH. *n. f.* [from *wreath*, Saxon.]
1. A thing curled or twisted.
The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to these three first titles of the two houses, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
He of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton*.
Let altars smook,
And richest gums, and spice, and incense roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith's Phaed. and Hf.*
2. A garland; a chaplet.
Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shak. R. III.*
Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground. *Richardson*.
The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view. *Dryden*.
When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A second *wreath* shall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verse shall bless Aminta's name.
To prince Henry the laurels of his rival are transferred, with the additional *wreath* of having conquered that rival. *Shak. care illustrat.*
To

W R E

To **WREATH**. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed*, *wreathen*. [from the noun.]
1. To curl; to twist; to convolve. *Longville*.
Did never sonnet for her sake compile,
Nor never laid his *wreathed* arms athwart
His loving bosom, to keep down his heart. *Shakespeare*.
About his neck
A green and gilded snake had *wreath'd* itself,
Who, with her head, nimble in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlinked itself,
And with indented glides did slip away. *Shak. As you like it*.
The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one smooth entire straw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreath'd*, and cut off the other. *Bacon*.
2. It is here used for *wreath*.
Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreath*s his shining body round;
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide. *Gay*.
3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.
Two chains of pure gold of *wreathen* work shalt thou make them, and fasten the *wreathen* chains to the oches. *Ex. xxviii.*
As snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in knots; so in such base noisome hearts you shall ever see pride and ingratitude indissolubly *wreath'd* and twisted together.
Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in singing waste an hour. *Dryden*.
4. To encircle as a garland.
In the flow'r that *wreath*s the sparkling bowl,
Fell adds his, and pois'nous serpents rowl. *Prior*.
5. To encircle as with a garland.
For thee she feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreath*s her lance. *Dryden*.
The soldier, from successful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd*, and rich with hostile spoil,
Severs the bull to Mars. *Prior*.
WREATHY. *adj.* [from *wreath*.] Spiral; curled; twisted.
That which is preferred at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires, and cochleary turnings about, which agree with the description of an unicorn's horn in *Ælian*. *Brown*.
WRECK. *n. f.* [from *wreke*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wreack*, Dutch, a ship broken.]
1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.
Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;
'Gainst which a ship, of succour desolate,
Doth suffer *wreck* both of herself and goods. *Spenser*.
Like those that see their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they strain,
That death may not them idly find attend
To their uncertain task, but work to meet their end. *Daniel*.
Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I present, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate. *Dryden*.
2. Dissolution by violence.
Not only Paradise,
In this commotion, but the starry cope
Had gone to *wreck*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
3. Ruin; destruction.
Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. *Shakespeare*.
4. It is misprinted here for *wreak*.
He cry'd as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threaten. *Spenser*.
To **WRECK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands.
Have there been any more such tempests, wherein the hath wretchedly been *wrecked*? *Spenser on Ireland*.
A pilot's thumb,
If *wreck'd* as homeward he did come. *Shak. Macbeth*.
The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ships and lost anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the sea, demonstrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward*.
2. To ruin.
Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire. *Daniel*.
3. In the following passages it is ignorantly used for *wreak*, in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute*.
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. *Shakespeare*.
I faint! I die! the goddess cry'd:
O cruel, couldst thou find none other
To *wreck* thy spleen on? Paricide! *Shakespeare*.
Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother. *Prior*.
To **WRECK**. *v. n.* To suffer wreck; to be ruined.
With manlier objects we must try,
His constancy, with such as have more flesh
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,
Rocks whereon greatest men have often *wreck'd*. *Milton*.

W R E

WREN. *n. f.* [from *wren*, Saxon.] A small bird.
The poor *wren*,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight, *Shakespeare*.
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare*.
All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the least of birds, yet the discoveries of America have shewed us one far less, the hum-bird not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
To **WRENCH**. *v. a.* [from *wrench*, Saxon; *wrenchen*, Dutch.]
1. To pull by violence; to wrench; to force.
Wrench his sword from him. *Shakespeare*.
Oh form!
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Shakespeare*.
Give me that mattock and the *wrenching* woman. *Shakespeare*.
Caesar's army, wanting something, demanded a million or discharge, though with no intention it should be granted; but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other desires. *Bacon*.
Sing the Parthian, when transfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman jav'lin from his thighs. *Dryden*.
Achilles *wrench'd* it out, and sent again
The hostile gift. *Dryden*.
Struggling to get loose, I broke the strings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that fastened my arm to the ground. *Gull Travels*.
2. To sprain; to distort.
O most small fault!
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show?
Which, like an engine, *wrenched* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shakespeare*.
You *wrenched* your foot against a stone, and were forced to stay. *Swift*.
WRENCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A violent pull or twist.
2. A sprain.
Some small part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loses its strength. *Locke*.
3. **WRENCHES**, in *Chaucer*, signifies means, sleights, subtilties; which is, I believe, the sense here.
He resolv'd to make his profit of this business of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
To **WREST**. *v. a.* [from *wrest*, Saxon.]
1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force.
To wring this sentence, to *wrest* thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham*.
To what *wretched* state reserv'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wrested* from us? *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
Where you charged in person, you were a conqueror: the rebels afterwards recovered strength, and *wrested* that victory from others that they had lost to you. *Dryden*.
Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now *wrests* 'em from our hand,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood,
Unprofitably shed. *Addison's Cato*.
O prince, I blush to think what I have said;
But fate has *wrested* the confession from me. *Addison*.
2. To distort; to writhe; to force.
So far to extend their speeches, is to *wrest* them against their meaning. *Hooker*.
My father's purposes have been mistook,
And some about him have too lavishly
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakespeare*.
Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shakespeare*.
WREST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Distortion; violence.
Whereas it is concluded, out of those so weak premises, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: what needed this *wrest*, to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches? *Hooker*.
2. It is used in *Spenser* and *Shakespeare* for an active or moving power: I suppose, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his rest.
Adown he kelt it with so puissant *wrest*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a gronelling found. *F. 2.*
Antenor is such a *wrest* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all must slacken,
Wanting his manage. *Shakespeare*.
WRESTER. *n. f.* [from *wrest*.] He who wrests.
To **WRESTLE**. *v. n.* [from *wrest*.]
1. To contend who shall throw the other down.
You have lost the fight of good *wrestling*. *Shakespeare*.
If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wrestle* for prize more. *Shakespeare*.
Another,

W R E

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
To play or *wrestle* well, it should be used with those that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap spring with so strong a bound,
Or firmer in the *wrestling* press the ground. *Pope.*

2. To struggle; to contend.
I persuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle* with affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shakespeare.*
He knew not how to *wrestle* with desperate contingencies,
and so abhorred to be entangled in such. *Clarendon.*

WRESTLER. *n. f.* [from *wrestle*.]
1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art.
Was not Charles, the duke's *wrestler*, here? *Shakespeare.*
When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew warm,
Old Milo wept, to see his naked arm. *Dehnam.*

'Tis not from whom, but where we live;
The place does oft those graces give:
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He that the world subdu'd, had been
But the best *wrestler* on the green. *Waller.*

2. One who contends in wrestling.
So earnest with thy God, can no new care,
No sense of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The sacred *wrestler*, 'till a blessing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n. *Waller.*
Two *wrestlers* help to pull each other down. *Dryden.*

WRETCH. *n. f.* [precca, Saxon.]

1. A miserable mortal.
When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Accidence.*
She weeps, and says her Henry is depos'd;
He smiles, and says his Edward is install'd;
That the poor *wretch*, for grief can speak no more. *Shak.*
The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it strives. *Shakespeare.*
Illustrious *wretch*! repine not, nor reply:
View not what heav'n ordains, with reason's eye;
For bright the object is, the distance is too high. *Prior.*

2. A worthless sorry creature.
Bale-minded *wretches*, are your thoughts so deeply bemired
in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for respect of gain some
paultry wool may yield you, to let so much time pass without
knowing perfectly her estate? *Sidney.*

Has these poor men in question: never saw I
Wretches so quake; they kneel, they kiss the earth,
Forwear themselves as often as they speak. *Shakespeare.*
Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* so vile. *Daniel's Civil War.*
When they are gone, a company of starved hungry *wretches*
shall take their places. *L'Estrange.*

3. It is used by way of flight, or ironical pity, or contempt.
When soon away the wail do go;
Poor *wretch* was never frightened so:
He thought his wings were much too slow,
O'erjoy'd they so were parted. *Dryden's Nymphid.*
Then, if the spider find him fast beset,
She issues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home. *Dryden.*

4. It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as we now say *poor thing*.
Chastened but thus, and thus his lesson taught,
The happy *wretch* the put into her breast. *Sidney.*

WRETCHED. *adj.* [from *wretch*.]

1. Miserable; unhappy.
These we should judge to be most miserable, but that a
wretcher fort there are, on whom, whereas nature hath be-
flowed ripe capacity, their evil disposition seriously goeth about
therewith to apprehend God, as being not God. *Hooker.*

O cruel death! to those you are more kind,
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*
Why do'st thou drive me
To range all o'er a waste and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.
3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless.

When God was served with legal sacrifices, such was the
miserable and *wretched* condition of some mens minds, that
the best of every thing they had, being culled out for them-
selves, if there were in their flocks any poor, starved, or dis-
eased thing not worth the keepings, they thought it good
enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing.
That to contempt can empty scribblers bring. *Rescommen.*
Forgive the many failings of those who, with their *wretched*
art, cannot arrive to those heights that you possess. *Dryden.*

4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible.
An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unused ex-

W R I

amples therein, as well of true natural goodness as of *wretched*
ungratefulness. *Sidney.*

WRETCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched*.]

1. Miserably; unhappily.
From these two wars, so *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's
ruin took its date. *Clarendon.*

2. Meanly; despicably.
When such little shuffling arts come once to be ripped up,
and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* must that man stick,
who finds himself guilty and baffled too? *Saul.*

WRETCHEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *wretched*.]

1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state.
My misery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger
of my blind steps, I cannot fall worse than I am, and do not
obstinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedness*. *Sidney.*

He 'gan inquire
What hard mishap him brought to such distress,
And made that caitiff's thrall the thrall of *wretchedness*. *F. & C.*

Clarion did at last decline
To lowest *wretchedness*; and is there then
Such rancor in the hearts of mighty men? *Spenser.*

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to ex-
treme *wretchedness*, then they creep a little, and sue for grace,
'till they have recovered their strength again. *Spenser.*

I love not to see *wretchedness* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his service perishing. *Shakespeare.*

We have with the feeling lost the very memory of such
wretchedness as our forefathers endured by those wars, of all
others the most cruel. *Raleigh.*

2. Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRETCHLESS. *n. f.* [This is, by I know not whose corrup-
tion, written for *rectless*.] Careless; mindless; heedless.

For any man to put off his present repentance, on con-
templation of a possibility that his latter repentance may serve the
turn, is the most *wretchless* presumption, and hath no promise
of mercy annexed to it. *Hammund.*

If persons of so circumspect a piety have been thus over-
taken, what security can there be for our *wretchless* oisiance? *Government of the Tongue.*

To WRIGGLE. *v. n.* [wrgan, Saxon; *wiggelen*, Dutch.] To
move to and fro with short motions.

If sleep or thy lamb fall a *wriggling* with tail,
Go by and by search it, whilst help may prevail. *Tusser.*

The busy importunities of these extentional phantoms I
look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick *wrigglings* up
and down of pismires. *More.*

The excellency of fawing is to keep keff exactly in the
line marked to be fawn, without *wriggling* on either side. *Moxon's Mech. Exor.*

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride:
Was never such an ill-pair'd couple ty'd;
Reffless he to's'd, and tumbled to and fro,
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe. *Dryden.*

How wildly will ambition steer!
A vermin *wriggling* in th' usurper's ear. *Dryden.*

And both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their
seats as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

To WRIGGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion;
to introduce by shifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beast with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A slim thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to *wriggle* his body
into a hen-roost. *L'Estrange.*

WRIGGLETAIL. *n. f.* For *wrigglingtail*. See WRIGGLE.

My ragged ronts all thiver and shake;
They went in the wind, wagg their *wriggletails*,
Peack as a peacock, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

WRIGHT. *n. f.* [wrihta, wrihta, Saxon.] A workman; an
artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being
rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the Divine
Architect, and contemplating the arrogant pretences of
the world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of
chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the same found with *wright*, a work-
man, right or equity, and rite or ceremony; but spelled very
differently. *Watts's Logic.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*.
[wrgan, Saxon.]

1. To twist; to turn round with violence.
The priest shall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the
altar. *Lev. i. 15.*

2. To force out of any body by contortion.
He thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of
it, a bowl full of water. *Jude. vi. 31.*

The dregs all the wicked shall *wring* out and drink. *Pf. lxxxv.*
The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo,
washing and winding of linen cloths; in which act the *wringing*
out the water that made the fountain. *Warton.*

Apply

W R I

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a
compress *wring* out. *Wifeman.*

3. To squeeze; to press.
In sleep I heard him say, sweet Desdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, sir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand. *Shakespeare.*

4. To writhe.
The filly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapless hands. *Shakespeare.*

5. To pinch.
The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him, and
that it was his depressing the house of York that did rankle and
fester the affections of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If he had not been too much grieved, and *wring* by an un-
easy and freight fortune, he would have been an excellent
man of business. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence; to extort.
I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any indirection. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To *wring* the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

That which I must speak,
Must either punish me, not being believ'd,
Or *wring* redress from you. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

Threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them my secret. *Milton.*

7. To harass; to distress; to torture.
He dives into the king's soul, and there scatters
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conscience,
Fear and despair, and all these for his marriage. *Shakespeare.*

Pleasure enchants, impetuous rage transports,
And grief dejects and *wrings* the tortur'd soul. *Rescommen.*

Did'st thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Add.*

8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose.
To *wring* this sentence, to wrest thereby out of men's
hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Lord, how dare these men thus *wring* the scriptures? *Whit.*

9. To persecute with extortion.
The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and
wringed to the quick; but were never quick and lively in
thanks to those by whose endeavours they were freed. *Haywo.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish.
'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing.*

WRINGER. *n. f.* [from *wring*.] One who squeezes the water
out of cloaths.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, his laun-
dress, his washer, and his *wringer*. *Shakespeare.*

WRINKLE. *n. f.* [wriuncle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face.
Give me that glass, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet? Hath sorrow struck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds? *Shakespeare. Richard II.*

She hath continued a virgin without any visible token, or
least *wrinkle* of old age. *Hawel's Vocal Forest.*

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow.

Though you and all your senseless tribes,
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,
To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen;
No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind:
All men of sense will pass your door,
And crowd to Stella's at fourscore. *Dryden.*

2. Any roughness.
Our British heav'n was all serene;
No threatening cloud was nigh,
Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky.

To WRINKLE. *v. a.* [wriuncle, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.
It is still fortune's use
To let the *wrinkled* man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the nose, and stretch the nostrils
also, at the same time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*

Here steams ascend,
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* nose offend.
Here stood ill-nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd. *Pope.*

W R I

2. To make rough or uneven.
A keen north-wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluges, as decay'd. *Milton.*

WRIST. *n. f.* [wyrte, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand
is joined to the arm.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard. *Shakespeare.*
The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one
side; then shew the *wrist*-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two
parts; the one running along the radius, and passing by the
wrist, or place of the pulse, is at the fingers subdivided unto
three branches. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

WRISTBAND. *n. f.* [*wrist* and *band*.] The fastening of the
shirt at the hand.

WRIT. *n. f.* [from *write*.]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used
in speaking of the Bible.

The church, as a witness, preacheth his mere revealed
truth, by reading publicly the sacred Scripture; so that a se-
cond kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ*. *Hooker.*

Divine Eliza, sacred empress,
Live she for ever, and her royal places
Be fill'd with praises of divinely wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs*. *Spenser.*

Bagdad rises out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, so
much spoken of in holy *writ*. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

Others famous after known,
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Paradise Regain'd.*

He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with holy *writ*.
More's Divine Dialogues.

Sacred *writ* our reason does exceed.
His story, filled with so many surprising incidents, bears so
close an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is
capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving
offence to the most scrupulous. *Addison's Spectator.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned store,
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er. *Pope.*

2. A judicial process.
Hold up your head: hold up your hand,
Would it were not my lot to shew ye
This cruel *writ*, wherein you stand
Indicted by the name of Cloe. *Prior.*

3. A legal instrument.
The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of parliament:
Let us pursue him, ere the *writs* go forth. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The changeling never known. *Shakespeare.*

For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is
to be suffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ*
original, if the lands comprised therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write*.
When Sappho *writ*,
By their applause the critics shew'd their wit. *Prior.*

WRITATIVE. A word of *Pope's* coining: not to be imitated.
Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*;
to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain
how d'ye's. *Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterite *writ* or *wrote*, part. pass. *written*,
writ, or *wrote*. [wrgan, wrgan, Saxon; *ad rita*, Islandick;
wrata, a letter, Gothick.]

1. To express by means of letters.
I'll *write* you down,
The which shall point you forth, at every sitting,
What you must say. *Shakespeare.*

Men's evil manners live in brags, their virtues we *write* in
water. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

When a man hath taken a wife, and the find no favour in
his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deut.*

Write ye this song for you, and teach it Israel. *Deut. xxxi.*
David *wrote* a letter to Joab, and sent it by Uriah. *2 Sa. xi.*

The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ*. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave; to impress.
Cain was so fully convinced that every one had a right to
destroy such a criminal, that he cries out, every one that find-
eth me shall slay me; so plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all
mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce as an author.
When more indulgent to the writer's ease,
You are so good, to be so hard to please;
No such convulsive pangs it will require
To *write*—the pretty things that you admire. *Granville.*

4. To tell by letter.
I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing.
I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it,
and *write* upon't. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

WRI

Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,
That took some pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine. *Shakespeare.*

2. To play the author.
Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
His love to Antony. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world
than a man who has *written* himself down. *Addison.*

3. To tell in books;
I past the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets write of. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

4. To send letters.
He wrote for all the Jews, concerning their freedom. *1 Esdr.*

5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the title of.
About it, and write happy when thou'lt done. *Shakespeare.*
Let it not your wonder move,
Lest your laughter that I love;
Though I now write fifty years,
I have had, and have my peers. *Ben. Johnson.*
He writes himself *divina providentia*, whereas other bishops
only use *divina permissione*. *Ayliffe.*

6. To compose; to form compositions;
Chaste moral *writing* we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds. *Waller.*
They can write up to the dignity and character of their
authors. *Pelton on the Classics.*

WRITER. *n. f.* [from *write*.]
1. One who practices the art of writing.
2. An author.
All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents;
and all three famous writers. *Bacon.*
Peaceable times are the best to live in, though not so proper
to furnish materials for a writer. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Writers are often more influenced by a desire of fame, than
a regard to the public good. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Would a writer know how to behave himself with relation to
posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that he
is glad to know, and what omisions he most laments. *Swift.*

TO WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *write*, Saxon.]
1. To distort; to deform with distortion.
It cannot be this weak and *writhe'd* shrimp.
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
Hatefull distrell *writhe'd* their jaws
With foot and cinders. *Milton.*
Her mouth she *writhe'd* her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;
Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did show,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the curtness of a shrew. *Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence.
Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writhe'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Amid' the plaited scales it took its course,
And in the spinal marrow spent its force;
The monster hiss'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,
And *writhe'd* his body to and fro with pain;
He bit the dart. *Addison.*

3. To wrest; to force by violence.
The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of
his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhe'd*. *Hook.*

4. To twist.
The king of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky
His *writhe* bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook. *Dryden.*

TO WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.
Let each be broken on the racks;
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*

TO WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate.
Her *writhe'd* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loathed all womankind. *Spenser.*

WRITING. *n. f.* [from *writ*.]
1. A legal instrument.
2. A compofure; a book.
They thought no other *writings* in the world should be stu-
died, inasmuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them
to cast away all respects unto human *writings*, to his mo-
tion they condescended. *Hooker.*
Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan
philosophers, who became Christians, as we find in most of
their *writings*. *Addison.*

3. A written paper of any kind.
In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

WRITINGMASTER. *n. f.* One who teaches to write.
The facility of which I spoke confits not in bold strokes,
if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that fort of free-
dom belongs rather to a *writingmaster* than a painter. *Dryden.*

WRO

WRITTEN. The participle passive of *write*.
Their doctrine and their story *written* left,
They die. *Milton.*
Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in
nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language
is a description of the said audible signs, by signs visible. *Holder.*

WROKEN. The part. pass. of *To wreek*. *Spenser.*

WRONG. *n. f.* [from *wrong*, Saxon.]
1. An injury; a designed or known detriment.
It is a harm, and no *wrong* which he hath received. *Sidney.*
She resolv'd to spend all her years, which her youth pro-
mised should be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying
for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*
If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong*
that bindeth him to bring them forth to be justified. *Spenser.*
They ever do pretend
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*
Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a
translator to shew himself, but the greatest *wrong* which can be
done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*
Cowley preferred a garden and a friend, to those whom in
our own *wrong* we call the great. *Dryden.*
Expecting more in my own *wrong*,
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden.*

2. Error; not right.
Be not blindly guided by the throng,
The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Recommon.*
One spoke much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*
Proceed: quoth Dick, fir, I aver
You have already gone too far;
When people once are in the *wrong*,
Each line they add is much too long;
Who fastest walks, but walks astray,
Is only farthest from his way. *Prior.*
In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a
self. *Watts's Logic.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]
1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth.
I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will over-
come, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*
We never think of the main business of life, till a vain re-
pentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Estrange.*
When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of reli-
gion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and false ideas of
what is good and laudable. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.
Of Gloster's treachery,
And of the loyal service of his sons,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *wrong*,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts,
is a *contrivance*, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong*
side of my comprehension. *Clarissa.*
Singularity shews something *wrong* in the mind. *Clarissa.*

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.
If he go *wrong*, she will give him over to his own ruin. *Evel.*
A thousand odd capricious, men's minds are acted by, may
make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*
Ten *wrong* *wrong*, for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

TO WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use
unjustly.
So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly *wrong*,
if we did not esteem preaching as the blessed ordinance of
God. *Hooker.*
For fear the stones her tender foot should *wrong*,
Be strewd with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser.*
Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy? *Shakespeare.*
Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge
On you, who *wrong* me not, for him who *wrong'd* me. *Milton.*
Once more farewell!
And know thou *wrong'd* me, if thou think'st
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addison.*

WRONGDOER. *n. f.* [from *wrong* and *doer*.] An injurious person.
She resolv'd to spend all her years in bewailing the *wrong*,
and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*
If any seat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden
may have action against the *wrongdoer*. *Ayliffe.*

WRONGER. *n. f.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does
wrong.
Jealousy is a green-ey'd monster, which doth make
The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in bliss,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*. *Shakespeare. Oth.*
Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his trea-
sure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the
loss of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRONGFUL. *adj.* [from *wrong* and *full*.] Injurious; unjust.
I am so far from granting thy request,
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit. *Shakespeare.*
He that hath wronged fo in daily trade, that he knows not
in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by alms,
according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

WRO

Those whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause,
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* sentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*

WRONGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful*.] Unjustly.
Dorus, said Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrong-
fully*, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that can-
not frame yourself to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do re-
quire Mopla to fo great a disparagement as to her father's
servant. *Sidney.*

This poor fellow,
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shakespeare.*
Saius then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cause may in the court be heard,
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd. *Dryden.*
I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a friar of the least good-
nature; what, would you accuse him *wrongfully*. *Dryden.*
He who suffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, resolves to
give him reason for his suspicion. *Spettator, N^o. 170.*

WRONGHEAD. *i. adj.* [from *wrong* and *head*.] Having a per-
verse understanding.
Much do I suffer, much to keep in peace
This jealous, walspish, *wronghead*, rhyming race. *Pope.*

WRONGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong*.] Unjustly; amiss.
What thou would'st highly
That would'st thou holily; would'st not play false,
And yet would'st *wrongly* win. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Madmen having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*,
er, as men do that argue right from wrong principles. *Locke.*

WRONGLESSLY. *adv.* [from *wrongless*.] Without injury to
any.
Dearly esteem'd of her for his exceeding good parts, being
honourably courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant, considerately
pleasant in conversation, and an excellent courtier, without
unfaithfulness. *Sidney.*

WRONG. *pret.* and part. of *write*.
No man has the estate of his soul drawn upon his face, nor
the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who
would know a man thoroughly, must follow him into the
closet of his heart; the inspection of which is only the pre-
rogative of omniscience. *South.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from *wrong*, Saxon.] Angry. Out of use.
The Lord said unto Cain, why art thou *wrong*? *Gen. iv.*
Thou hast rejected us; thou art very *wrong* against us. *La.*

WRONG. [from *wrong*, Saxon.] The *pret.* and part. pass. as it
seems, of *wrong*; as the Dutch *werken*, makes *gerocht*.]
1. Effected; performed.
Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath wrought a good
work upon me. *Matt. xxvi. 10.*
He that doeth truth, cometh to the light, that his deeds
may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God. *John iii.*
The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced
the world of the falsehood of these miracles, had they never
been wrought. *Stephens's Sermons.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.
Had I thought the sight of my poor image
Would thus have wrought you, for the stone is mine,
I'd not have shew'd it. *Shakespeare.*
Nor number, nor example with him wrought
To swerve from truth. *Milton.*
Do not I know him? could his brutal mind
Be wrought upon? could he be just or kind? *Dryden.*
This Artemisa, by her charms,
And all her sex's cunning, wrought the king. *Rowe.*

3. Produced; caused.
All his good prov'd ill in me,
And wrought but malice. *Milton.*
They wrought by their faithfulness the publick safety. *Dryden.*
This wrought the greatest confusion in the unbelieving
Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles, who every
where speak with astonishment of these truths they met with
in this new magazine of learning, which was opened. *Addison.*

4. Worked; laboured.
They that wrought in silver, and whose works are unfeare-
able, are gone down to the grave. *Bar. iii. 18.*

WRY

Moses and Eleazar took the gold, even all wrought
jewels. *Num. xvi. 22.*

What might be wrought
Futile, or graven in metal. *Milton.*

5. Gained; attained.
We ventur'd on such dang'rous seas,
That if we wrought out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakespeare.*

6. Operated.
Such another field
They dreaded worse than hell: so much the fear
Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,
Wrought still within them. *Milton.*
His too eager love
Has made him busy to his own destruction.
His threats have wrought this change of mind in Pyrrhus.
Philips's Disress'd Mother.

7. Worked.
Take an heifer which hath not been wrought with, and
which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut. xxi. 3.*
As infection from body to body is received many times by
the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof re-
pulsed and wrought out, before it be formed in a disease. *Bacon.*

8. Actuated.
Vain Morat, by his own rashness wrought,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;
Believ'd me his, before I spoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready snare. *Dryden.*

9. Manufactured.
It had been no less a breach of peace to have wrought any
mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace, to take a
town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*
Celestial panoply, divinely wrought. *Milton.*

10. Formed.
He that hath wrought us for the same thing, is God. *2 Cor.*

11. Excited by degrees.
The two friends had wrought themselves to such an habi-
tual tenderness for the children under their direction, that
each of them had the real passion of a father. *Addison.*
Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so
many succedees had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

12. Guided; managed.
A ship by skilful steersman wrought. *Milton.*

13. Agitated; disturbed.
We stay upon your leisure.—
—Give me your favour: my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

WRUNG. The *pret.* and part. passive of *wring*.
No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his shoe *wrong*
him somewhere. *L'Estrange.*
Mix'd with the tender anguish nature shoots
Through the *wrong* bosom of the dying man. *Thomson.*

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]
1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.
Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about, but then is all my best
Wry words, and stammering, or else doltish dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*
Cutting the wry neck is never to be practised, but when the
disorder is a contraction of the masticoides muscle. *Sharp.*

2. Distorted.
It is but a kick with thy heels, and a wry mouth, and Sir
Roger will be with thee. *Arbutnot.*
Instructive work! whose wry-mouth'd portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*

3. Wring; perverted; wrested.
He mangles and puts a wry sense upon protestant writers. *Att.*

TO WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and
writhe'd; to deviate from the right direction.
These wry too much on the right hand, ascribing to the
holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sand.*

TO WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate;
to distort.
To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right
line of virtue are wry'd to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*

X

Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

X.

Y.

Y.

YAW

Y, At the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *v*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

YACHT. *n. f.* A small ship for carrying passengers.

YARD. *n. f.* [garp, Saxon.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house. One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's yard, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Xanthus one day sent Æsop into the yard, and bade him look well about him. *E'strange.*
3. His wanton kids with budding horns prepar'd, Fight harmless battles in his homely yard. *Dryden.*
4. [garp, Saxon.] A measure of three feet. A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the pole of special grace. *Bacon.*
5. The arms, spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other; made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, viz. from the end of the long finger of either arm, so spread, to the middle of the breast is, with us, called a yard. *Holder on Time.*
6. An aqueduct of a Gothic structure, that conveys water from mount St. Francis to Spoleto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty yards. *Add.*
7. The supports of the sails. A breeze from shore began to blow; The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row; Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*
8. **YARDWAND.** *n. f.* [yard and wand.] A measure of a yard.
9. All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllable and a yardwand. *Caltier.*
10. **YARE.** *adj.* [zeapre, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager. *Yare, yare, good Iros, quick; — methinks I hear Antony call.* *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
11. I do desire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me yare. *Shakep.peare.*
12. **YARELY.** *adv.* [from yare.] Dextrously; skilfully. The filken tackle, Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands That yarely frame the office. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*
13. **YARN.** *n. f.* [zeapn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread. You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the yarn she spun in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
14. The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherish'd by our virtues. *Shakep.peare.*
15. Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged. *Temple.*
16. It may be useful for the reeling of yarn. *Wilkins.*
17. The fates but only spin the coarser clue, The finest of the wool is left for you. Spare me but one small portion of the twine, And let the sisters cut below your line: The rest among the rubbids may they sweep, Or add it to the yarn of some old miser's heap. *Dryden.*
18. To YARR. *v. n.* [from the sound, *harrir*, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog.
19. **YARROW.** *n. f.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.
20. **YAWL.** *n. f.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

YEA

To YAWN. *v. n.* [zeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness. The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum, Delivering o'er to executors pale The lazy yawning drone. *Shakep. Hen. V.*
2. In yawning, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man yawneth, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon.*
3. At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame; And asking yawn'd, for what intent she came? *Dryden.*
4. To whom the yawning pilot fast asleep, Me didst thou bid, to trust the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*
5. To open wide. The gaffes, That bloodily did yawn upon his face. *Shakep.peare.*
6. 'Tis now the very witching time of night, When churchyards yawn. *Shakep. Hamlet.*
7. Now will I dam up this thy yawning mouth, For swallowing up the treasure of the realm. *Shakep.*
8. He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd, Like vomit, from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandy.*
9. Hell at last Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd. *Milton.*
10. The sword pierc'd his tender fides; Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound Gush'd out a purple stream. *Dryden.*
11. High she rear'd her arm, and with her scepter struck The yawning cliff: from its disparted height Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. *Prior.*
12. To express desire by yawning. The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers yawn, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poorer as the apostles were. In which one circumstance, if they imagine to great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy. *Hosker.*
13. **YAWN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Oscitation. Thee, Paridel, the mark'd thee, there Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair; And heard thy everlasting yawn confess The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope's Dunciad.*
14. Gape; hiatus. Hence to the borders of the marsh they go, That mingles with the baleful streams below; And sometimes with a mighty yawn, 'tis said, Opens a dismal passage to the dead, Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey, And startle at the sudden flash of day. *Addison.*
15. **YAWNING.** *adj.* [from yawn.] Sleepy; slumbering. Ere to black Hecate's summons The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums, Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done A deed of dreadful note. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
16. **Y'CLAD.** *part. for clad.* Cloathed. Her sight did ravish, but her grace in speech, Her words yelad with wisdom's majesty, Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakep.*
17. **Y'CLEP'D.** [The participle passive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon *ge*.] Called; termed; named. But come, thou goddess, fair and free, In heav'n yelap'd Euphrosine, And by men, heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*
18. **YDRA'D.** The old pret. of *draw*. *Spenser.*
19. **YE.** The nominative plural of *thou*. *Shakep.peare.*
20. **YE** are they which justify yourselves. *Luke xvi. 15.*
21. **YEA.** *adv.* [ea, or gea, Saxon; ja, Danish, German, and Dutch.] Yes. A particle of affirmation. I am weary; yea, my memory is tir'd. *Shakep.peare.*
22. A rascally, yea, forsooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakep.peare.*

YEA

From these Philippinae are brought costly spices, yea, and gold too? *Abb't's Description of the World.*

Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden. *Gen. iii. 1.*

Let your conversation be yea, yea; nay, nay. *Math. v.*

All the promises of God are yea, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of yea, and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond.*

They durst abide Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thrond Between the cherubim; yea, often plac'd Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milton.*

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? Whilst one says only yea, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself; yea, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves. *Hale.*

To YEAD, or YEDE. *v. n.* preterite yede. [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from geob, the Saxon preterite of *gan*.] To go; to march. Obsolete.

They wander at will, and stay at pleasure, And to their folds yead at their own leisure. *Spenser.*

Then had the knight this lady yede aloof, And to an hill her self withdrew aside, From whence the might behold that battle's proof, And eke be safe from danger far desir'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Yet for the yede therat half aghast, And Kiddy the door sparred after her fast. *Spenser.*

That fame mighty man of God, That blood red billows like a wall'd front, On either side disparted with his rod, 'Till that his army dry-foot through them yed. *Spenser.*

To YEARN. *v. n.* [canian, Saxon.] To bring young Used of sheep. The skilful shepherd pecl'd me certain wands; He struck them up before the fulsome ewes, Who, then conceiving, did in yearning time Fole party-colour'd lambs. *Shakep.peare.*

So many days my ewes have been with young; So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yearn. *Shakep.peare.*

This I scarcely drag along, Who yearning on the rocks has leit her young. *Dryden.*

Ewes year the polled lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer.*

YEANLING. *n. f.* [from yearn.] The young of sheep. All the yearlings which were streak'd and pied, Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakep.peare.*

YEAR. *n. f.* [geap, Saxon.]

If one by the word year mean twelve months of thirty days each, i. e. three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar year of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar year, or twelve lunar months, i. e. three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Watts's Logick.*

See the minutes, how they run: How many makes the hour full compleat, How many hours bring about the day, How many days will finish up the year, How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakep.peare.*

With the year Seasons return, but not to me returns Day, or the sweet approach of morn. *Milton.*

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many years laying, allowing such a proportion for every year, as will serve for one or two incubations. *Roy on the Creation.*

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a year. *Swift.*

It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. I fight not once in forty year. *Shakep.peare.*

3. In the plural of age. Some mumble-news, That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the trick To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd, Told our intents. *Shakep. Love's Labour Lost.*

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme years, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crown'd, and four murder'd. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

He look'd in years, yet in his years were teen, A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

YE'ARLING. *adj.* [from year.] Being a year old. A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke; Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY. *adj.* [from year.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year. The yearly course that brings this day about, Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shakep. K. John.*

Why the changing oak should shed The yearly honour of his stately head; Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever teen, Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY. *adv.* Annually; once a year. He that outlives this days, and sees old age,

YEL

Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours, And say, tomorrow is Saint Crispian. *Shakep. Hen. V.*

For numerous blessings yearly shower'd, And property with plenty crown'd; For freedom still maintain'd alive; For these, and more, accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

To YEARN. *v. n.* [canian, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser* it is sometimes *earn*. He despis'd to tread in due degree, But chaf'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern, And to be eas'd of that base burden still did yearn. *Spenser.*

Make the libbard stern Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. *Spenser.*

Though peeping close into the thick, Might see the moving of some quick; But were it fairy, fiend, or snake, My courage earned it to wake, And manfully therat shot. *Spenser.*

Fallall, he is dead, And we must yearn therefore. *Shakep.peare's Hen. V.*

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did yearn upon his brother: and he fought where to weep, and he enter'd into his chamber. *Gen. xliii. 30.*

When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd, To check his floods, impatient Phœbus yearn'd, Though all the world was in his course concern'd. *Waller.*

Yet for all the yearning pain Y' have suffer'd for their loves, in vain, I fear they'll prove so nice and coy. To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras.*

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels yearn. At beholding the miseries of others, they find such yearnings in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy. *South's Sermons.*

Your mother's heart yearns towards you. *Addison.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd; But Anticles, unable to controul, Spoke loud the language of his yearning soul. *Pope.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex. She laments for it, that it would Yern your heart to see it. *Shakep.peare.*

YEST. *n. f.* [geyr, Saxon.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. Yeast and outward means do fail, And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras.*
2. When drays bound high, they never cross behind, Where bubbling yeast is blown by gulls of wind. *Goy.*
3. The spume on a troubled sea. Now the ship being the moon with her main-mast, and anon swallow'd with yeast and froth, he you'd thrust a cork into a hoghead. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*
4. **YESTY.** *adj.* [from yeast.] Frothy; spummy. Though you untie the winds, and let them fight Against the churches; though the yesty waves Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
5. **YELK.** *n. f.* [from zealepe, yellow, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written yolk. The yolk of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you shall find much of the yolk remaining. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
6. That a chicken is formed out of the yolk of an egg, with some ancient philosophers the people still opinion. *Brown.*
7. All the feather'd kind, From th' included yolk, not ambient white arose. *Dryden.*
8. **To YELL.** *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony. Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells; Nor grisly vultures make us once affear'd. *Spenser.*
9. Each new morn, New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows Strike heav'n on the face, that it refoinds, As if it felt with Scotland, and yell'd out Like syllables of doleour. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
10. Now worse than e'er he was before, Poor Puck doth yell, poor Puck doth roar, That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted fore Some treason had been wrought her. *Drayton's Nymphiad.*
11. Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry Surround me. *Milton.*
12. Night-struck fancy dreams the yelling ghost. *Thomson.*
13. **YELL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cry of horror. With like tim'rous accent and dire yell, As when, by night and negligence, the fire Is spread in populous cities. *Shakep.peare's Othello.*
14. Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains Of founding lasses, and of dragging chains. The Trojan stood astonish'd at their cries, And ask'd his guide from whence those yells arise. *Dryden.*

YEO

Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the streets; their hideous yells
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*
YELLOW. *adj.* [yealepe, Saxon; gheleue, Dutch; giallo, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.
Only they that come to see a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shaksp. Henry VIII. Prologue.*
He brought the green ear and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*
After a lively orange, followed an intense bright and copious
yellow, which was also the best of all the yellows. *Newton.*
Negligent of food,
Scarce seen, he wades among the yellow broom. *Thomson.*
YELLOWBOY. *n. f.* A gold coin. A very low word.
John did not starve the cause; there wanted not yellowboys
to see council. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*
YELLOWHAMMER. *n. f.* A bird.
YELLOWISH. *adj.* [from yellow.] Approaching to yellow.
Although amber be commonly of a yellowish colour, yet
there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue,
and purple. *Woodward's Natural History.*
YELLOWISHNESS. *n. f.* [from yellowish.] The quality of
approaching to yellow.
Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alkalize so-
lution, exchanged its yellowishness for a redness. *Boyle.*
YELLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from yellow.]
1. The quality of being yellow.
Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well matured, as
appeared in the yellowness and sweetness. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*
Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a saffron-coloured urine,
are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver. *Arbutnot.*
2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.
Ford I will possess with yellowness. *Shakespeare.*
YELLOWS. *n. f.* A disease in horses. It owes its original to ob-
structions in the gall-pipe, which are caused by slimy or gritty
matter; or to the stoppage of the roots of those little ducts
opening into that pipe, by the like matter; or to a compres-
sion of them by a fulness and plenitude of the blood-vessels
that lie near them. When the gall-pipe, or the roots rather
of the common ducts of that pipe, are any wise stopped up,
that matter which should be turned into gall is taken up by the
vein, and carried back again into the mass of blood, and tinctures
it yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, flaver,
and all the parts of the horse, that are capable of shewing the
colour, appear yellow. *Forrier's Dict.*
His horse sped with spavins, and railed with the yellows.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.
TO YELP. *v. n.* [gealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound
after his prey.
A little herd of England's timorous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shak. H. VI.*
YEOMAN. *n. f.* [Of this word the original is much doubted;
the true etymology seems to be that of *Junius*, who derives
it from *genan*, Frick, a villager.]
1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman
farmer.
Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers
and substantial yeomen do theirs. *Locke.*
He that has a spaniel by his side is a yeoman of about one
hundred pounds a year, an honest man: he is just qualified to
kill an hare. *Addison.*
2. It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title
given to soldiers: whence we have still yeomen of the guard.
Tall yeomen seemed they, and of great might,
And were enraged ready still for fight. *Fairy Queen.*
You, good yeomen,
Whose limbs were made in England, shew us here
The mettle of your pasture. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty
archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of yeo-
men of his guard.
Th' appointment for th' ensuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny yeomen of his trusty guard. *Dryden.*
At Windsor St. John whispers me i' th' ear;
The waiters stand in ranks, the yeomen cry
Make way for the dean, as if a duke pass'd by. *Swift.*
3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a
gentleman.
His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England:
Spring cretells yeomen from so deep a root? *Shak. H. VI.*
4. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman
servant.
A jolly yeoman, marshal of the hall,
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*
YEOMANRY. *n. f.* [from yeoman.] The collective body of
yeomen.
This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom
unto the hold and occupation of the yeomanry, or middle people,
of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

YET

TO YERK. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To throw out or
move with a spring.
A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, or strike out his hind legs,
when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretch-
ing out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their
full extent. *Farrier's Dict.*
Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shaksp.*
YERK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.
TO YERN. *v. a.* See **YEARN.**
I am not covetous of gold;
It yerns me not, if men my garments wear. *Shak. H. V.*
YES. *adv.* [gyre, Saxon.] A term of affirmation; the affirma-
tive particle opposed to *no*.
This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army,
when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no less fit speech in the
head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a
war. *Bacon.*
Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd,
Who from his study rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he speaks. *Pope.*
YE'STER. *adj.* [ghyster, Dutch; yesternus, Latin.] Being next
before the present day. It is not often used but in composition
with another word, as *day* or *night*.
Love might as well be fow'd upon our sands,
As in a breast so barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* fun beheld
Must'ring her charms. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
YE'STERDAY. *n. f.* [gysteranæg, Saxon.] The day last past;
the day next before to-day.
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our
days upon earth are a shadow. *Job viii. 9.*
You are both fluid, chang'd since *yesterday*;
Next day repairs but ill last day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yesterday's waters and to-day's the same. *Donne.*
If *yesterday* could be recall'd again,
E'en now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*
Yesterday was set apart as a day of publick thanksgiving for
the late extraordinary successes. *Addison.*
Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator.
Addison's Spectator.
Naked from the womb
We *yesterday* came forth; and in the tomb
Naked again we must to-morrow lie:
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*
YE'STERDAY. *adv.* On the day last past.
Marius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of
the Turks, with no small vigour of words. *Bacon.*
YE'STERNIGHT. *n. f.* The night before this night.
YE'STERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night last past.
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;
For *yesternight* by Cateby was it sent me. *Shaksp. R. III.*
The distribution of this conference was made by Eupolis
yesternight. *Bacon.*
YET. *conjunct.* [gyt, yet, zeta, Saxon.] Nevertheless; not-
withstanding; however.
They had a king was more than him before;
But yet a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*
Though such men have lived never so much upon the re-
serve; yet if they be observed to have a particular fondness for
persons noted for any sin, it is ten to one but there was a com-
munication in the sin, before there was so in affection. *South.*
The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled,
which yet were no gods; and shall it be allowed to any man
to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillot.*
He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too in-
quisitive through the whole tragedy; yet these imperfections
being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compas-
sion for his miseries. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Let virtuosos in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*
YET. *adv.*
1. Beside; over and above.
This furnishes us with yet one more reason, why our Saviour
lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*
2. Still; the state still remaining the same.
They attest facts they had heard while they were yet hea-
thens; and had they not found reason to believe them, they
would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of
them in their writings. *Addison.*
3. Once again.
Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light,
Indulges dread chaos and eternal night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

YIE

At this time; so soon; hitherto: with a negative before it.
Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, young
men not yet; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*
5. At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.
A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's
declamations, if yet they be Quintilian's, and the orations of
Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker.*
6. It notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to
which it is joined.
Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last:
A little longer, yet a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter storm. *Dryden.*
Yet a few days, and those which now appear
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's swift scene shall change. *Dryden.*
7. Still; in a new degree.
He that takes from a thief, that which the thief took from
an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wickedest thief
of the two, by how much the rapine is made yet blacker by
the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*
8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a ne-
gative.
If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed
to the rule appointed, neither yet to the whole church. *Whitg.*
Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches,
nor yet the evidence against them; for the witches themselves
are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to im-
pute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*
Nor yet amidst this joy and brightest morn
Was absent, after all his mischief done,
The prince of darkness. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
9. Hitherto.
Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things
far removed, and as yet but only heard of, endeth with real
and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express. *Hook.*
YIVEN. *for given.*
Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be yiven;
She shall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place,
And reign with the rest in heaven. *Spenser.*
YEW. *n. f.* [y, Saxon; yew, Welsh.] This is often written
eyeb; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the sound
and the derivation. See **EUGH.** A tree of tough wood.
It hath amentaceous flowers, which consist of many apices,
for the most part shaped like a mushroom, and are barren; but
the embryos, which are produced at remote distances on the
same tree, do afterward become hollow bell-shaped berries,
which are full of juice, and include seeds somewhat like acorns,
having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Miller.*
The floater *yew*, the broad-leav'd *yew*,
The barren plantane, and the walnut found;
The myrrhe, that her foul fin doth still deplore,
Alder the owner of all waterfild ground. *Fairfax.*
Slips of *yew*,
Shiver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
They would bind me here
Unto the body of a dismal *yew*. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*
He drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*
The distinguish'd *yew* is ever seen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*
YEWEN. *adj.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of *yew*.
His stiff arms to stretch with *yewen* bow.
And many legs still passing to and fro. *Hubler's Tale.*
YEWRE. *adv.* [yerepe, Saxon.] Together. *Spenser.*
TO YIELD. *v. a.* [zelcan, Saxon, to pay.]
1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.
When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield
unto thee her strength. *Gen. iv. 12.*
Strabo tells us the mines at Carthage yielded the Romans,
per diem, to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight
hundred and seven pounds five shillings and ten pence. *Arbut.*
2. To produce in general.
He makes milch kine yield blood. *Shakespeare.*
The wilderness yieldeth food for them. *Job xxiv. 5.*
All the substances of an animal, fed even with accefted sub-
stances, yield by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Arbutnot.*
3. To afford; to exhibit.
Philodea would needs have her glove, and not without so
mighty a lout as that face could yield. *Stanley.*
The mind of man desireth evermore to know the truth,
according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of
things can yield. *Hooker.*
If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow
yielded yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from
another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them to-
gether in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of white-
ness is not at all increased. *Locke.*

YOK

4. To give as claimed of right.
I the praise
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd. *Milton.*
5. To allow; to permit.
I yield it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*
Life is but air;
That yields a passage to the whistling sword,
And closes when 'tis gone. *Dryden's Den Sebastian.*
6. To emit; to expire.
Often did I strive
To yield the ghost; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vast and wand'ring air. *Shak. Rich. III.*
He gathered up his feet into the bed, and yielded up the
ghost. *Gen. xlix. 33.*
7. To resign; to give up.
He not yielding over to old age his country delights, espe-
cially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin,
brought to see this injury offered unto us. *Stanley.*
Thus I have yielded up into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shaksp. King John.*
She to realities yield all her shows. *Milton.*
'Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and
an unwillingness to yield up their own opinions. *Watts.*
8. To surrender.
The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the
walls, great rewards, if they would yield up the city, and
sometimes threatened them as fast. *Kneller.*
They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random yielded up to their misrule. *Milton.*
TO YIELD. *v. n.*
1. To give up the conquest; to submit.
He yields not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*
All is not lost: immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield. *Milton.*
If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopp'd,
it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton's Angler.*
There he saw the fainting Grecians yield,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Pursu'd by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*
2. To comply with any person.
Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of
brain, behold we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*
I see a yielding in the looks of France:
Mark, how they whisper. *Shaksp. King John.*
This supernatural soliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success?
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair? *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
With her much fair speech she caused him to yield. *Prov.*
The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring
down Paul; but do not thou yield unto them. *Acts xxiii. 21.*
3. To comply with things.
There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians
yielded to those things, which being granted, it would be no
longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*
If much converse
Three satiate, to short absence I could yield. *Milton.*
4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.
If we yield that there is a God, and that this God is al-
mighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life
ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill.*
5. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.
The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the
Lapithæ and Centaurs, yield to no other part of this poet. *Dry.*
Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*
YIELDER. *n. f.* [from yield.] One who yields.
Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shak.*
Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and yield up of breath. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
YOKE. *n. f.* [geoc, Sax. jock, Dutch; jugum, Lat. jock, Fr.]
1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.
Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which
never came yoke. *Numb. xix. 2.*
A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*
2. A mark of servitude; slavery.
Our country links beneath the yoke
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
In bands of iron fetter'd you shall be;
An easier yoke than what you put on me. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
3. A chain; a link; a bond.
This yoke of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryd.*
4. A couple; two; a pair.
Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are
a yoke of his discarded men. *Shakespeare.*
His lands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd. *Dryden's En.*
A yoke

YOR

- A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broome.*
 To *YOKE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.
 This Stees promised to do, if he alone would *yoke* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth. *L'Estrange.*
 Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old, Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*
 2. To join or couple with another.
 My name
 Be *yok'd* with his that did betray the best. *Shakespeare.*
 Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
 That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*
 Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
 Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's En.*
 3. To enslave; to subdue.
 These are the arms
 With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
 Razeth your cities. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To restrain; to confine.
 Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life,
 than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*
 The words and promises, that *yoke*
 The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*
 Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
 Over Hellepont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*
YOKE-ELM, *n. f.* A tree.
YOKEFELLOW, *n. f.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate*.]
YOKE-MATE, *n. f.* Companion in labour.
Yokefellows in arms,
 Let us to France. *Shak.peare's Henry V.*
 2. Mate; fellow.
 You cannot think me fit
 To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
 Nor take one of so mean deserts
 To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*
 Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
 Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*
 Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at
 the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a com-
 panion and *yokefellow*. *Addison's Spectator.*
YOLD, for *yielded*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
YOLK, *n. f.* [See *YELK*.] The yellow part of an egg.
 Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part
 whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a
 channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the
 chick for a considerable time. *Ray on the Creation.*
YON, *adj.* [*geon*; Saxon.] Being at a distance within
 view.
 Madam, *yond* young fellow swears he will speak with you.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.
 Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakespeare.*
 Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in
 a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdasher in a
 velvet gown furred with fables? *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*
 Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred
 thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not
 above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made
 himself merry with it, and said, *yonder* men are too many for
 an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 For proof look up,
 And read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Yon flow'ry arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milton.*
 Let other swains attend the rural care,
 But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*
YON, *adv.* At a distance within view. It is used when
YONDER, *adv.* we direct the eye from another thing to the object.
 The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
 And say what thou see'st *yond*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 First, and chiefest, with thee bring
 Him that *yon* foars on golden wing,
 Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
 The cherub, contemplation. *Milton.*
Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbutn. and Pope.*
YOND, *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious:
 perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind, in
 which sense it concurs with the rest.
 Then like a lion, which hath long time fought
 His robbed whelps, and at the last them found
 Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;
 So fierce he laid about him. *Fairy Queen.*
 Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*. *Fairy.*
YORE, or *Yore*, *adv.* [*geogara*, Saxon.]
 1. Long.
 Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
 And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
 Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
 Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Fairy Queen.*

YOU

2. Of old time; long ago.
 Thee bright-ey'd *Yesta* long of *yore*
 To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*
 There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of *yore*,
 A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*
 In times of *yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
 Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd. *Prior.*
 The dev'l was piqu'd such faintship to behold;
 And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
 But Satan now is wiser than of *yore*,
 And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*
YOU, *pron.* [*cop*, *juh*, Saxon: the accusative of *ge*, *ye*.]
 1. The oblique case of *ye*.
 Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God,
 which is given me to *you* ward. *Eph. iii. 2.*
 I thought to show *you*
 How easy 'twas to die, by my example,
 And banish fate before *you*. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
 2. It is used in the nominative; and though first introduced by
 corruption, is now established.
 You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
 Into her scornful eyes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and
 is always used, except in solemn language.
 Madam, the fates withstand, and *you*
 Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*
 4. It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*.
 We pass'd by what was one of those rivers of burning mat-
 ter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as
 you come near it, you see nothing but a long heap of heavy dis-
 jointed clouds. *Addison on Italy.*
YOUNG, *adj.* [*jong*, *yeong*, Saxon; *jong*, Dutch.]
 1. Being in the first part of life; not old.
 Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by
 ages *young* and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
 Both *young* and old. *Shakespeare.*
 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
 But in his motion like an angel sings,
 Still quiring to the *young-cy'd* cherubims. *Shakespeare.*
 I firmly am resolv'd
 Not to bestow my *youngest* daughter,
 Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakespeare.*
 Thou old and true Menenius,
 Thy tears are saltier than a *younger* man's.
 And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
 Generally praiseful, fair and *young*, and skill'd in house-
 wiferies. *Chapman.*
 In timorous deer he hanfels his *young* paws,
 And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*
 Nor need'st by thy daughter to be told,
 Though now thy spry blood with age be cold,
 Thou hast been *young*. *Dryden.*
 When we say a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet
 but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and
 when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration
 is run out almost to the end of that which men do not usually
 exceed.
 It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by
 God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob
 the *youngest* here had it.
 From earth they rear him struggling now with death,
 And Nestor's *youngest* stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*
 2. Ignorant; weak.
 Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakespeare.*
 3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.
 There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old,
 as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have
 an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and
 less concocted. *Bacon.*
YOUNG, *n. f.* The offspring of animals collectively.
 The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
 That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 So many days my ewes have been with *young*;
 So many weeks ere the poor fools will yearn. *Shakespeare.*
 The eggs disclos'd their callow *young*. *Milton.*
 The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do
 not bring forth their young alive, is because there might be
 more plenty. *Mor's Antidote against Divijm.*
 Not to her *young*; for their unequal line
 Was heroes make, half human, half divine;
 Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate, *Dryden.*
 Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state.
 Those insects, for whose *young* nature hath not made pro-
 vision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay
 up in store for them. *Ray on the Creation.*
YOUNGISH, *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.
 She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man. *Tot.*
YOUNGLING, *n. f.* [from *young*; *yeongling*, Saxon.] Any
 creature in the first part of life. *Mor.*

YOU

- More dear unto their God, than *younglings* to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*
Younglings, thou canst not love so dear as I. — *Shakespeare.*
 Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. — *Shakespeare.*
 When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreason-
 able to infer, they suckle their *younglings* with milk. *Broton.*
 Encourag'd thus he brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*
 The stately beast the two Tyrrhidae bred,
 Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*
YOUNGLY, *adv.* [from *young*.]
 1. Early in life.
 Say we read lectures to you,
 How *youngly* he began to serve his country,
 How long continu'd, and what stock he springs of. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Ignorantly; weakly.
YOUNGLY, *adv.* [from *young*.] A young person. In con-
 trast with *YOUNKER*.
 How like a *younger* or a prodigal
 The startled bark parts from her native bay,
 Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind. *Shakespeare.*
 What, will you make a *younger* of me? shall I not take
 mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket pick'd. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 See how the morning opes her golden gates,
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:
 How well resembles it the prime of youth,
 Trim'd like a *younger* prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*
 Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
 That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;
 And whilst the *youngster* from the path declines,
 Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,
 Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,
 And would outdo his father in his course. *Crech.*
 The *youngster*, who at nine and three,
 Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,
 From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock,
 Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*
YOUNGTH, *n. f.* [from *young*.] Youth. Obsolete.
 The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask, *Spenser.*
 As she was wont in *youngth* and summer days,
 Your *pronoun*. [*geop*, Saxon.]
 1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak of more
 than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only
 one.
 Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized
 by a trifle. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Your is used in an indeterminate sense.
 Every true man's apparel fits your thief: if it be too little
 for your thief, your true man thinks it big enough. If it be
 too big for your thief, your thief thinks it little enough; so
 every true man's apparel fits your thief. *Shakespeare.*
 There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and your
 medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world
 imagine. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
 A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among
 your antiquaries and schoolmen. *Fenton on the Clafficks.*
 3. You is used when the substantive goes before or is under-
 stood; as this is your book, this book is yours.
 Pray for this man and for his issue,
 Whole heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
 And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 That done, our day of marriage shall be yours,
 One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shakespeare.*
 This kiss, if it durst speak,
 Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
 Conceive and fare thee well. — *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of yours
 Behold another day break in the east. *Shakespeare.*
 While the sword this monarchy secures,
 'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than yours. *Dryden.*
 My wealth, my city and myself are yours. *Dryden.*
 It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the
 present, as it is yours to transmit the young of the present to
 the future. *Pope.*
YOURS, *n. f.* [*yur* and *self*.] You, even you; ye, not
 others.
 If it stand as you yourself still do,
 Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,
 My purse, my person, my extremest means,
 Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*
 O heav'ns!
 If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
 Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old,
 Make it your cause. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

YOUTH

- YOUTH*, *n. f.* [*yeogus*, Saxon.]
 1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the
 time from fourteen to twenty eight.
 But could *youth* last, and love still breed,
 Had joys no date, and age no need;
 Then these delights my mind might move,
 To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakespeare.*
 See how the morning opes her golden gates,
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun;
 How well resembles it the prime of *youth*,
 Trim'd like a *younger*, prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*
 His starry helm unbuckled shew'd him prime
 In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*
 The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment is to be
 proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion,
 which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbutnot.*
 2. A young man.
 Siward's son,
 And many unrough *yo. ths* even now,
 Protek their first of manhood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 If this were seen,
 The happiest *youth* viewing his progress through,
 What perils past, what croffes to ensue,
 Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakespeare.*
 About him exercis'd heroic games
 Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*
 O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd
 Androgos' death, and off'rings to his ghost;
 Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly sent, to meet
 The fate appointed by revengful Crete. *Dryden.*
 The pious chief
 A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
 And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryden.*
 3. Young men. Collectively.
 As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first, so let them
 be of the openest and clearest; as *Livy* before *Sallust*, *Sidney*
 before *Donne*. *Ben. Johnson.*
 The graces put not more exactly on
 Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,
 Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,
 When all your *youth* prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*
YOUTHFUL, *adj.* [*youth* and *full*.]
 1. Young.
 Our army is dispers'd already:
 Like *youthful* steers unyok'd they took their course,
 East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,
 Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load oppress'd
 Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*
 2. Suitable to the first part of life.
 Here be all the pleasures
 That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
 When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns
 Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*
 In his years were seen,
 A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*
 The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace
 Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*
 3. Vigorous as in youth.
 How is a good Christian animated by a steadfast belief of an
 everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after mil-
 lions of millions of ages is still *youthful* and flourishing, and in-
 viting as at the first? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs
 on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*
YOUTHFULLY, *adv.* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.
YOUTHLY, *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; early in life. Obso-
 lete.
 True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
 That warlike feats dost highest glorify,
 Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,
 And many battles fought and many frays. *Fairy Queen.*
YOUTHY, *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful. A bad
 word.
 The scribler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am
 an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than
 is consistent with my time of day. *Spektor.*
YOUTHY, *part.* [*y* and *pitch*, from *pitch*.] Fixed.
 His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
 Far underneath a craggy cliff *youthy*,
 Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*
YUCK, *n. f.* [*yuck*, Dutch.] Ich.
YULE, *n. f.* [*geol*, *yeol*, *yehul*, Saxon.] The time of Christ-
 mas.
YUX, *n. f.* [*yeox*, Saxon.] The hiccough.

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